Executives Look at 1959: p. 25

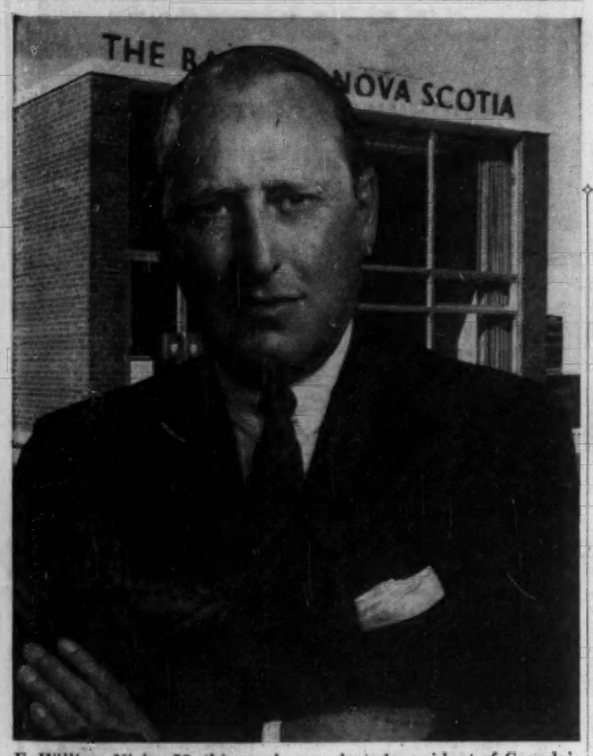
The Financial Post

20 cents

Canada's National Weekly of Business, Investment and Public Affairs.

Vol. LII | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | Publication Office: Toronto, December 6, 1958 | Twenty Cents an issue, Six Dollars a Year | No. 49

Heads the Nova Scotia



F. William Nicks, 52, this week was elected president of Canada's second oldest, fourth largest chartered bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia. As chief executive officer, he heads an organization with 7,300 employees in some 553 branches and with assets estimated to be over $1.7 billion. *(Personality sketch, p. 6)*

WINTER PEP

Spots to Watch In Mine-Finding

Now's the time to watch mining exploration, and here's where to look . . .

By FRANK KAPLAN

It's freeze-up time across Canada's vast northern areas.

In about two weeks, the pathways of the wilderness—rivers and lakes—will have become solid surfaces capable of taking the shock of a heavily-loaded aircraft and the vibration of a diamond drill.

This is the time to watch Canadian mining developments.

Details, p. 46.

Despite the difficulties of frozen drill lines, snow-covered rock and more expense, winter is often the time of the most significant mineral developments.

Areas to watch:

- **Mattagami** in northwestern Quebec, where four mineral finds (at least one major deposit) have been found.
- **Mistassini (FP, Nov. 29)** also in Quebec, about 60 miles north of Chibougamau, where a revival of interest and work is under way.
- **Mystery Lake** in Manitoba where drills will soon probe muskeg.
- **Bathurst** area of New Brunswick.
- **Highland Valley** and other parts of British Columbia.

This is the time for drilling under lakes, swamp and muskeg—for checking the tease of an interesting anomaly discovered by an airborne survey and the surface outcrop of a mineral on the shore of a lake.

Financially pressed by lower prices for metals, Canadian mining is limiting its winter work in comparison with other years.

But there are signs that it is more carefully organized in co-operative ventures with a view to a splurge of activity next summer.

The entrepreneurs like **J. H. Hirshhorn** and **Bryan Newkirk** are back in business.

Inside

Canadian Rocket Nose-Cone

Canadian scientists are quietly edging Canada into the space age. For one thing, they're building a "gun" that may help trap enemy missiles with their own radiation. ..... p. 16

All-Winter Navigation Now?

St. Lawrence River ports are urging full-scale winter navigation now. A new study seems to agree. Here are the latest facts. ..... p. 13

Cargo War in the Caribbean

Watch for better shipping service, maybe lower rates to the Caribbean. Canadian and U. K. shipping firms fighting for cargoes. ..... p. 15

More 'Made in Canada'

New products being made in Canada, new companies and new expansion projects throughout industry. Industrial Growth. ..... p. 30

OTTAWA SPENDING

Here's Why Your Tax Bill Won't Go Down

The estimates won't be out for another week or so, but don't expect reductions in spending. The experts are fighting just to hold down the increases . . .

By MICHAEL BARKWAY

OTTAWA (Staff)—The government's main spending estimates for 1959-60 are now going through the final wringer, operated by a Cabinet committee of five chaired by the Finance Minister and called Treasury Board.

The department's proposals for next year's spending have already been fully examined with Treasury Board officials, who have done all the squeezing they could.

Now Finance Minister Fleming, described by some of his colleagues as "ruthless," is making his final cuts with the support and assistance of his colleagues.

The total will not be clear for another week or two.

But government authorities ruefully admit that the wringing is designed to hold down increases in spending, rather than to reduce it.

Last year's main estimates, subsequently increased by supplementaries, came to $5,179 million.

Mr. Fleming's June budget estimated the present year's spending at $5,300 million.

This was to cover a $190 million deficit in the Old Age Security Fund, out of total payments of $555 million.

If you include the old age pensions, which are nowhere near covered by the tax revenues paid into the OAS fund, more than $2.3 billion of the present year's spending is required by statute, and cannot be pruned.

This is 42% of the total.

Most of these predetermined statutory charges are due to increase automatically in the coming year.

This applies to the welfare payments, including pensions and hospital insurance; to the interest on the public debt; to farm price supports; and to federal-provincial payments.

Next year's national defence budget will not benefit by the $165 million used this year to clean out the equipment account.

So it is doubtful if the defence budget can be kept down to this year's $1,687 million.

If you add the two together, there is 75% of the total expenditure beyond the reach of any ministerial wringer.

Treasury Board has been meeting almost every afternoon and evening, plus Saturday morning, in an attempt to finish up the departmental estimates before Mr. Fleming leaves for the NATO meeting in Paris next week.

Some nights ministers have been at it until 11.30 pm, after spending morning in Cabinet, and all afternoon and evening at Treasury Board.

DOM. BRIDGE

Ville Marie Steel Order 'Biggest'

By CLIVE BAXTER

MONTREAL (Staff) — One of the biggest construction steel orders ever placed in Canada has gone to **Dominion Bridge Co.** and **Dominion Structural Steel Ltd.**

The contract: For 32,000 tons of structural steel for use in the **Webb & Knapp (Canada) Ltd.** Ville Marie downtown Montreal construction project.

Value: $9 million.

A Webb & Knapp executive told **FP** the order covered the first of an eventual 50,000 tons of steel needed for the whole project.

Most of the steel will be fabricated at the two Montreal plants.

Preliminary work is now in progress and fabrication is due to start April next year. Steel erection will begin in the summer of 1959, take 11 months.

The cruciform office tower—the heart of the Ville Marie design — calls for 36 footings from which structural steel will rise 42 floors.

The order is the biggest commercial steel order ever placed in Canada, Webb & Knapp claims. Only some public works and major industrial projects have been bigger.

Further steel order should bring the $9 million total up to around $14 million, a company spokesman said.

NATION'S BUSINESS

Most of Them See Good Recovery

To a group of top Canadian executives, prospects for business in 1959 look good. It won't be a boom with all its inflationary overtones, but, the expectation is that most of the ground lost in blighted 1958 will be gained back during 1959.

That is a composite answer to questions which **FP** asked top executives in Canada's leading manufacturing and merchandising companies. While individual predictions about the outlook vary from bright to gloomy, the over-all tone is almost surprisingly buoyant and the emphasis is firmly on the side of expansion. (Details, p. 25).

Of course, in a good many companies, new highs in production and profits were reached during 1958. This, in itself, helps account for the fact that some people have labeled the 1957-58 business decline "the gentle recession."

But in such industries as pulp and paper and metal mining, for example, 1958 was a year of drastic cutbacks in sales and profits. In a majority of these companies, this year's profits will turn out to be at least 10% below 1957 levels, and the 10% cut is just the starting point in many cases.

Expectations for 1959 make a sharp contrast to what 1958's experience will be when tallied up. The **FP** survey shows that, over-all, 73% of firms expect next year's sales by their companies will top this year's totals. Only 20% expect 1959 sales will be the same as this year's and just 6% predict declines.

Three out of four executives look for sales increases and two out of four predict profit hikes. But note this—which tempers the optimism: For many companies, the gains will be over recession-hit levels and not from record highs.

So recovery is likely to be a slower business than might be expected considering last spring's turnabout from decline to recovery. And with a lot of slack still to be taken up, it's likely to means sales and profits will be growing faster than employment.

The tone set by businessmen answering **FP**'s forecast questions was matched this week by President A. C. Ashforth of Toronto-Dominion Bank when he told shareholders:

"Unemployment will continue to be a worrisome factor next year and it looks as if the seasonal peak which usually occurs in March will see about one in 10 workers unemployed as was the case in March this year. But during the past eight months, economic activity in Canada has been following a gentle upward grade. Continuance of this trend is to be expected and some acceleration may develop."

In the business cycle, some patterns tend to repeat themselves and in this regard 1959 looks as if it may be similar, in some ways, to 1955. Both are years of recovery and both are about the same distance, seven or eight months, from the previous recession's low point.

But planners in business and industry might take this into account: The odds are that 1959 business will move at a faster tempo than did 1955 business.

Although the prospect appears to be for a slow, steady progress, businessmen's expectations about 1959 are appreciably brighter than were forecasts made for **FP** about 1955.

* * *

No Need For a Class Party

All Canadians, and particularly trade unionists, would do well to take a close and critical look at the "farmer-labor" political party now being formed in this country. Stanley Knowles of Winnipeg, former CCF member of parliament, has taken the organizing job in hand.

Quite apart from the platform, or "cause," it eventually decides to expound, there are two things wrong with it in its present form. It is a menace to the worker's independence as citizen and voter. It confronts the country with the danger of a purely class party that could not possibly give full loyalty to Canada.

For this reason: Most of the powerful labor organizations in Canada are linked with big American unions and in all important matters take their orders from the U. S. "head offices."

Does Canada wish to be governed by labor leaders whose orders come from a foreign country?—from people like Hoffa, Reuther, Meany, McDonald, and so forth?

The new party is designed to replace the moribund CCF as spokesman of the Canadian left, but with a difference of emphasis.

The CCF asked for votes in both town and country, but it was mainly a farm movement. It never made much headway in the industrial centres and it won office only in wheat-growing Saskatchewan. Its heir and successor, now being nurtured by Mr. Knowles, will woo the city worker with greater fervor and, so he says, will more closely resemble Britain's Labor Party.

The Knowles party has already approved the political check-off, a device without which the U. K. Socialists could never have won elections.

Every trade union affiliated with the nascent Canadian farmer-labor party, like every Laborite trade union in Britain, will be ordered to pay a per capita annual fee for all its members "other than those who 'contract out.'" This means a political party contribution will be extracted automatically from the worker's pay by his employer unless he has the initiative and fortitude to declare that he doesn't want to subscribe.

And that, of course, is tantamount to a public declaration that he may vote for some other party.

Under this iniquitous system, the worker in an affiliated union loses his civil rights. If he "contracts out," his political sympathies and voting intentions are no longer secret. If he tamely pays up and keeps his dissent to himself, he is parted from his money in a way that is both obnoxious to him personally and indefensible on any theory of law.

Avro 'Saucer' In First Tests

The **Avro Aircraft** flying saucer, one of the most imaginative aeronautical projects currently being developed in the West, has successfully passed its initial static ground tests.

FP can say this in spite of the refusal of Avro officials to discuss the subject.

They point out that the project is U. S.-financed and bound by U. S. security regulations.

If all goes well, some security wraps will be dropped this spring. The saucer should then be flight-tested.

TCA's Move in Europe May Put U.S. Lines Here

OTTAWA (Staff) — A major reversal of Canadian policy on civil air routes opens the way for a further spread of **TCA's** services to Europe, and may block the extension of **CPA's** Lisbon-Madrid service.

This TCA victory in the international sphere coincides with CPA's challenge to its domestic monopoly, now entering the stage of final arguments before the Air Transport Board.

The opportunity for TCA to extend its services to Rome, Vienna and "another point yet to be selected" coincides with Canadian change of mind about so-called "fifth freedom" rights, beloved of the U. S., but formerly rejected by Canada.

"Fifth freedom" means being allowed to pick up a payload of passengers and freight in one foreign country and take it to another foreign country.

Behind the government's change of front lies a conviction that our major airlines are now mature and efficient enough to profit, on balance, from the sort of international competition involved in these pick-up rights.

Canada's first exchange of such rights has been made in two new treaties with France and Germany.

On this side, **Air France** and **Lufthansa** will now be allowed by Canada to pick up passengers in Montreal and take them to Chicago.

Lufthansa will also be allowed to pick up passengers for New York and Boston as soon as Canada's arrangements in Europe are completed.

The United States must, of course, also consent; but since it has always been the great advocate of "fifth freedom" rights it should not object.

At the European end, a "designated Canadian carrier," which is TCA, has French permission to pick up passengers in Paris for either Rome or Vienna, but not both.

It also has German permission to pick up passengers in Dusseldorf for Vienna and one other point to be selected by Canada.

These concessions by France and Germany clear the way for negotiations with Italy, Austria and one other unnamed country to secure permission to start services terminating there.

There is no telling how long this might take.

The big question now is what sort of air agreement Canada might be able to make with the United States.

U. S. has always wanted fifth freedom rights in Canada; but Canada has tended to fear the incursion of the mammoth U. S. lines.

On the other hand, the existing air agreement with U. S. is many years old, and Canada has been trying to revise it for some time.

Several approaches to the U. S. requesting negotiations have failed.

U. S. procedures for licensing air carriers centre on the Civil Aeronautics Board, which operates in some ways on the same principles of hearings and arguments and rebuttals as the Federal Power Commission does with respect to pipelines.

Canada has had a number of difficulties in its dealings with CAA. But now that Ottawa is prepared to bargain "fifth freedom" rights at Canadian stop-over points, in return for what it considers equally valuable concessions at foreign ports of call, the way may be opened for fresh negotiations.

Arsenic in U. S. Tobacco But Our Cigarettes Okay

By LEONARD BERTIN
FP Science Editor

Canadians needn't get too scared about new U. S. findings on cancer-causing arsenic in cigarettes.

Cigarette men and Ontario government agriculture officials say **no arsenic sprays are used on Canadian tobacco, which supplies all domestic needs.**

The arsenic in U. S. cigarettes comes from insecticide sprays used in southern tobacco fields.

Actually the new U. S. research shows an unexpectedly high amount of arsenic in cigarettes:

The average U. S. cigarette contains 41 to 52.5 micrograms of the stuff, about 40 to 50 parts per million by weight.

Arsenic is a known cancer causer.

The American Cancer Society, this week released the arsenic findings, says the amount has increased between two and six times in the last 25 years.

The unadorned cigarette itself contains about 15 times the maximum permitted in foodstuffs by U. S. health laws.

- **About one third** of this arsenic stays in the ash when the cigarette burns.
- **Another third** is trapped in the butt.
- **The rest** goes into the smoke.

Researchers of the Veterans Administration Hospital and the Southwestern Medical School of the University of Texas, using radioactive tracers, estimate that about five micrograms are normally inhaled.

Filters when used, stop about a third of this.

Canadians shouldn't just inhale and relax, however, just because their cigarettes are arsenic-free.

Medical and scientific opinion on the connection between smoking and lung cancer is based on statistics.

Unless it's proved that arsenic alone is responsible for any such connection, the statistics still talk.

Incidence of lung cancer among heavy cigarette smokers appears to have little bearing on where the tobacco is grown or smoked.

'Un-Dump' Chinese Brushes But It Won't Kill Trade

OTTAWA (Staff) — Canadian willingness to increase trade with Communist China has run into another obstacle.

Chinese exports of brushes to this country are being curbed by application of anti-dumping duty.

It is understood that the brushes (mainly paint brushes of good quality) were offered to a Canadian importer on the basis that he suggest his own price.

His offer was low, but was immediately accepted.

Canadian brush-makers were seriously alarmed, claiming that continued sales at the original price could put them right out of business.

The customs authorities, being unable to find any realistic fair market value in China (as in other Communist countries), fixed a valuation based on the price at which other exporting countries (notably U. K.) sell comparable brushes to Canada.

They now collect an anti-dump duty equal to the difference between this valuation and the actual invoice price.

Then the duty is payable on the new valuation.

This procedure, it is pointed out, still leaves the Chinese exporters on a comparative basis with other countries.

It will not necessarily kill all trade in Chinese paint brushes.

But it will prevent the runaway sweep of the market.

How Much Recovery?

The Outlook

An FP roundup of the latest facts and expert opinion on the economic weather ahead . . .

By DALTON ROBERTSON

Measure of recession: Sales totals in one third of all leading manufacturing firms are likely to prove to be at least 3% lower this year than they were last year; net profits will be down in half of all firms.

Measure of recovery: Next year, sales will be higher than 1958's in three quarters of all top firms; net profits in one half of all firms will show a year-to-year increase, in many cases a sturdy 10%-plus gain.

That's the contrast provided by 1958's experience and 1959's expectations. For **FP**'s industry-by-industry outlook based on what executives predict for their own firms, see p. 25.

One realistic factor spikes hopes for a big surge of business expansion in 1959: A good many companies will just be taking up the slack left by recession cutbacks. In only a few industries

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Life Insurance: Yours Realistic?

How is your life insurance?

Have you got a mixed bag of policies picked up over the years?

Or have you a realistic and planned program?

Insurance is a personal affair. No simple, single program can be applied to all individuals or businesses.

Released this week in booklet form is a collection of 20 case histories which appeared in **FP** showing how insurance agents have helped individuals to develop workable programs protecting themselves and their families and providing for retirement income.

"How To Buy Life Insurance Wisely" is available from **FP**, 481 University Avenue, Toronto 2. Price $1.

Don't Look for Surprises In Bonuses This Christmas

By FP STAFF

Christmas bonus time has rolled around again.

But a lot of the exciting unpredictableness about it has gone. This year-end surprise package isn't much of a surprise any more.

Even Yuletide corporate giving is settling down into established patterns.

And those firms which haven't been handing out any extras certainly won't start this year.

Government and industry surveys in U. S. and Canada indicate that less than half of all business — probably somewhere between 35% and 40% — gives Christmas bonuses.

Furthermore, the trend has started to dip gently downward the last two years.

About half of those which give year-end extras pay only nominal amounts. It would average out at around $15-$25 per employee.

The others tie their payment schemes to a combined employee merit and company profit system.

These are definitely of the incentive variety, and in good years can go sky-high.

Bonus payments this Christmas will be about the same as last.

Even where business is off, companies want to maintain some form of payment.

Gone are the days when Bay St. brokerage firms slipped key employees an extra year's salary with the December cheques.

Bonus payments even in this up-and-down business have been tending to flatten out.

This year they will range from one to three weeks extra salary; about the same as last year.

Although stock market activity has picked up sharply the last three months, dollar turnover is still running some 27% behind last year.

Many predominantly mining

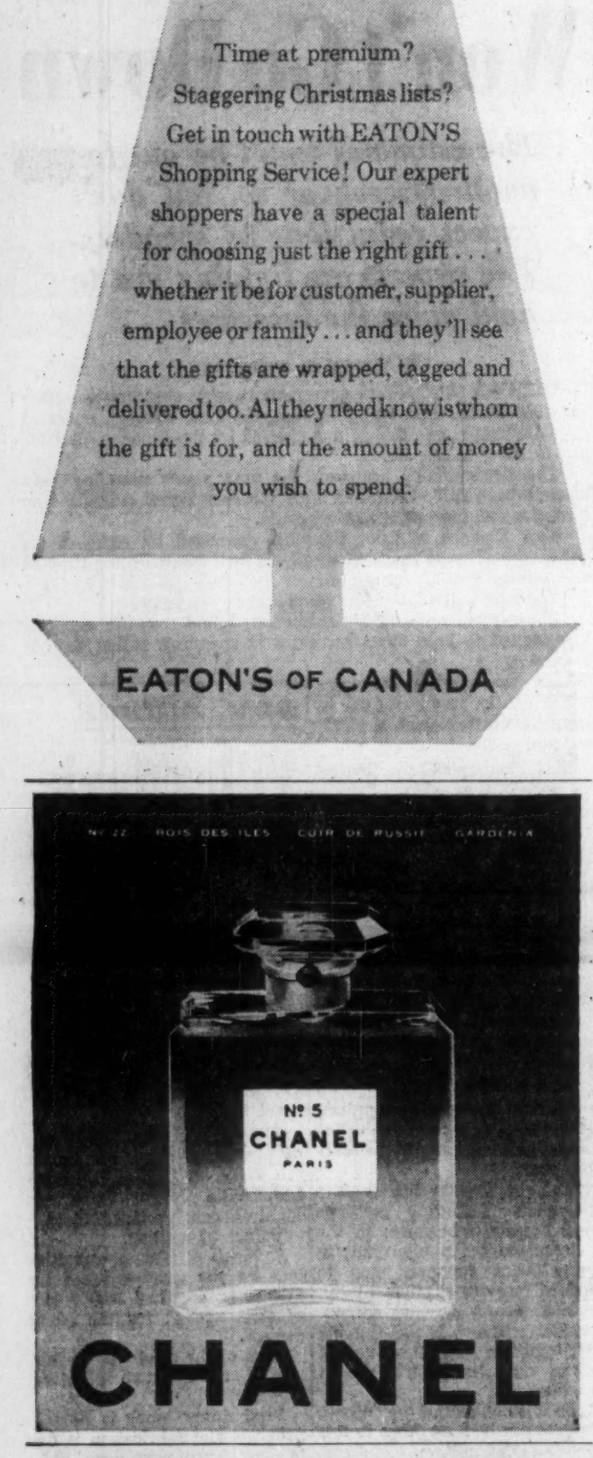
(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

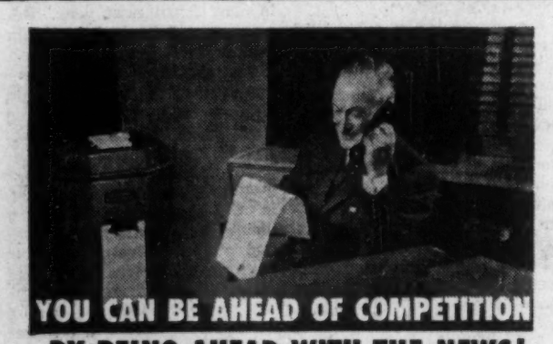
EATON'S
Christmas
Gift Service

is a wonderful
time-saver
for Busy Executives!

Time at premium?
Staggering Christmas lists?
Get in touch with EATON'S Shopping Service! Our expert shoppers have a special talent for choosing just the right gift . . . whether it be for customer, supplier, employee or family . . . and they'll see that the gifts are wrapped, tagged and delivered too. All they need know is whom the gift is for, and the amount of money you wish to spend.

EATON'S OF CANADA

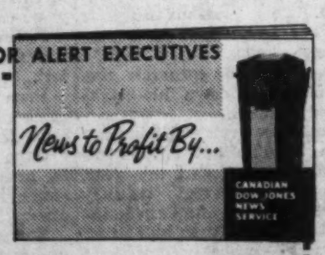




BY BEING AHEAD WITH THE NEWS!

Important business and financial happenings open the door to profitable action—if you know the news first. Dow-Jones News Service, at your fingertips in your own offices through a high-speed ticker, adds *know* to your know-how. It gives you a basis to act fast with assurance. And the cost is *low*. Check into Dow-Jones News Service now!

FREE BOOKLET FOR ALERT EXECUTIVES



Yes, I desire more information about Canadian Dow-Jones News Service and its many applications to my business. Please send me "News to Profit By."

Name_____
Organization_____
Address_____
City_____ Prov._____

SEND TO CANADIAN DOW-JONES, LTD.
C 204 Hospital St. Montreal — 69 Yonge St. Toronto

Trend of Business

Railway freight car loadings off 6.6% in week ending Nov. 14 compared with a year earlier. Lower loadings: Livestock, coal, iron ore, nonferrous ores and pulpwood. These more than offset gains by wheat, lumber and miscellaneous loadings. Year-to-date loadings down 7.7% vs. same period in 1957.

October's sales of life insurance up 8% over year before. Total sales amounted to $468.1 million for the month. Increase was accounted for by a 4% increase in ordinary life sales which came to $380 million and a 32% gain in new group life policies which totaled $78.9 million during the month. Industrial life sales at $8.8 million were off from year before's $9.5 million.

During the month of September, average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose fractionally from 164.0c to 164.5c. Average weekly wages increased from $66.58 to $66.95 and the work week rose to 40.7 hours from 40.6 hours. Gains in manufacturing earnings—durable and nondurable goods—more than offset declines in average hourly earnings in mining which were due partly to industrial disputes.

Beets beat earlier records. During October, production of refined beet and cane sugar advanced 11.5% over year-before totals to reach 275.6 million lb. This brought year-to-date output to 1,277 million lb. for a 6.2% year-to-year increase. Sales in October were up 8.5% at 247.1 million lb. Sales in first 10 months total 1,378 million lb., up 8.1%. Refinery stocks at the end of October totaled 233 million lb., down slightly from a year earlier.

Pipeline oil deliveries declined in latest month (4.5% in September vs. a year earlier) and in the first three quarters of 1958 (9.3% below 1957). January-September deliveries were smaller than in 1957 in all provinces except Alberta and Manitoba.

Output of refined petroleum products climbed by 6.2% to 20,348,967 bbl. in September, from year-earlier total of 19,166,916 bbl. Use of crude oil by Canadian refineries was 6.4% higher in the month.

Use of cigarettes still growing rapidly. Distribution increased to 24,277 million cigarettes in first nine months of 1958, from 22,756 million in January-September, 1958.

Canadian canals moved more traffic in latest month reported—but September's 0.8% gain vs. a year earlier had little effect on the year's pattern. January-September total of 25,555,025 tons is 9.5% below 28,232,953 tons moved in first nine months last year.

More beer shipped by Canadian breweries in latest year than ever before. Value of shipments climbed 7% in 1957 to a record $231.1 million, from 1956's previous peak of $215.9 million.

Bus lines lost wayward passengers when 1957 totals carried by 136 city and intercity and rural operators dropped 8.8% to 70,401,963 in 1957 from the 77,164,128 carried by 149 systems the year before. Passenger volume was off 8.9% on regular services, 5% on chartered services.

Major Weekly Indicators

	Latest Date or Week Ended	Previous Week	Previous Month	Year Ago
Department store sales, % change from year earlier	(Nov. 22)	....	+5.7%	+4.2%	+2.0%
Carloading totals	(Nov. 14)	73,023	77,921	72,796	78,187
Eastern Canada	(Nov. 14)	44,984	46,101	45,773	50,813
Western Canada	(Nov. 14)	28,039	31,820	27,023	27,374
Iron and steel mfg.	(Nov. 14)	858	832	777	1,237
Ores, concentrates	(Nov. 14)	4,192	4,505	8,592	7,627
Base metals	(Nov. 14)	521	446	435	748
Lumber, timber, plywood	(Nov. 14)	3,851	4,567	4,238	3,200
Cement	(Nov. 14)	591	677	730	487
Passenger car production	(Nov. 29)	7,802	7,037	4,847	8,756
Truck production	(Nov. 29)	1,678	1,365	763	1,395
Chartered Banks					
Personal savings ($ millions)	(Nov. 19)	6,798	6,876	7,053	6,055
Loans outstanding ($ millions)	(Nov. 19)	5,282	5,111	5,211	5,114
NHA mtge. hold'gs ($ millions)	(Nov. 19)	757	749	729	562
Bank of Canada holdings of					
Securities ($ millions)	(Nov. 26)	2,769	2,780	2,757	2,497
Short-term govt. ($ millions)	(Nov. 26)	297	311	332	1,327
Long-term govt. ($ millions)	(Nov. 26)	2,381	2,374	2,317	1,119
Other securities ($ millions)	(Nov. 26)	39	38	45	16
Bank Clearings:					
Montreal ($ millions)	(Nov. 27)	941	1,040	920	854
Toronto ($ millions)	(Nov. 27)	1,269	1,381	1,186	1,335
Cdn. dollar (U.S. cents, av.)	(Nov. 28)	103.425	103.353	103.145	103.519
T.S.E. industrial index	(Dec. 2)	508.75	503.29	499.15	410.63
Yield 114 stocks	(Dec. 1)	4.21%	4.19%	4.24%	5.44%
Bus. fail. 4-wk. moving av. (no.)	(Nov. 20)	31.5	31.2	30.2	27.7
Steel ingot production (tons)	(Dec. 1)	98,989	98,066	55,624	n/a
% of capacity	(Dec. 1)	87.12	86.22	48.92	n/a

Facts by the Month

WHAT WE PRODUCE—	Latest Month	One Month Previous	Two Months Previous	One Year Previous
In all Industries (Index)	Sept. 288.2	281.0	279.0	292.2
In factories (Index)	Sept. 278.1	271.9	290.7	285.3
Total nondurable goods (Index)	Sept. 259.6	255.4	244.8	262.5
•Food & bev.	Sept. 281.3	289.3	284.0	291.9
•Textiles	Sept. 168.2	136.0	118.0	179.1
•Clothing	Sept. 160.5	151.9	141.0	158.2
•Chemical products	Sept. 306.9	311.0	310.9	306.3
Total durable goods (Index)	Sept. 307.1	311.1	314.2	321.1
•Iron & steel products	Sept. 251.0	256.8	267.0	300.8
•Primary iron & steel	Sept. 205.7	271.3	340.4	383.7
From mines (Index)	Sept. 330.0	296.5	305.9	324.5
•Metals	Sept. 194.9	180.8	179.9	183.7
•Nonferrous smelting, refining	Sept. 255.8	254.6	271.8	215.6
•Gold	Sept. 108.4	102.3	105.7	107.8
—From farms				
Cattle delivered (000)	Sept. 195	150	141	216
Hogs grade (000)	Sept. 528	403	375	457
•Flour	Sept. 133.8	127.7	123.8	146.5
—From sea				
East Coast catch ($000)	Sept. 4,898	5,718	6,690	5,009
W. Coast catch ($000)	Sept. 9,993	14,455	10,207	3,500
—From forests				
Newsprint (000 tons)	Oct. 544	491	511	549
Pulp (000 tons)	Sept. 808	827	792	776
—In powerhouses				
Electricity (million kwh.)	Sept. 7,816	7,581	7,671	6,921
WHAT WE SELL—				
Retail sales ($ millions)	Sept. 1,215	1,244	1,253	1,188
Dept. store sales ($ millions)	Sept. 119.6	98.2	89.3	111.6
Wholesale sales ($ millions)	Sept. 679	613	672	634
Mfrs. outstdg. orders ($ millions)	Sept. 2,284	2,321	2,296	2,589
Pass. car sales (units)	Sept. 21,832	25,562	34,978	26,303
WHAT'S ON HAND—				
Mfrs. inventories ($ millions)	Sept. 4,634	4,603	4,592	4,815
Dept. store stock sales ratio	Sept. 2.4	2.9	3.4	2.7
SPENDING, SAVING POWER—				
Labor income ($ millions)	Aug. 1,346	1,335	1,352	1,335
Dividend payts. (Index) (annual rate)	Nov. 300.8	310.0	309.6	323.3
JOBS—				
Persons with jobs (000)	Oct. 5,864	5,888	6,025	5,880
Jobless seeking work (000)	Oct. 313	271	261	211
Do. (% of labor force)	Oct. 5.1	4.4	4.5	3.5
CONSTRUCTION—				
Contract awards ($ millions)	Sept. 317	321	317	218
FOREIGN TRADE—				
Exports ($ millions)	Oct. 455	397	416	404
Imports ($ millions)	Sept. 423	380	435	445
MONEY—				
Money supply ($ millions)*	Aug. 12,736	12,477	12,192	11,355
Cheques cashed ($ millions)	Sept. 19,027	17,425	19,766	16,180
•Life insurance sales ($ millions)	Oct. 380	396	371	364
Notice deposits	Sept. 7,570	7,432	7,276	6,765
Current public loans ($ millions)	Aug. 5,177	5,286	5,157	5,380
PRICES—				
Consumer price (Index)	Oct. 126.0	125.6	125.2	123.4
Wholesale price (Index)	Oct. 226.9	227.1	226.8	225.0

*Total deposits, less Govt. of Canada deposits, less float, plus notes in circulation outside the banking system.

STRATEGIC MATERIALS—Production and Supply—

	Latest Month	Month yr. ago	Yr. to date	% chge. yr to date
Steel ingots and castings (000 tons)	Sept. 247.9	403.1	3,289.8	—17.1
Nickel (000 tons)	Sept. 11.7	13.1	131.2	—8.5
Primary copper (000 tons)	Sept. 27.5	30.8	284.8	+10.0
Lumber exports (millions fbm.)	Aug. 291.6	311.3	2,376.2	+2.0
Lumber (millions fbm.)	Aug. 665.0	685.6	4,910.7	+0.3

Index based: production 1935-39=100; consumer price index 1949=100; wholesale price index 1935-39=100.
•New item this week.

Date of issue for your file, The Financial Post, December 6, 1958.

Look for It Here

December 6, 1958

REFULAR FEATURES

Adelphi	48	Mkt. Comment	42
Announcing	23	Mining	46, 47
Auto Prod.	27	Note	4
Beaver Club	38	Others Say	6
Bid & Ask	43	Quotes	44, 45
Books	41	Taking Stock	47
Bus. Trends	2	Travel	12
Editorials	6	What's New	24
Growth Stocks	37	Why They're Moving	4
Hutchison	18	You and the Law	20
Indust. Growth Investments	4, 5	Your Taxes	14
Managed Invest.	19		
J. B. McGeachy	7		

ANNUAL REPORTS

BC For. Prod.	40	Fibre Prod.	37
BC Sugar	40	Hiram-Walker	37
Circle Bar Kt.	45	Imp. Flo-Glaze	40
Cdn. Bakeries	37	Marcus Loew's	45
Dom. Glass	40	MacMil-Bloed.	40

INDUSTRIALS

A & P	20	Indufab	30
Alta. Poultry	11	Hillside G.	10
Alum. Co. Am.	32	Inverness Ind.	23
Axe-Templeton	32	IAC	3
B of M	19	Int. Nickel	47
BOAC	13	Jubilee Brew	21
Barber-Greene	30	J. R. Kearney	30
Bell Tele.	15, 3	Lambert, Holt	15
Bathurst	38	Melchers	5
B. C. Power	38, 19	McColl-F.	15, 29
Bonda Text.	37	Molsons	21
BC Electric	31	NB Int. Paper	4
Cdn. Br. Alum.	32	North Am. Fun	15
Carling	29, 21	Odeon Theatres	39
Cdn. Brew.	29	Ottawa Gas	11
Crown Zell.	48	Ogilvie Flour	4
Coles Cranes	30	Pato Cons. D.	11
Cdn. Baker P.	30	Poly-Mo-Lite	30
Cdn. Radio P.	24	Phillips	24
CPR	37, 27	Peace R. Pwr	31
CPA	3	RCA Victor	24
Dom. Woollens	32	Rothmans	11
Dow Chem.	29, 19	Safeway	22
Dosco	31	Sag. Ship.	15
Ford	36	Signet Dist.	17
Foster Pot.	30	Sicks	19
Famous Players	39	Signets-Devel.	22
Gt. Lakes P.	38	TCA	3
G.E.C.	24	Van Kirk	33
Gen. Motors	27	Utd. Amuse.	39
Gruneau	31	Willys	38
Home Lines	13	W'house	24

MINES & OILS

Agnico	5	Jefferson Lake	46
Augustus Ex.	47	Maritimes	47
Britannia	47	McIntyre	19
Cdn. Dev.	14	Merrill	47
C.P. Oil, Gas	37	Noranda	47
Campbell-Chib.	47	Opemiska	47
Chib. Jac.	19, 47	Patino	47
Copper Rand	47	Stanleigh Uran.	46
Eureka	14	Swan Hill	29
Falconbridge	37	Sweet Grass	47
Gunnar	47	Teck-Lamaque	47
Home	29	Temagami	47
Intl. Copper	47	West. Decalta	21

Company Report

Oil

COMMONWEALTH PETROLEUM reports net profit of $569,175 in the year ended Sept. 30, 1958.

Decline of 19% in net from $702,839 in 1957, was attributed by the company almost entirely to a drop in dividends received from drilling subsidiary.

The general slowdown in the oil business affected subsidiaries which operate primarily as service companies. Operations are approaching the break-even point for some of these, G. J. McKay, president, states.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1958	1957
Net income	$708,224	$857,919
Less: Gen. exps.	139,049	148,064
Depletion	.....	2,487
Income tax	.....	3,529
Net profit & surplus	569,175	702,839
Earned per Share	$0.28	$0.35
None paid.		
Shares o/s as at Sept. 30:		
Common, n.p.v.	1,999,309	1,999,309

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Sept. 30:	1958	1957
Cash	$113,352	$7,132
Mkt. secs.†	652,192	612,766
Inventories	.....	293
Accts. rec.	10,489	642,208
Short-term loan	101,134	.....
Total curr. assets	877,167	1,262,399
Dep. & adv.	70	5,470
Agree. for sale	10,000	.....
Inv. in subs., etc.	6,501,080	4,667,077
Sundry royalties	79	83
Leases & dev.	105,352	105,333
Fixed assets*	23,321	51,852
Total assets	7,517,069	6,092,233
Total curr. liab.	659,550	64,592
Due on purch. shs.	240,000	.....
Capital stock	667,629	667,629
Earned surplus	5,949,890	5,360,012
*After depr. of	38,282	35,643
†Market value	952,166	616,324
Working capital	217,617	1,197,807

Contingent liability—Guarantee of subsidiary's liabilities amounted to $2,536 at Sept. 30, 1958.

RENABIE OUTPUT

Renabie Mines milled 16,937 tons in October producing gold bullion with gross value of $94,505. Value per ton milled was $5.58.

Bank Staff Changes

Imperial:

E. H. STEVENS, to be accountant, Eglinton & Mt. Pleasant branch, Toronto.

H. W. THOMPSON, to be accountant, Brantford, Ont.

A. K WALLS, to be assistant manager, Church & Carlton branch, Toronto.

J. C. WARNER, to be accountant, Wellington & Ross, Ottawa.

J. WEBSTER, to be second assistant manager, Montreal branch.

W. H. WOOD, to be manager, Red Deer, Alta.

S. E. WORTS, to be manager, Portage & Donald branch, Winnipeg.

• • •

Nova Scotia:

C. M. FRASER, assistant manager, Toronto, to be manager, St. Catharines, Ont.

R. F. HODGSON, manager, Catalina, Nfld., to be manager, Harbour Grace, Nfld.

N. W. LEBANS, manager, Harbour Grace, Nfld., to be manager, Sydney Mines, N.S.

J. ALEX. MACLEOD, manager, Grande Prairie, Alta., to be manager, Red Deer, Alta.

H. L. FAWCETT, assistant manager, Queen & Church, Tornoto, to be district representative, Consumer Credit, general office.

W. E. BAILEY, accountant, Main & Rupert, Winnipeg, to be accountant, Portage & Kennedy, Winnipeg.

T. H. BARCLAY, accountant, Merritton, Ont., to be accountant, Malton, Ont.

R. C. CATTANACH, accountant, Malton, Ont., to be accountant, St. Catharines, Ont.

E. H. HIERLIHY, accountant, O'Leary, P.E.I., to be accountant, West Saint John, Saint John, N.B.

T. P. KEALEY, to be accountant, Ottawa East, Ottawa.

A. D. MacMILLAN, accountant, Ottawa East, Ottawa, to be accountant, Wellington & Rosemount, Ottawa.

F. S. POLANSKI, accountant, West End, Calgary, to be accountant, Edmonton.

L. R. WRIGHT, to be accountant, Yarmouth, N.S.

J. L. R. ARMSTRONG, to be assistant accountant, Portage & Kennedy, Winnipeg.

J. E. BEGBIE, to be assistant accountant, Pembroke, Ont.

T. E. HENDERSON, to be assistant accountant, Fredericton, N.B.

R. D. JACOBS, to be an assistant accountant, Toronto.

J. G. McARDLE, to be an assistant accountant, Ottawa.

J. R. MILNER, to be assistant accountant, St. Clair & Oakwood, Toronto.

L. PETRIW, accountant, Portage & Kennedy, Winnipeg, to be assistant accountant, Regina.

T. ROBERTS, to be an assistant accountant, Ottawa.

R. B. VROOMAN, to be assistant accountant, Sarnia, Ont.

G. M. WEST, to be an assistant accountant, Toronto.

• • •

Royal:

J. C. BRADY, accountant, Wellington & Pinhey, Ottawa, to be accountant, Dorchester & Beaver Hall, Montreal.

W. A. D. HAYNES, assistant accountant, Quesnel, B.C., promoted to accountant.

J. K. M. McLAY, Aylmer, Ont., to be accountant, Chapleau, Ont.

R. J. LEWIS, Roblin, Man., to be accountant, Corydon & Renfrew, Winnipeg.

S. W. HANSEN, Port Coquitlam, B.C., to be accountant, North Road & Lougheed, Coquitlam, B.C.

J. C. ROY, accountant, Arvida, Que., to be accountant, Chicoutimi, Que.

K. G. MacLEOD, Winnipeg, to be accountant, Sherbrook & Portage, Winnipeg.

"You need more tact in the dangerous art of giving presents than in any other social action."
—William Bolitho.

DUNHILL SOLVES YOUR COMPANY'S GIFT PROBLEM

Fine cigars are always a favorite choice for Company gifts — especially when they are Dunhill Seleccion Suprema cigars. Let the Dunhill Humidor take care of your Company gift giving this Christmas . . . we will wrap and deliver the cigars of your choice, together with your message of goodwill, to everyone on your Company gift list.

And remember — the Dunhill Humidor has a wealth of gifts for all your friends . . . fine leather goods, Dunhill pipes, lighters and cigarette cases, expertly blended tobaccos . . . and many, many more.

Montecristo #4—an EMS natural wrapper cigar of superlative quality. Box of 25, 13.75

Dunhill Seleccion Domestica #621, a Havana leaf at a popular price. In brown or light wrapper. Box of 25, 6.25

Phone Eric Gray at UN 1-9111, local 2775, for details of this helpful service.

dunhill humidor

BAY STREET ENTRANCE

Simpson's TORONTO

PUTS AND CALLS

Sold on Canadian Industrial, Oil and Mining Securities. Calls are currently available on over 300 stocks. Premiums supplied on request.

Doherty Roadhouse & Co.
Put and Call Dept.
335 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont. EM. 8-7411

Financial Management Services

OFFERED BY YOUR Investors syndicate REPRESENTATIVE

FACE AMOUNT CERTIFICATES

For savings, educational, business reserve and annuity purposes, Investors Syndicate certificates provide a systematic method of accumulating guaranteed amounts of money over a period of years. At the end of 1957 more than 106,000 Canadians were planning to save $424,000,000 through Investors certificates.

A BALANCED MUTUAL FUND

Investors Mutual of Canada Ltd. emphasizes reasonable income, stability and capital gain potential through a portfolio of more than 100 securities including common stocks, preferred stocks and bonds. Investors Mutual is Canada's largest mutual fund with assets of $162,290,116 at October 31, 1958.

A MUTUAL FUND FOR GROWTH

Investors Growth Fund of Canada Ltd. emphasizes long-term capital gain through a portfolio concentrated in common stocks. Formed in November, 1957, Investors Growth Fund had assets at October 31, 1958 of $10,944,827.

TAX-DEDUCTIBLE REGISTERED RETIREMENT PLANS

Three types of "Registered" plans are offered by Investors: (1) fixed-interest (2) equity (3) combined fixed-interest and equity. Either the fixed or the equity portion of combined plans, or both portions, may be qualified as a Registered Retirement plan for tax deduction purposes.

GROUP PENSION PLANS

With Investors Trust Company, Investors Syndicate has complete facilities for the installation, administration and investment management of trusteed group pension plans. Contributions may be invested in fixed-return funds, equity funds, or combinations of these.

These services *provide convenient, integrated, financial programs flexible enough to suit the needs of every Canadian.*
For complete details contact your Investors representative—"your best friend financially."

Investors syndicate OF CANADA, LIMITED

manages assets of one-quarter of a billion dollars

HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG — OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

NOVEL FEATURE

Lend Ottawa $400 Million, Investors Like Short-Terms

A good market reception to a new Government of Canada borrowing this week gave Ottawa $400 million "for general purposes" — apparently to be applied to the administration's anticipated 1958-59 budget deficit of $700 million or more.

The $400 million issue was in two parts, open-end as to each maturity:

- 3% one-year non-callable bonds due Dec. 15, 1959, priced at 99.25 to yield 3.77%.
- 4% four-year non-callable bonds due Jan. 1, 1963, at 98.75 to yield 4.34%.

The 1963 issue has a novel redemption feature, unique in Canadian financial history but used twice before by the U. S. treasury.

These four-year bonds may not be called by the government for redemption prior to maturity.

But the holder will have the option of redeeming them after two years — or on any subsequent half-yearly interest date —a the issue price of 98.75, providing he gives three months' notice.

Thus, a 4% bond redeemed Jan. 1, 1961, would have yielded 4.05%. The yield for the last two years only, on the other hand, would then be 4.68%.

Despite this innovation, investment dealers reported that the one-year bonds were outselling the four-year maturities by about three to one.

The one-year issue, it was noted, was well designed for the short-term requirements of banks and of corporations planning capital expenditures in the near future.

A narrower market exists for four-year bonds. Trust companies, however, often favor a medium-term maturity.

Finance Minister Fleming also announced that net sales of Canada Savings Bonds in October and November totaled $555 million.

Proceeds of this sale are to be used to pay off $400 million short-term bank loan maturing Dec. 15.

Apart from a small amount of fifth Victory Loan bonds maturing Jan. 1, no direct government long-term obligations are maturing before next October.

A $35 million **Canadian National Railways** issue matures Jan. 15. Method of meeting this obligation has not been announced.

Plan Meeting On Churchill

From Our Own Correspondent

SASKATOON — Hudson Bay Route Association will send a delegation to Ottawa early next year.

Purpose: To drive home HBRA's claims that extensive improvements must be made immediately at the Hudson Bay port of Churchill (FP, Nov. 29).

An HBRA spokesman says the Association is deeply worried by adverse reports about the port.

NEED ENVELOPES? BUY "SAFETY SEAL"

For all purposes . . . commercial or social . . . whatever size of envelope you require . . . whether printed or plain . . . it will pay you to specify National.

NATIONAL PAPER GOODS LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Toronto • Montreal • Winnipeg • Halifax Vancouver

LICHEE GARDEN

Smiling Lady, Han dynasty, 206 B.C. Courtesy Royal Ontario Museum.

Charming old reminder of the ancient arts and legends of China through the centuries. Legendary too is the excellence of Lichee Garden Fine Food and refined atmosphere.

FAMOUS CHINESE FOOD TAKE OUT ORDERS

118 ELIZABETH STREET

EM. 4-3481-11 a.m. to 5 a.m.

Aviation Chapter Closes: Last CF-100 Off the Line

Another chapter in Canadian aviation history closed this week.

The 692nd CF-100 moved out of the production bay at **Avro Aircraft Ltd.** into the flight line.

It was the last of the CF-100 models, on schedule to the day planned four years previously.

The last Orenda engine (the 3,794th) was produced a few weeks ago.

J. L. Plant, president and general manager of Avro Aircraft, presided at a brief ceremony, attended by representatives of the 600 Canadian supply and subcontract companies, most of whom are now working on the CF-105 (Arrow) and Iroquois engine programs for 37 planes and engines.

Mr. Plant pointed out that the CF-100-Orenda era began in 1947 when detailed design on both projects was started to meet Canadian requirements as envisaged at that time.

Through the development of a large Canadian supply system, the CF-100 changed from a large U. S. content at the beginning to 90% Canadian.

The Orenda engine changed from 95% U. S. content to better than 95% Canadian.

Many new companies were brought into being in Canada as a direct result of the Avro and Orenda programs, while many others got their start in aviation and have since greatly expanded their operations.

Included in these categories are:

Canadian Flight Equipment Cobourg Ltd., Canadian SKF, Canadian Steel Improvement Ltd., Dowty Equipment of Canada Ltd., E.G.M. Machine Products Ltd., Garrett Manufacturing Co. Canada, Keicher Engineering Ltd., Lido Industrial Products Ltd., Lucas-Rotax Ltd., Light Alloys Ltd., Martin Baker Aircraft Co. (Canada), Queensway Machine Products Ltd., Renfrew Aircraft and Engineering Co., Williams Machines Ltd., Winnett Boyd Ltd., and **York Gears Ltd.**

CF-100 unit cost delivered to the RCAF is approximately $100,000 below the cost of a comparable U. S. interceptor.

Orenda engine unit delivery cost is 30% lower than a comparable British engine, 10% lower than a comparable U. S. engine.

The CF-100 program including spares, etc., amounted to about $450 million, and the Orenda program totaled $440 million, including $135 million to power Canadair Sabres built at Montreal.

Currently, nine squadrons of the RCAF in Canada are equipped with the Mk5 CF-100, and four squadrons of Mk4s are on duty with NATO in France and Germany.

The Belgian Air Force has 53 CF-100s, representing more than half the export value of $52 million in export orders for planes, engines and spares.

Game Worth $1.1 Million To Vancouver

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — Grey Cup festivities have poured an estimated $1.1 million into this city.

Fifty-one special **TCA** flights carrying 6,000 extra passengers, more than a dozen special trains plus extra coaches on regular runs helped bring the balance of 13,000 visitors here.

They overflowed the city's 4,000 hotel rooms and 1,000 auto court units, sleeping in pullman cars spotted on sidings near downtown areas.

Accommodation cost the visitors some $300,000, meals took roughly a similar amount, entertainment bill probably reached $200,000, with incidentals like taxis, tips, gifts, sight-seeing taking care of the remainder.

Climax to the million-dollar spree:

Sixty minutes of football at Empire Stadium where Winnipeg upset Hamilton 35-28 to win the Grey Cup.

Politics Enter Exchanges' Merger Plan

MONTREAL (Staff) — Proposal to merge the two Montreal stock exchanges with the Toronto Stock Exchange—so far still in the exploratory stage—has already run into political snags.

In Montreal last week, the executive committee of city council went on record against any merger scheme. It delegated vice-chairman Murray Hayes and mayor Sarto Fournier to meet with exchange officials to press the city's stand.

Though the merger proposal appears to be finding few friends in City Hall, it seems to be gaining strength in the street. As a conversational topic, it's second to none.

The Canadian and Montreal stock exchanges, meanwhile, have embarked on a long-mooted education campaign designed to help drum up volume of its members and thus enhance the prestige and position of the exchanges.

About $100,000 will be spent on the campaign which starts in January, FP understands. Money has already been set aside.

Theme will be to educate and encourage Canadians to invest in Canada.

The campaign has little bearing on the current merger proposals. It has been under consideration for well over a year and is the exchanges' first major venture in the field of advertising.

CPA Slams TCA Monopoly As ATB Hearing Near End

Canadian Pacific Airlines renewed its demands this week to be allowed to fly competitive transcontinental air services.

The Air Transport Board was sitting in Ottawa for what looks like the last week of the marathon hearings. They began Oct. 20.

CPA wants to fly five transcontinental routes between Montreal and Vancouver. TCA is fighting it on the grounds that both lines would lose money if competition were allowed.

As this week's hearings opened, CPA counsel I. D. Sinclair waded into the fight with a stinging attack on TCA policy.

TCA, he said, was following a policy based on "the sheer economic folly of inflexibility." Throughout the case TCA had stuck to one main argument—that it is committed to its plans and if CPA takes away some of its expected new business, TCA will certainly go into the red.

With the final decision up to the cabinet, the prospect of a crown corporation going into debt could be a vital factor.

Because of that, CPA this week was bringing all its guns to bear against TCA's "inflexibility."

"Mr. McGregor (TCA president), in his attitude toward prospective competition, says that he will refuse to recognize the economic realities of a changed situation, that in 1959 he is going to lose $8 million and there is nothing he should or will do about it," CPA's counsel told the Board.

"Surely this," he added, "on the face of it, is a policy of sheer economic folly—a policy of deliberately courting huge deficits, a policy of planning ahead for them and planning to do nothing about them in any way of intelligent adjustment."

In other words, says CPA, if competition costs TCA money it will only be because it doesn't want to reorganize along more efficient lines.

Both sides have produced mountain of figures and special reports to prove their points.

Experts appearing for TCA have hammered away at the CPA case — especially CPA's claim that it will not need new and costly equipment to compete.

Ending its case CPA argued that competition must come "now or never" because TCA's monopoly becomes harder to break each year.

When this week's hearing ends, the board is expected to start work on its decision. It may reach a decision by the New Year since Board president C. D. Shepard is due to leave ATB Jan. 1.

Oil and Gas Report

pages 49-96

New Financing Soon for Bell?

Offering likely now that rate case has been settled . . .

MONTREAL (Staff) — Indications are **Bell Telephone Co. of Canada** will soon undertake new financing, now that its latest rate case is settled.

It's not known what form the financing will take. Both bonds and stocks are mentioned in street rumors, but bonds are given the edge.

Bell's capital expenditures for 1958 and 1959 are expected to total $370 million. Of this amount $180 million was scheduled to be spent in 1958, the balance in 1959.

About $160 million in new money is required to complete this program.

Company has already raised $50 million, through sale of 4¼% series P first mortgage bonds in the U. S. this spring.

In addition it has sold privately two $10 million debenture issues, and $10 million through sale of debentures to the employees' pension fund.

Approximately $130 million is being realized from internal sources.

Taking into account increased phone rates effective Dec. 1, company's 1958 earnings are expected to be around $2.10 per share. This would compare with $2 per share last year.

In the most recent rate application, company requested and was granted increases totaling $17.1 million per year.

Originally, these were calculated to produce earnings of approximately $2.43 per share this year.

Projections for 1959 made at mid-year indicate that the increase would produce earnings of $2.32 per share in 1959.

In light of the economic recovery, this estimate now may be on the low side.

Company earlier was on the verge of raising new money by sale of common stock under rights but had to shelve these plans when its first application for higher rates was turned down by the Cabinet, it is reported.

In order to hold company's debt ratio to about 40%—which has been its policy in recent years—bond and equity issues have usually been alternated. At the end of October, debt ratio was just over 39%.

One curious aspect of the new rate hike is that despite additional revenues of $17.1 million, company is in a worse cash position than in previous years.

The company, in addition to paying income taxes of $8.5 million on the new-found revenue, this year and in subsequent years will have to pay that part of its total income tax bill that it formerly deferred.

In 1957 deferred income taxes amounted to $12.8 million. Had the company been following the same accounting procedure this year, over $13 million would have been deferred.

On an annual basis, accordingly, company is liable for $21.5 million in additional taxes, or $4.4 million more than the extra $17.1 million in revenue it received as a result of a hike.

The change in income tax accounting procedures was instituted by the Bell as a result of a Cabinet decision — reached in the earlier rate hike application —**that provision for deferred income taxes could not be allowed as an expense for rate-making purposes.**

Big question being raised in some quarters is how long the new phone rates will stand.

Some observers feel that the Bell—faced with mounting costs and new labor cantracts this summer — may make application for higher rates much sooner than many people expect.

MODERN PURCHASING

Modern Purchasing, the new **Maclean-Hunter** publication for purchasing agents, will appear in April and monthly thereafter. It will serve the purchasing agent by providing market trends, price indices, inventory conditions, etc. Modern Purchasing will concentrate its 7,500 circulation on purchasing executives.

Coast to Coast . . .

helping Canadian Business with complete banking service

Our services include:

- COMMERCIAL LOANS
- PERSONAL LOANS
- LETTERS OF CREDIT
- MONEY ORDERS AND FOREIGN REMITTANCES
- BILLS OF EXCHANGE
- COLLECTIONS
- HOME IMPROVEMENT LOANS

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

800 BRANCHES ACROSS CANADA READY TO SERVE YOU

8-248

IAC Net Up 17% As Money Eases

MONTREAL (Staff) — Third quarter net profit of **Industrial Acceptance Corp.** was $2,770,803 (92c per common share), up 17.1% from $2,364,393 (79c) in corresponding 1957.

This brings net profit for the first nine months to $7,638,094 ($2.55 per share on the basis of 2,718,352 shares outstanding), up 12.9% from $6,759,953 ($2.25 per share on 2,236,268 shares outstanding) in 1957.

Improvement in earnings is due largely to a decrease in the cost of borrowing, company officials say.

Earned income at $45.4 million in January-September was up 4.3% from $43.5 million last year, while general and administrative expenses at $13.7 million were up 13.1% from $12.2 million.

Interest on all secured demand and term notes at $9 million in the first nine months was down 19.2% from $11.2 million in corresponding 1957.

Here are the nine months' results in detail:

9 Mos. Ended Sept. 30:	1958	1957
	$	$
Earned income	45,397,801	43,507,148
Less: Int. on demand & term notes	9,036,843	11,196,723
Losses paid by ins. subs. & prov. for claims	5,274,358	5,243,494
Gen. & admin. exps.	13,786,379	12,198,390
Int. on debs.	2,288,967	1,880,865
Prov for inc. tax.	7,373,161	6,127,724
Net profit	7,638,094	6,759,953

Rodney Hull says:

"Good estate planning helps you keep what you earn for yourself or your family"

My personal brochure shows how. Call or write today

Rodney Hull Insurance • Estate Planning

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

50 King St. W., Toronto EMpire 4-8371

A plus value in French Canada...

LA PRESSE ROTOGRAVURE

ENLARGED SATURDAY SUPPLEMENT

32 PAGES

MORE PICTURES • MORE COLOR

GREATER READERSHIP

CIRCULATION

265,000

Make the test of a regular advertising campaign (monotone or color) in La Presse Rotogravure and reap more sales at lower cost in French Canada.

LA PRESSE ROTOGRAVURE

A Diversified Investment in Common Shares—

The North American Fund of Canada Limited

Price: $10 per share

The object of this new Fund is to produce a regular current income for shareholders and to increase their capital and earnings over the long term.

The Fund will specialize in equity securities of companies having well-founded prospects for future growth. The Board of Managers will have at their disposal one of the most experienced and capable investment research and analytical services available in North America.

As principals, we offer the Common Shares of this Fund as a sound method of investing in Canadian and United States companies.

To place an order, write or telephone our nearest office.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY LIMITED

50 King Street West, Toronto, EMpire 4-0161 — 276 St. James Street West, Montreal, Victor 5-4261

Ottawa, Calgary, Winnipeg, Kitchener, London, Quebec, Edmonton, Vancouver, Sherbrooke, New York, Hamilton, Windsor

Why They're Moving

Facts and comment on what's going on in the market and rumors behind some of the moves.

By RODNEY TOUCHE

Four public utilities recently in the news demonstrate the powerful influence on stock prices of public regulation or the suggestion of it.

Two companies emerged into the light, their claims for higher rates accepted: **Bell Telephone** at $42⅛ last week, was close to its year's high, with the prospect now clear for a $17.1 million increase in operating revenue. **CPR** touched $29½ as approval was secured for the 19% hike in freight rates.

Still in the dark however, are **British Columbia Power** and **Quebec Natural Gas.** Both are in the centre of political pressures. B. C. Power stock last week set a new low for 1958 at $35¼. Quebec Natural Gas was close to the bottom at $20¼. They both made some recovery this week.

Here are prices:

	Recent	—Last Week— High	Low	Early Oct.	—1958— High	Low
Bell Tel.	41⅞	42⅛	41¼	42	42⅞	39¾
CPR	28¾	29½	28¼	29⅛	30⅝	20⅞
B. C. Power	37⅜	37¼	35¼	42⅛	43¼	35¼
Que. Nat. Gas	21¾	22	20¼	25½	26½	20

THE STREET IS TALKING ABOUT—the persistent climb in price of such infrequently traded stocks as **Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.** and **R. L. Crain.**

Crow's Nest Pass has traded at only 12 sessions since July 24, when the price was $16. Last week it reached $23 with 100 shares sold, a new high for the year. (The low was $14, March 24.)

R. L. Crain has moved from $28 (July 9) to $44 (Dec. 1) in 18 trading sessions. Volume on some of these days has reached 375 shares traded. This stock is very closely held. What is the earnings outlook? "Much the same as last year," the company reports. The price rise no doubt reflects the buoyancy of the business systems industry (**Moore Corp.** last week reached a new high of $87¾) and the general prospect of further expansion.

Unprecedented activity on the other hand (48,680 shares traded last week) took **Kelly, Douglas A** to a 1958 high of $9⅛. It was $6⅞ at the beginning of November—and $4.20 at the end of February. While it has climbed steadily on active trading, weekly volume has only twice before exceeded 15,000 shares. Recommended recently in a market study by **Hector M. Chisholm & Co.**, the stock was still unusually active this week.

* * *

Also in the spotlight: **Arcan Corp.** It reached a new high this week of $1.20. Two weeks ago it was 65c. Price rise has been accompanied by bursts of trading, with 16,000 shares sold in the first two days of this week and a total of 15,415 last week. Usual weekly volume is between 200 and 2,000 shares. Four months ago, however, heavy trading took the stock from 55c to $1, from which it dropped back down to 55c a week later. Low for the year is 25c (April 17).

What's behind the Arcan move? The answer may be in an advertising campaign being carried out by accountant R. A. Armstrong, Arcan's president. He is seeking companies with which Arcan might merge. "I am embarassed at the stock's rise," he told **FP**.

* * *

Among other upward moving stocks note **SKD Manufacturing.** Volume of 3,920 shares last week brought the price to 90c from the 65c level at which it started November. It moved further to 98c this week. In the first nine months of 1958 the stock fluctuated between $1.70 and 75c. It touched a low of 60c in October.

Dominion Oilcloth, at $46, has returned to the high it established at the end of October. It has climbed persistently all year from a low of $29 in January. Weekly volume reached a high of 4,000 shares mid-October, but volume is usually less than 2,000.

Toronto Iron Works at $35⅛, also sets a new high. It has moved up through the year from $25¾. Last week's volume of 460 shares was the highest of the year and 300 more shares were traded in the opening days of this week. The rather more active A stock reached a high of $35 Nov. 18, but slipped back to $32. Directors meet Dec. 15 to discuss dividend action.

Dividend increases have a quick effect on some stock prices. **British American Bank Note** increased its quarterly from 35c to 40c and its extra from 65c to 70c. Stock has moved to $47¼ from $45 a week ago (and $43 a month ago). Quarterly rate increase by **Quebec Power** (from 35c to 40c) has brought the stock to $38. A week ago it was $36½ and a month ago $34½.

* * *

Two stocks to note going down: **Premium Iron Ores** has fallen from the peak of $5.50 reached Oct. 14. Price was $5 on Nov. 13 and $4.25 on Nov. 24. It is currently $4.35. Low for the year was $2.85 on June 6.

Wainwright Producers has reached a 1958 low of $2.05. It has declined doggedly since $3.25 of Sept. 5. There are rumors of an unsettled situation within the organization.

Note

By Vincent Egan

The bond market showed a clear preference for the 3% one-year Canada bonds offered this week (at 99.25 yielding 3.77%), rather than the 4% four-year bonds (at 98.75 yielding 4.34%).

The new $400-million federal offering had little effect on prices of outstanding bonds, since they were priced at prevailing market levels.

Expectations by bondmen that a one-year issue was imminent (**FP**, Nov. 29) proved to be well-founded. The four-year issue, on the other hand, was a surprise.

Despite its novel redemption feature (see separate article) which immediately won it the name of "two by four," the 1963 bond filled a less clearly defined need. Tuesday, the 1959 bond was outselling the 1963 by about three to one.

* * *

Rumors suggest a $75-$100 million **Ontario** borrowing in New York shortly . . . **Saskatchewan** has placed $25 million (U. S.) 15-year 4¾% bonds privately, on a 4.80% yield basis . . . The **Metropolitan Toronto** borrowing (**FP**, Nov. 22) will consist of $21,383,000 4¾% 21-year sinking fund debentures, plus $1,217,000 maturing in 25 years and $107,000 in 30 years, and $5,852,000 one-to-20 serials. Underwriters **Harriman Ripley** and **Dominion Securities** are expected to make the offering early next week. . . . A $753,000 **St. Catharines** 4¾%-5% one-to-20 year issue is to be offered next week.

* * *

An offering of $5 million 20-year 5½% debentures of **John Labatt Ltd.** has met a good reception, priced at 98¾ to yield 5.61%. Underwriters: **McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Cochran, Murray & Co.,** and **Midland Securities** . . . The $2.5-million borrowing by **Newfoundland Light & Power Co.** (**FP**, Nov. 1), is expected next week.

* * *

Canadian Bank of Commerce will raise $28.8 million in new capital, through its one-for-five offering of stock to shareholders at $32 a share. Recent price: $59¼.

Of the proceeds, $9 million will be used to increase paid-up capital to $54 million. Rest account, now $100 million, will be increased by $19.8 million.

Warrants will be issued Dec. 12, must be exercised by March 17.

* * *

Final details on the **Hamilton Street Railway** borrowing (**FP**, Nov. 1) are that $240,000 5¾% equipment trust bonds were placed privately by Cochran, Murray & Co.

* * *

Corporate bond financing in November totaled only $30,650,000, down from $64 million in the same month last year. The monthly **Wood, Gundy** summary shows that provincial bond financing dipped to $38.9 million from $60,313,000, while municipal issues rose to $50,259,401 from $41,956,465.

* * *

Latest "reserve list" of **Keystone High-Grade Common Stock Fund** (Boston) shows Imperial Oil and International Nickel as the only Canadian issues eligible for investment. No Canadian securities were actually held in the $16.2-million portfolio at Sept. 30 fiscal year-end.

* * *

No institutional Christmas card will be sent out this year by the Montreal and Canadian Stock Exchanges. President Henry G. Norman said that the large-scale exchange of greetings had become a matter of routine, and expressed confidence that the exchanges' action would not be misconstrued as a lack of appreciation of pleasant relationships.

The Combined Financial Knowledge of **17** *men of* **EXPERIENCE INTEGRITY GOOD REPUTE**

These 17 men will be responsible for the overall direction of the investment policies of the newly incorporated North American Fund of Canada. The financial knowledge they have accumulated in the successful development of some of the largest investment funds on the continent will be invaluable in the administration of the new company.

The North American Fund will specialize in equity securities of strongly situated companies with well-founded growth prospects.

By purchasing shares in this Fund, investors will secure the diversity, growth and income which only thoroughly experienced management can produce. As principals, we offer

The North American Fund of Canada Limited

Common Shares

Price: $10.00 per share*

**Information concerning reduced prices available on purchases of 2,500 shares and over is given in the prospectus.*

Please send me The North American Fund of Canada Limited prospectus containing list of the Management Board.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, London, Ont., Hamilton, Ottawa, Kitchener, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, London, Eng., Chicago, New York

ANNOUNCEMENT

ROYAL BANK DIRECTOR

GRAHAM F. TOWERS, C.M.G.

The Royal Bank of Canada has announced the appointment of Graham F. Towers, C.M.G., former Governor, Bank of Canada, to its Board of Directors. Mr. Towers is Chairman of the Board, Canadian Investment Fund Ltd., Canadian Fund, Inc., and B.P. Canada Ltd., and a Director of The Canada Life Assurance Co., The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, General Motors Corp., Moore Corp., and Hudson's Bay Company. Prior to 1934, when he was named the first Governor of the Bank of Canada, he was an Assistant General Manager of the Royal Bank.

ST. LAWRENCE CORP. Between Oct. 30 and Nov. 24 purchased 870 preferred shares, series A, for cancellation—leaving 142,586 shares outstanding.

Synthetic Fabrics Output Up

MONTREAL (Staff) — Uptrend in Canada's synthetic fabric industry appears to be gaining a little momentum.

In October domestic mills shipped 8.3 million yd., 25.7% more than 6.6 million yd. in the previous month.

In addition, shipments were 16.5% higher than 7.1 million yd. shipped in October, 1957.

Since early this summer, volume of shipments has been climbing steadily.

Despite improvements in recent months, total shipments for 1958 will still be well below last year.

"While the short-term trend seems to be showing slow improvement, we're not throwing any champagne parties yet," one industry official told **FP**.

October shipments were exceptionally high due to seasonal factors, it is reported.

November results — though expected to be higher than those in the corresponding month last year—likely will not maintain the rate of increase shown earlier.

Plan $1 Million Mill Expansion

From Our Own Correspondent

SAINT JOHN, N.B. — **New Brunswick International Paper Co.** will spend more than $1 million during 1959 to improve its company's paper mill at Dalhousie.

The plant, with daily capacity of 900 tons, is the largest in the province. Mill capacity will not be changed.

Mill Manager C. H. Champion said that the primary purpose of the year's program is to improve efficiency. Largest item will be installation of a high-yield sulphite pulping plant, built around two digesters.

Existing storage space will be enlarged to provide accommodation for an additional 3,000 tons of newsprint. Docking facilities at Dalhousie will also be extended as an increasing volume of newsprint is now shipped from the plant by steamship.

LARGE BRITISH INTERESTS WISH TO PURCHASE COMPANIES WITH GOOD GROWTH POSSIBILITIES

Manufacturing standard production items sold to the industrial trade.

Please send details to: **Kendall & Savage Ltd.**

Management Consultants — 610 St. James St. West, Montreal

JENKIN EVANS & CO., LTD.

Members
The Toronto Stock Exchange

360 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO • EM. 2-1641

Branch offices in Ontario

COBOURG • PICTON • TRENTON

Cable Address: JENKVANTOR TELEX 02-2498

Bid to Take Over Ogilvie Boosts Shares But Fails

MONTREAL (Staff) — A bid to gain control of the large, investment-rich Canadian milling company, **Ogilvie Flour Mills Ltd.**, made last month by interests associated with **Gairdner & Co.**, has apparently failed.

Present Ogilvie management, under recently elected Chairman Gordon R. Ball, president of **The Bank of Montreal**, says it controls share proxies for "well over half" the company's 747,689 common shareholders.

This was disclosed by Ogilvie officials in connection with **Lake of the Woods Milling Co.** annual meeting. All the common stock of Lake of the Woods is held by Ogilvie.

In November, **National Trust Co.**, on behalf of undisclosed clients, offered $44.75 per share for up to 300,000 shares of Ogilvie common (**FP**, Nov. 1).

The offer drove price of the stock some $8 above the level at which it had been previously trading. At mid-week price was still a little more than a point above the National Trust offer.

Ogilvie management in efforts to beat off the control bid raised the quarterly dividend rate from 25c to 35c and actively solicited proxies.

In the year ended Aug. 31, 1958, Lake of The Woods net profit was $555,571 or $3.05 per common share, up 22% from $455,630 or $2.37 per common share, in 1956-57.

The Ogilvie annual meeting was to be held Dec. 4.

Ottawa Borrows $6.2 Million

MONTREAL (Staff)—An issue of $6,206,000 4¾% and 5% serial debentures of the City of Ottawa is being offered by **A. E. Ames & Co., Royal Securities Corp., Dawson, Hannaford Ltd.** and **Fry & Co.**

The offering comprises $872,000 4¾% debentures due Aug. 1, 1959-68; $1,990,000 5% due Aug. 1, 1959-68; $2,841,000 5% due Aug. 1, 1969-78; and $503,000 5% due Aug. 1, 1979-88.

The 1979-88 maturity has been placed privately.

Price to the public and yield are as follows:

rate %	maturity	price	yield %
4¾	1959-68	100.00	4.75
5	1959-68	100.81	4.80
5	1969-78	99.00	5.10

Price to the city was 99.138 indicating net cost of 5.09%.

ANNOUNCEMENT

J. H. CRANG & CO. BOND MANAGER

M. J. HOWE

J. H. Crang & Co. announce the appointment of Murray J. Howe as Manager, Bond Department. Mr. Howe is well known in the investment field, as former Vice-President of the Western Life Assurance Company.

ANNOUNCEMENT

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Insurance Company of North America Companies

ERIC L. NICHOLLS — JOHN T. BEHAN — W. JAMES DRENNAN

Mr. H. C. Mills, Resident Vice-President of Insurance Company of North America Companies (Canadian Head Office Toronto) announces three new appointments. Mr. Eric L. Nicholls, formerly Chief Fire Underwriter, has been made Property Insurance Manager for Canada. Mr. John T. Behan, who was the Ocean Marine Manager, is now Marine Manager for Canada and Mr. W. James Drennan, previously Marine Supervisor, now becomes Chief Marine Underwriter for Canada.

SPECIAL BUSINESS FACILITIES

for • sales conventions • office meetings • product demonstrations

projection equipment available

only 7 minutes from downtown via the Lakeshore Road

at Toronto's fabulous **Seaway HOTEL**

free parking at the door — call HO 6-4392 for reservations

IT'S FROM BIRKS

Precious Time for Christmas Giving

17-jewel Swiss movements made exclusively for Birks.

BIRKS JEWELLERS

Birks Budget Terms Available

What of YOUR *Investments?*

Have you examined them recently . . . their quoted market value and their fundamental value? Are you quite satisfied with them?

If so, would it not be re-assuring to have your judgment confirmed?

A thorough analysis of the securities held by an investor was never more urgently required than it is today.

Could a re-arrangement of your investments result in a strengthening of your portfolio or an increase in your retainable income?

Is the income derived from your investments as large as that which can be secured . . . with safety?

Through taking advantage of the facilities of this organization you can find satisfactory answers to these questions.

Call or write us today. There is no obligation.

NESBITT, THOMSON
AND COMPANY, LIMITED
350 Bay St., TORONTO 1. Phone EMpire 2-1441

MONTREAL QUEBEC TORONTO OTTAWA HAMILTON LONDON, ONT.
KITCHENER WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY EDMONTON
VANCOUVER VICTORIA SAINT JOHN FREDERICTON MONCTON
HALIFAX BOSTON NEW YORK ZURICH
900A

ANNOUNCEMENT

A. D. MARGISON AND ASSOCIATES

AIR COMMODORE H. B. LONG, OBE, CD, MRAIC

A. D. Margison and Associates Limited, consulting professional engineers, Toronto, announce that Air Commodore H. B. Long has joined the firm. In 1940, he left his private architectural practice to join the RCAF and served during the war at Western Air Command as Deputy Chief Construction Engineer Officer, became Chief in 1945, and was transferred to Ottawa in 1946. He was appointed Chief of Construction Engineering, RCAF Headquarters, in 1949 and until 1955 was responsible for the direction of the very large construction program for the RCAF including the planning and design of all buildings and other ground facilities in Canada. From 1955 until his recent retirement he was at NATO Headquarters in Paris, France, in connection with the supervision of the NATO construction program in Europe. A/C Long is a member of the Ontario Association of Architects.

Bank Staff Changes

Imperial:

E. J. PATTISON, to be assistant accountant, Riverside, Ont.

G. D. PATTERSON, to be accountant, East End, St. Thomas, Ont.

L. PETERS, to be assistant accountant, Portage & Donald, Winnipeg.

W. J. PICKARD, to be accountant, Matheson, Ont.

E. PREDDY, to be assistant superintendent of Western branches, Winnipeg.

H. R. SCHEIDING, to be assistant manager, Hamilton branch.

J. H. G. SCOTT, to be manager, Queen & Carlaw branch, Toronto.

R. J. SCOTT, to be manager, Quebec branch.

D. A. SKOREY, to be accountant, Kirkland Lake, Ont.

F. J. SOMERVILLE, to be an assistant inspector, Western division.

N. E. SPENCER, to be manager, Cobalt branch.

Firm in U.K. Seeks Inglis Unit

Refrigeration and air-conditioning division of **John Inglis Co.** will be sold to **J. & E. Hall Ltd.** of Dartford, Eng., if shareholders approve the directors' proposal at a special meeting, Dec. 12.

Operations of the division, largely of a contracting nature, account for about 5% of Inglis' annual business.

Its operating results "have not been up to expectations," President Humphrey B. Style said.

John Inglis Co. is controlled by **English Electric Co.** of England.

Who Needs Perfume?

Truthfully, no one. For perfume's only function is to impart an invisible aura of femininity. Hence, if only to create this, why not take advantage of the opportunity to supply this invisible cosmetic. Why not — and we beg you to consider the suggestion—why not let us help you choose the perfume to complement her personality. And if you have an eye for tasteful gifts, you can make the right impression with perfume, for every woman on your list.

Pearen's have a selection ad infinitum. If this array bewilders you, please allow Pearen's to assist you, even by phone or mail. Courtesy gift wrapping of course.

Pearen's Perfumes Prescriptions

3308 Yonge St. HU. 8-1450

FOR SALE — MONTREAL

Underwood Sundstrand Model D 10 total accounting machine rendered surplus by adoption of IBM accounting. Used in preparation of accounts receivable, accounts payable, sales and payroll journals. $1,550.00 F.O.B. our Montreal plant.

FISHER SCIENTIFIC CO., LIMITED
8505 DEVONSHIRE ROAD, MONTREAL, P.Q. Riverside 8-8711
245 CARLAW AVE., TORONTO, ONT. HOward 1-6333

INVESTMENTS:

Higher Interest Rates Real Municipal Worry

By PAUL S. DEACON

The federal government's $400 million borrowing this week won't bring much cheer to the country's municipalities.

The interest rate on the longer maturity of the two issues involved — 4.34% for a four-year bond—is a further reminder of the price that Ottawa must pay for money in today's markets.

Dealers report much greater demand for the one-year bonds than the fours, indicating that there is still some feeling among investors that still higher yields may be ahead.

For municipal governments, this suggests that their chances to borrow at rates they can afford are likely to get worse before they get better.

With the federal government expected to be in the market for at least as much money again within the next two or three months, to finance its deficit, and the whole bond market suffering a case of the jitters based on inflation psychology, debenture financing by small communities becomes a real problem.

Many responsible local groups have recently renewed requests for federal tax relief other than mere handouts channelled through provincial governments under the Tax Rental Agreements.

Three proposals are frequently heard:

1. Provide a reduced rate of income tax — or even a complete exemption from tax — applicable to interest on municipal bonds.

2. Allow a deduction, in computing income for tax purposes, of residential property taxes paid to a municipality.

3. Allow a similar deduction of mortgage interest paid by home-owners.

The reasons advanced in support of these suggestions are that item 1 would enable local authorities to finance essential services and schools at much lower cost because the level of interest rates would be approximately halved, and that items 2 and 3 would enable municipalities to step in with higher property taxes to offset the federal income tax saving available to home owners.

With reference to the exempt-bond interest proposal, the Sarnia Chamber of Commerce points out, on the basis of U. S. experience, that "the tax exempt feature is always reflected in the market price of the bonds.

"The investor pays for it.

"When an investor purchases a tax exempt bond he accepts a very low rate of interest which is, in effect, a form of taxation at the source."

On the same point James Muir, president of the **Royal Bank of Canada**, urged this year that steps should be taken to make municipal securities more attractive to the public, and remarked that "one device that might be justified is the application of a lower rate of income tax to interest on these securities.

"With proper safeguards this could provide an inducement to the freer purchase of these securities and ease the burden of (municipal) financing."

It is difficult to estimate the revenue loss to Ottawa of the suggested exemption.

It would depend to a great extent on the amount of the exemption.

John G. McDonald, who writes regularly in FP on tax matters, estimates that if residential property taxes were deductible Ottawa would lose about $90 million in a full year, and additional deduction of mortgage interest could cost another $73 million.

With a billion dollar federal deficit in prospect during the current fiscal year talk of such a major displacement of revenue is probably unrealistic.

Even though an exemption of municipal bond interest might not be as expensive as deductions for property taxes or mortgages, it should not be rushed into without a great deal of careful study.

Would this channel money out of the equity market just at a time when Canadians are worried about finding ways to participate more fully in the ownership of their own industries?

Would it not be wiser to encourage foreign investors to buy municipal securities, rather than push Canadian investors in high tax brackets into such securities?

How would one deal with municipal issues already outstanding? Would there be a sudden mass refunding operation by the towns and cities to put their debt on a cheaper basis?

A U. S. investment banker of broad experience recently told FP he thought the tax-exempt issues were a great mistake, and tended to distort the whole structure of the U. S. securities market.

Other dealers point out that the World War I Victory loans which were tax-exempt and the Ontario issue which permitted exemption from succession duties led to many problems of a type it would be best to avoid.

The Ontario bonds were passed from estate to estate, produced a hot public outcry before they were finally redeemed.

Help for the municipalities is undoubtedly an important issue.

But it would be a great mistake to rush into special measures to meet a temporary situation, only to find you were stuck with remedies that would upset the economy for years to come.

Offer Two Million Shares Of North American Fund

Public offering of two million shares, par $1, of **North American Fund of Canada Ltd.** (FP, Nov. 22) was made this week by a large syndicate headed by **Wood, Gundy & Co.** at $10 a share.

Prices of the mutual fund's shares will be scaled down for quantity purchases: $9.79 each for 2,500 to 4,999 shares; $9.63 for 5,000 to 9,999; $9.53 for 10,000 to 24,999; $9.44 for 25,000 or more.

Authorized capitalization consists of 7.5 million common shares and 100 deferred shares, each of $1 par value.

The fund has granted Wood, Gundy the right to buy 500,000 shares at $9.20, and an option to buy up to 1.5 million more shares at the same price until Jan. 2, 1959.

After completion of initial offering, the fund intends to make a continuous offering at current asset value plus a sales charge based on the amount of the transaction.

All directors of North American Fund are also directors of **Canada General Fund,** a non-resident - owned, $85 - million Canadian mutual fund sponsored by **Vance, Sanders & Co.** of Boston. Canada General shares are sold mainly in the U. S.

Boston Management & Research Co. is investment adviser to both funds.

The $20 million proceeds from the isssue will be invested early in 1959 in diversified common stocks "of strongly situated companies having promising and well founded prospects for future growth."

Investments will be primarily in Canadian companies and in firms doing business in Canada, but "they may include similar securities of selected U. S. companies."

The prospectus points out that shares may be redeemed at any time "even though the physical delivery of the certificates . . . may be delayed due to succession duty formalities."

Dividends will not be reinvested, but will be distributed quarterly.

Each year's entire net income will be paid out to shareholders.

Chairman of North American Fund is George M. Hobart, of Montreal, president of **Consolidated Paper Corp.**

President is William F. Shelley of Wellesley, Mass. He is vice-president, director, and chairman of executive committee of **Boston Fund Inc.** (a $180 million mutual fund), partner in Boston Management & Research Co., and director and member of executive committee of **Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Fund Inc.**

Seven of the 17 directors are Canadians: J. A. Fuller, George M. Hobart, R. E. Powell, Montreal; A. B. Matthews, M. C. G. Meighen, B. L. Mitchell, Toronto; and Hon. Ray Lawson, Oakville.

Melchers Distillers Declares First Dividend on Common

MONTREAL (Staff) — **Melchers Distillers Ltd.** has declared a participating dividend of 10c on its common stock, payable Dec. 31 to shareholders of record Dec. 1.

This will be the first payment on these shares, issued as part of a reorganization plan in 1937.

The common participates on a share-for-share basis with preferred in any earnings available for dividends after payment of 90c on the $10 par value preferred. Of the 90c, 60c is cumulative, 30c non-cumulative.

Melchers also declared a dividend of 20c on the preferred (to bring it up to the 90c-level) and a participating dividend of 10c on the same issue.

On Nov. 13, company had declared a 10c extra on the preferred, payable Dec. 31 with the regular semi-annual payment of 30c.

Thus total payments for the year on the preferred will be $1 — regular dividends of 60c, extras of 30c and a participating payment of 10c.

Outstanding are 125,000 preferred shares and 62,500 common shares.

Net profit for year ended Aug. 31 was $186,607 or $1.30 on the preferred and 40c on the common after taking the participating factor into consideration.

300 Tons Daily At Agnico Mill

Agnico Mines had operating profit of $198,623 in the first 10 months of 1958, before depreciation and preproduction write-offs, Andrew Robertson, president, reports.

During the period gross value of production was $1,249,160. At the end of October the working capital of the company totaled $57,137.

Milling in the 400-ton concentrator has been averaging 300 tons daily with millfeed coming from Aguanico, Christopher and O'Brien mines. Heavy leaf-silver is reported in recent work at the O'Brien, while at the Christopher the drive to the new 147 vein is nearing completion.

Financing arranged by Agnico brought $100,000 from sale of 200,000 shares. **Mentor Exploration & Development** has a 10% interest in this financing.

COMPANY CHANGE

Operations of **Cox, Long & Co. (Canada) Ltd.,** will be carried on by **R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.,** Toronto, as of this week. Function of Cox, Long & Co. (Canada) Ltd., as sole buying agent for the parent company, **Cox Long & Co.,** Leighton Buzzard, Eng., in Eastern Canada will now be carried on by Laidlaw's Quebec division. John Gosnell, manager of Cox, Long & Co. (Canada), will continue as manager of Laidlaw's Quebec division.

These Bonds having been sold, this advertisement is published for record purposes only.

New Issue

$4,000,000

Calgary Power Ltd.

First Mortgage Bonds, 5½% Series due 1978

To be dated December 1, 1958 To mature December 1, 1978

Price: 101.83 and accrued interest

Royal Securities Corporation Limited

MONTREAL TORONTO HALIFAX SAINT JOHN QUEBEC OTTAWA HAMILTON WINNIPEG
CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER VICTORIA CHARLOTTETOWN ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

Suggestions for December Investment

Bonds	Security	Interest Rate %	Maturity	Price*	Yield %
	Canada Savings Bonds 1958 Series	3½-4¼	1 Nov. 1973	100.00	4.19
	Canada Conversion Loan	3¾	1 Sept. 1965	95.25	4.58
	The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario (Guaranteed by Prov. of Ontario)	5	15 Oct. 1976/78	100.00	5.00
	City of Hamilton	5	1 Dec. 1978	96.93	5.25
	Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto	4¾	1 Apr. 1978	95.75	5.10
	Town of Port Hope	5	15 July 1969-78	97.32	5.25
•	British Columbia Electric Company Limited	5⅛	2 Jan. 1988	95.00	5.47
	Canadian Oil Companies Limited	4	1 Jan. 1974	88.00	5.15
	The Consumers' Gas Company	3¾	1 Nov. 1974	88.00	4.84
	The T. Eaton Realty Company Limited	3½	15 Mar. 1968	90.00	4.85
	Holt, Renfrew & Co., Limited	6	1 Oct. 1978	101.00	5.92
	Inland Natural Gas Co. Ltd.	6	1 June 1982	99.00	6.08
	Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited	5.85	1 Jan. 1987	92.00	6.48

Preferred Stocks	Indicated Dividend Rate	Present Market**	Yield %
Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited 4½	1.125	24.25	4.65
Aluminum Company of Canada Limited 4½	2.25	45.00	5.00
The Anthes-Imperial Company Limited 5½	5.50	99.00	5.55
Bailey Selburn Oil & Gas Ltd. 5	1.25	22.50	5.56
Canada Malting Co. Limited 4½	1.17	25.00	4.68
Common Stocks			
The Alberta Gas Trunk Line Company Limited	.....	20.50	.....
The British America Assurance Company	4.00	100.00	4.00
Canada and Dominion Sugar Company Limited	1.20	25.75	4.67
The Canadian Bank of Commerce	1.60 (e)	58.50	2.74
Dominion Foundries & Steel Limited	1.20	39.25	3.06
Salada-Shirriff-Horsey Limited	.60	30.25	1.98

We offer the above bonds subject to prior sale and change in price
**Plus accrued interest where applicable*
***Plus brokerage*
(e) Including extra dividend
Orders accepted for execution on all Stock Exchanges

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED
Underwriters and Distributors of Investment Securities since 1901
Toronto Montreal New York London, Eng. Winnipeg Calgary Edmonton Vancouver Victoria London Kitchener Brantford Hamilton Ottawa Quebec Halifax Saint John
50 King Street West, Toronto

Dividend Changes

AUTO FABRIC PRODUCTS — Class A, 2 dividends on arrears totaling 30; payable Jan. 2, 1959 to holders of record Dec. 15. Last dividend payment made was 30c, Apr. 1, 1954. Recent price: $6.75.

BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE — Common, 40c plus 70c extra, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1; ex-dividehd Nov. 27. Total paid or payable to date in 1958, $1.45 plus 70c; total paid in 1957, $1.35 plus 65c. Recent price: $47.25.

LAMBTON TRUST — Common, $2.25 plus $1.25 extra, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 15. Total payable or paid to date in 1958, $2.25 plus $1.25; total paid in 1957, $2.25.

LEVERAGE FUND OF CANADA — Common, 3c payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 28. Total payable or paid to date in 1958, 17c; total paid in 1957, 22c. Bid: $6.02.

MELCHERS DISTILLERIES — 6% preferred, 20c non-cumulative plus 10c participating, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 1. Total payable or paid to date in 1958, 60c cumulative plus 30c non-cumulative plus 10c participating; total paid in 1957, 60c cumulative plus 10c non-cumulative. Recent price: $16.

MELCHERS DISTILLERIES — Common, 10c participating, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 1. Initial dividend: Recent price: $8¾.

ONTARIO STEEL PRODUCTS — Common, 40c extra, payable Jan. 15, 1959, to holders of record Dec. 15; ex-dividend Dec. 11. Extra of 50c per share paid Jan. 6, 1958. Recent price: $24.

QUEBEC POWER — Common 40c payable Feb. 25, 1958, to holders of record Jan. 15; ex-dividend Jan. 13. Previously the company had been paying 35c per share quarterly since Feb., 1957. Recent price: $37.75.

TORONTO-DOMINION BANK — Common, 40c payable Feb. 2, 1959, to holders of record Dec. 31; ex-dividend Dec. 29. Previously the company had been paying 35c per share quarterly since Feb. 1, 1958. Recent price: $52.

KERNAGHAN & CO. LIMITED
Investment Securities
Government of Canada 4% Bonds, January 1, 1963
Price 98.75% — Yield 4.34% to Maturity
2nd Floor, 67 Richmond St. W. TORONTO
EM. 4-4256 EM. 8-3871

Profits Here?
A regular listing of latest studies by investment firms.

BORDEN COMMISSION REPORT — Deacon Findley Cayne Ltd., 197 Bay St., Toronto.

KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO. — Hector M. Chisholm & Co., 82 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

WALWYN, STODGELL & CO.
Limited
Members:
Toronto Stock Exchange
The Winnipeg Stock Exchange
The Investment Dealers' Association of Canada
Stock Orders Executed on all Exchanges
44 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO
EMpire 4-1131
205 CANADA BUILDING WINDSOR CLearwater 4-6461
233 PORTAGE AVENUE WINNIPEG WHitehall 3-1491

YOU HAVE UNTIL DECEMBER 31st 1958!

If you intend to begin buying yourself a retirement pension this year you may claim a deduction on your 1958 income tax return. The Income Tax Act* however, requires you *to sign your application* before December 31st!

You will find it easy and convenient to buy a pension through the TGT Retirement Savings Plan. We shall be glad to send you an application form on request. And you may be interested to have a copy of our folder "What you can do about your Pension".

TGT

**The Income Tax Act allows you two extra months to make your first payment (until the end of February 1959). These two months allow you time to review your earnings and expenses for the past year.*

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS
253 Bay Street Toronto
G. E. GORDON FORBES, *Assistant Treasurer*
Telephone EM. 4-4371

Russia's New Weapon

Like the Pasternak incident, the Reds have tripped up again on their own propaganda. In their efforts to "prove" they are not dumping metals into world markets, they have shown the explosion of activity in their economic offensive.

Instead of guns, the Reds are using goods. Latest figures (their own) show this export picture on a handful of key materials.

From 1955 to 1957:
—Copper exports jumped 65%.
—Zinc exports up 103%.
—Lead sales outside Russia jumped 110%.
—Tin sales balloon by 771%.
—Aluminum exports are up 105%.

All this activity affects Canada. We are important mineral producers and exporters of metals. Tin is the exception in that list. It comes from Bolivia and Malaya. But Canada has been hurt by Russion platinum and palladium sales.

Russia says it is not dumping metal. It maintains that its sales are at world market prices.

But it is more than coincidence that prices of copper, zinc, lead and tin were battered down on world markets during this period of greater sales efforts by Russia.

The proportions of metal supplied to world markets by the Reds are relatively minor. Tin exports amount to about 10% of 1957 total world output. In the other cases, the proportion is about 2%.

But, in the carefully balanced international supply-demand equation even the smallest amount of unexpected supply can upset commodity markets. The key here is the word unexpected.

We don't know Russian production or consumption patterns. They claim to trade through normal channels but their trade is handled by government agencies. Often deals are arranged on a barter basis.

We can expect more and more market upsets because of the new Soviet export drive.

Let Him Rest

A businessman who gets on board a passenger plane is interested in two things only. He wants to get to his destination, but fast; and en route, if it's possible, he would like to snatch a few hours or moments of rest, relaxation or even sleep.

But some of the airline companies seem determined to keep him wide awake while he's welcomed, instructed, posted on the flight's progress, saved from starvation and thirst, and otherwise bothered.

Even on short flights the passenger first has to listen to an address of welcome from the captain and then, if he attempts to doze off, he is likely to be interrupted twice or three times to be asked if he's comfortable, informed when he will arrive and told what to look at through the window.

Some of the cabin stewards on these journeys seem to have won their jobs because they were poolroom heroes. Their notion of service and their manners definitely suggest the hamburg joint.

A transAtlantic flight is nowadays a recipe for dyspepsia and nervous exhaustion. First comes the lecture on adjusting seat-belts and life-preservers, what button to press to get a night light and where to find a whistle. Cocktails then are poured, followed by a seven-course banquet, followed by coffee, liqueurs, peppermint candy and cigarettes.

Sleep is impossible at this stage in the festivities; but this hardly matters because the plane is half-way across the Atlantic and presently a member of the crew will arrive with customs forms, immigration forms and other documents to be filled out. Sleepless, limp and overfed, the traveller arrives at London airport in need of a long day or maybe a week-end in bed.

Is it really necessary that a passenger plane should be turned into a combined cocktail lounge, night-club, traveller's aid office and (now that the Cuban Airline is offering bingo games on its New York-Havana flight) gambling den?

If there are customers who look for entertainment, revelry and distraction when they take to the air, special flights might be arranged for them. If that can't be done, there should be sound-proof rooms on the regular planes for the consistent clients who want peace and quietness when they fly.

New Trends in Trade?

There are new developments afoot which will affect the pattern of international commerce and finance, President Gordon R. Ball told Bank of Montreal shareholders at the bank's annual meeting this week.

His two points:

—The need for an expanding exchange of goods between the more and the less advanced economies was all too obvious at the recent Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference in Montreal.

—The will to facilitate development and trade by enlarging international financial resources was manifest both at the Montreal conference and at subsequent meetings of the World Bank and Fund.

This doesn't mean new trade winds will be blowing in the immediate future. And if they are going to blow at all, Ottawa should think seriously about enunciating its trade policies clearly, fighting against efforts to hike tariffs unnecessarily — and continuing to demand import quotas, even on a roundabout, informal basis as is the case with Japan.

Got the Time?

You can start a fight in Saskatchewan these days by asking a man, "Have you got the right time?"

The "right time" in Saskatchewan is a matter of personal preference.

Some people support the government ruling that the right time is Mountain Standard Time.

Others cling to Central Standard Time, introduced during the summer months.

The Liberals are asking a special session of the legislature to settle the whole thing.

Actually it was supposed to have been settled 75 years ago when, largely as a result of the work of the Canadian, Sanford Fleming, standard time was introduced.

Most of us have gone along with Mr. Fleming.

Niagara Should Survive

Alarmists who have been predicting the early disappearance of the famed Niagara fruit belt are going to be disappointed. From a conference of land conservationists at Vineland last week, comes reassurance that, with a little luck and good management, growers should still be harvesting peaches and grapes in Niagara for generations to come. And the preservation of this rich area for such use, they added significantly, need not depend on a lot of interference and control by the state.

In recent years many people seem to have become very much concerned over the future of the Niagara fruit belt. Just because some peach orchards or vineyards were sold for subdivision they feared that the whole area would soon be completely covered with factories, roads and ranch houses.

The authorities who gathered at Vineland last week, however, were far from alarmed. They pointed out that not nearly all of the peninsula was suited to fruit growing, that considerable of it, in fact, was not good agricultural land at all. With a little care they believed that there would be plenty of room for both fruit growing and industry.

Protecting the best fruit land, they suggested, was the ordinary law of supply and demand and it should be allowed to function. Under this, the price of fruit and the value of the land for fruit growing, could be expected to rise as industry encroached.

Few of these Vineland speakers seemed to think that any unusual government interference with the individuals' citizens' right to sell would be necessary or desirable to preserve either the Niagara Peninsula or any other particularly valuable agricultural area. But they did have one very sound suggestion for government authorities. That was that in laying out roads, power lines, airfields and similar projects, here and elsewhere, poor land should be utilized wherever possible even if this sometimes meant a slightly longer route. That makes good sense.

These Spongers Make it Tough

Out of 275 able-bodied men on city relief called out for snow shovelling jobs on one day during the recent Winnipeg storm, less than half actually showed up. These men were not asked to take distant jobs but were offered work in their own neighborhood and an opportunity to earn up to $15 per day. By so doing they would have eased the rising welfare cost of the city and should have enhanced their own self respect.

After making generous allowance for those who may have had more or less reasonable excuses for refusing the sort of work offered this report still reveals a shocking situation. Apparently there are a considerable number of people who would rather sponge off their fellow citizens than to try to help themselves and their families.

Inflation Not Inevitable

"The belief that some degree of inflation is inevitable is, in my view, a mistaken one. I do not wish to minimize the difficulty of achieving a healthy rate of growth and a high level of employment while maintaining stable prices. But I do not subscribe to the defeatist view that the two objectives are incompatible."

This conviction was stated by President C. S. Frost of the Bank of Nova Scotia who told shareholders at the bank's annual meeting this week in Halifax that some of the pressures on prices are becoming noticeably weaker.

The evidence which he marshalls is impressive: Huge crops in the U. S. and expanding meat supplies here point toward easing agricultural prices; wage increases negotiated this year have been on a smaller scale than those last year; productivity has risen.

If these forces do spell a subsiding of price pressures in the short run — what about inflation over the longer term? Right now with a sharply expanded money supply and a stock market boom, Canadians and Americans appear to be gripped by an "inflation psychology."

If speculation spreads to commodity markets and to capital spending despite some excess capacity, this could plummet us into a depression, Mr. Frost warns.

This certainly won't be the necessary outcome and long-term inflation fears can be spiked, as he says, if governments have the courage to budget for surpluses in active periods to pay for deficits later and if some part of the gain in productivity is reflected in lower prices.

We commend Mr. Frost's strong words and positive leadership. The inflation psychology is positively dangerous.

Mr. Celler in New Role

An organization to stimulate American private foreign investment and work for measures to safeguard rights of American overseas investors has been formed in the U. S.

At its organization meeting in New York, a press release states, 75 officials of U. S. business, industry and finance adopted a resolution asserting "that if free enterprise is to flourish and expand, it must operate in a climate of friendliness and security."

Among four major participants listed by the press release announcing the organization: Representative Emanuel Celler, chairman of the U. S. House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, and several time launcher of "inquiries" into newsprint and aluminum aimed at the Canadian producers of these products.

We wonder what the reaction of U. S. investors in Canadian newsprint stocks will be to the idea of Mr. Celler working for their rights. It seems to us the last few times Mr. Celler was protecting people, it was the poor U. S. publishers who he claimed were being gorged by the terrible Canadian newsprint companies (about half-owned in the U. S.)

We haven't heard him say a word yet about raising newsprint prices to help offset the sharp drop in earnings of newsprint companies. But now that he has the interests of U. S. overseas investors in mind, the least we can expect is that he will include the newsprint investors who have had a rather tough time of it lately.

We hope he takes to heart also that phrase about free enterprise flourishing only "in a climate of friendliness and security." Our newsprint producers and their customers could get along much better without his blasts against our industries.

Napier Moore's

Scratch Pad

IN THE YEAR 1844, the Duke of Marlborough, an acting justice of the peace in Oxfordshire, sued a politician named Humphrey for using seditiously offensive language concerning him. Speaking at a public meeting, Humphrey had assailed the Duke for imposing what he considered was an unjust sentence on a local man alleged to have committed a minor offense on His Grace's property. Said Humphrey, "Sitting on his own dog kennel with a glass of ale in his hand, the Duke convicted Harris and sent him to gaol." Then he really went to town, hurling at the justice charges of corruption and goodness knows what.

Marlborough lost his case. A high court ruled that under English Common Law offensive language against a magistrate of an inferior court, spoken outside a court, could not be construed as sedition unless it was proved that such utterances were an incitement to violence.

The other day, the 114-year-old Marlborough case was quoted in a sedition trial in the Supreme Court of the Bahamas. And it carried weight.

The case was that of Randol Fawkes, a Negro lawyer, member of the House of Assembly, president of the Bahamas Federation of Labor, and leader of the disastrous general strike which crippled Nassau early this year. Refused permission, Fawkes tried to address the workers at an Andros Island lumber camp, was arrested on a charge of trespassing, convicted and bound over for good behavior for three years by Magistrate Maxwell Thompson. Forthwith he addressed a public meeting and attacked the magistrate. He was arrested on a charge of uttering words calculated to incite hatred and contempt of the administration of justice in the Colony and excite disaffection.

The trial, before Chief Justice Sir Guy Henderson, aroused enormous interest and some tension. Strong police guards were around the court house lest Fawkes' disciples became demonstrative. To defend him, Fawkes had brought from Jamaica a 37-year-old and brilliant barrister, Vivian Blake, Q.C. The prosecution having rested its case, Blake submitted that there was no case to go to the jury. He argued that under Common Law there can be no sedition against a magistrate of an inferior court as he is not a direct appointee of the Queen, as is a judge of a superior court. And he used the Marlborough case in support.

The Chief Justice took a weekend to consider this, upheld Blake's contention in law, ruled that there was no evidence of incitement to violence, and directed the jury to bring in a verdict of "Not guilty."

It's a decision that may have considerable importance in other colonies.

* * *

I SPENT AN EVENING in the company of Vivian Blake and found him fascinating. A native-born Jamaican of humble origin, he is slim, exceedingly tall, has Lincolnesque features and the longest and most eloquent fingers I have ever seen. Trained in England, he is an absorbing conversationalist and a first-class raconteur.

One of his best legal stories concerns a case in which he appeared as prosecutor—in Montego Bay, Jamaica. On trial was a Chinese charged with arson. The plea, of course, was "not guilty." Blake said that cross-examination was difficult because the defence witnesses, all Chinese, couldn't speak much English and an interpreter had to be used. Defence counsel endeavored to establish an alibi. One of the witnesses testified that he knew the accused and that on a certain day the latter had been at his place of business in connection with a cheque. Blake couldn't make head or tail of the cheque matter, but through the interpreter he shot a question: "What makes you so certain of the date of this transaction?"

Replied the witness for the accused: "Because that was the day he burned down the shop."

* * *

THE HEAD OFFICE of the new Bank of London and Montreal is at present a pleasantly converted old house on Nassau's Cumberland Street. In the advertisements announcing that the bank was open for business there was the slogan "Up Four Steps." The front door is kept closed because the premises are air-conditioned.

I dropped in the other day to see Stewart T. Strathy, the assistant general manager. Mr. Strathy was formerly an assistant superintendent of the Bank of Montreal in that city. On his desk was an architect's drawing of an extremely good-looking building. It was modern, yet at the same time it had a Bahamian charm. "Behold our home to be," said Mr. Strathy.

The four-story building is to be erected by the Bernard Sunley interests at the corner of King and George streets on what is now a parking lot. The bank will occupy the ground floor as a branch, and the first floor as its head office. It expects to be in its new premises by January 1960.

* * *

AT THE AGE OF 90, former U. S. Vice-President John Nance Garner has given up cigars and whisky. Mrs. Gelsomina Del Vecchio, of Paterson, N.J., at the age of 107, says she puts a little nip in her daily coffee and eats and drinks anything she wants.

Stop Me If—

A minister was asking one of his flock why he had not attended church lately.

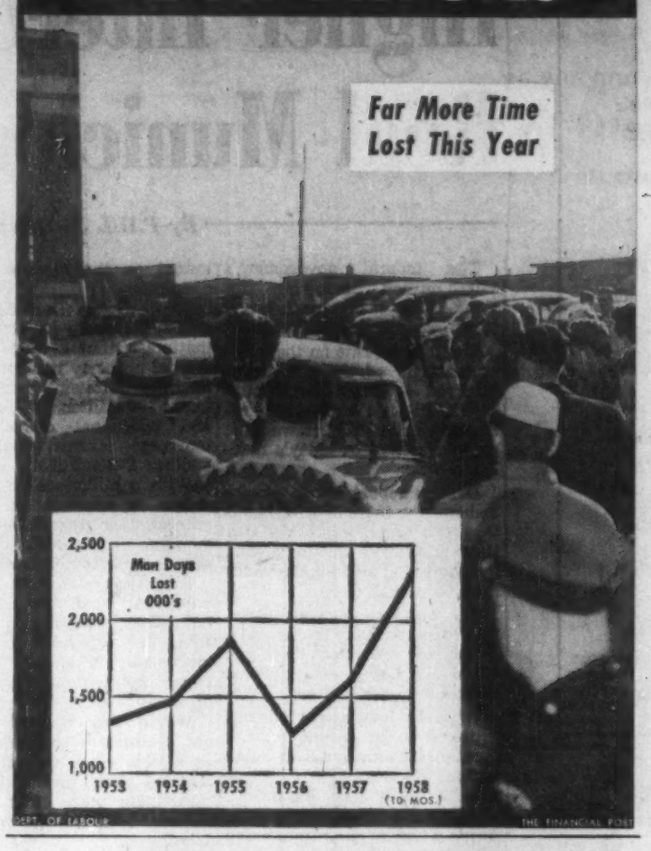
"Well, you see, sir," said the man, "I'm troubled with a bunion on my foot."

"Strange," said the parson, "that a bunion should impede the pilgrim's progress."

The manager of a department store put this notice in the window: "If you need it, we have it."

But in the window of a rival, a sign appeared stating: "If we don't have it, you don't need it."

LABOR DISPUTES



Post Scripts

Moves Up Fast

A young man who has climbed far up the ladder of success in a short time is new vice-president and general manager of RCA Victor Co. He is John Houlding, born in November, 1921, at London, Ont., and generously endowed with business acumen.

MR. HOULDING

After attending Ridley College in St. Catharines, Ont., on a scholarship, John Houlding went to University of Western Ontario at London. He was graduated in 1943 in honor physics and chemistry and is permanent president of the graduating class of '43 and a member of the Students' Council executive.

Wiry, slim and an all-round athlete, he was a star member of Western's intermediate football team, also played basketball and tennis.

Upon graduation, Houlding enlisted in the Royal Canadian Navy and served as a radar officer on loan to the Royal Navy. While overseas he met his wife, the former Margaret Gordon Thompson, of Alyth, Perthshire, Scotland, then a WREN. Married in July, 1945, the couple have two children — Anne, 12, and David, eight.

Houlding joined RCA Victor on July 1, 1957, as vice-president in charge of technical products which include defence systems and research divisions. Prior to his affiliation with RCA Victor at its head office in Montreal, Houlding was employed by Canadian Westinghouse Co. as manager electronics and industrial products and atomic energy divisions.

He now lives in Beaconsfield, Que., a suburb of Montreal. His hobbies, when he has time, are photography and fishing. He is a director of the Electronic Industries Association.

* * *

Fourth for Saskatchewan

Since it was founded in Saskatoon, 50 years ago, the University of Saskatchewan has had only three presidents. With the conclusion of its Golden Jubilee ceremonies next year it will get a fourth. He is John William Tranter Spinks who is slated to succeed Dr. W. P. Thompson, president since 1949. Dr. Spinks is dean of the University's College of Graduate Studies and head of the Department of Chemistry. He came from England to join the University in 1930. Now 50, he is a recognized authority on atomic energy and was a Canadian delegate to the Geneva conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in both 1955 and 1958. He is probably best known for his pioneering research work on the application of radioactive tracers in agriculture.

MR. SPINKS

Spinks was born in Norfolk, England and graduated from the University of London. An athlete then, he was on the King's College teams in swimming, boxing and soccer. It was at the University of London that he met Prof. T. Thorvaldson, then head of the chemistry department at the U. of S., when the latter was visiting Britain. The result was that Spinks, after obtaining his PhD in 1930, came to Canada and the University of Saskatchewan.

In those days John Spinks was a typical English university student complete with grey flannels, school tie and yards of scarf. He soon found that the scarf was scant protection against the rigors of a prairie winter. He became interested in skating and ballroom dancing. A professor at the age of 22, he was frequently mistaken for an undergraduate, even by members of the staff.

During the depression years many of the younger university staff were politely requested to take a year's leave of absence on half pay. It came Spinks' turn in 1933-34. He elected to spend the year doing post-graduate research in Germany with Dr. Gerhard Herzberg. Later, as a result, Herzberg came to Canada and became a member of the U. of S. physics department. Spinks and Herzberg collaborated in a number of research projects, and Spinks translated Herzberg's two books on atomic and molecular spectra from German into English.

Dr. Spinks is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, Royal Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Institute of Canada; past president of the C.I.C.; member of the Saskatchewan Research Council; member of the National Research Council; one of the original members of the Saskatchewan Oil and Gas Conservation Board; a founding member of the Saskatoon Archaeological Society, past chairman of the Saskatoon section of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, past president of the U. of S. Faculty Club, and was warden of Qu'Appelle Hall (men's residence) at the University from 1934 to 1939. His writings include a study on the natural sciences for the Massey Commission on the Arts, Letters and Sciences.

During the war he was on leave with the National Research Council and attached to the RCAF as an operational research officer. He developed methods for search and rescue procedures for missing aircraft. In 1944-45 he was a member of the joint United Kingdom and Canadian Atomic Energy Project in Montreal.

Mrs. Spinks was active during the Second World War in Red Cross work. She was in the first group trained in the Red Cross Corps' Voluntary Aides Division (V.A.D.) in Saskatoon, and worked as a volunteer nurse at St. Paul's Hospital and the Blood Clinic. In Vancouver she helped train UBC women students in Red Cross work, and later was in the V.A.D. at St. Mary's Hospital in Montreal. She also served in meeting and entertaining war brides at Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton.

* * *

New Chief for Nova Scotia

New president of one of Canada's oldest banks is F. William Nicks, 52, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, head office Halifax. He succeeds C. Sydney Frost who retires this week, although he will continue as a director.

Educated at St. John's School, Winnipeg, Nova Scotia's new president began his banking career 35 years ago as a junior in a Winnipeg branch. In 1932 he was attached to the bank's inspection staff and began five years of traveling which took him across Canada and into the U. S. and Caribbean area several times.

In 1937 he was made accountant in Halifax and over the next decade held positions of increasing responsibility in several Maritimes cities, becoming manager of the bank's main Halifax branch in 1946. Three years later he was made manager of the main Montreal branch and in 1950 was transferred to Toronto as manager of the bank's main branch there.

He became an assistant general manager in 1952 and two years later succeeded Sydney Frost as general manager. Last year he was elected a vice-president combining this post with his duties as general manager.

Active in the affairs of the Canadian Bankers' Association, Nicks was its president for a two-year term in 1955-56 and is currently the organization's honorary president.

As well as being a director of the bank, he is also a director of National Trust Co. and Canada Life Assurance Co.

Nicks married the former Katherine Simser in 1937. They live in Toronto's Bayview section.

What Others Are Saying

Editorial of the Week

Needed — "Teamwork and Guts"

Regina Leader-Post

The pressures on the government for more and more spending are enormous. Desirable though the objective of these pressures may be considered, the price of yielding to them certainly would be further attrition of the dollar — inflation — and the continued theft of a part of the remaining real value of the dollars possessed by every Canadian.

We have the resources to support prosperity without inflation. Rising prices only present the illusion of prosperity. There certainly will be a painful day of reckoning unless inflation is halted. The eventual hardship and suffering will be much more severe than the pain and anguish of courageousiy facing up to the challenge which now confronts the present generation of Canadians.

If the people desist from their demands on the government to spend more and more money, it will be helpful. If they recognize the desirability — and the urgency — of higher taxation until the inflation crisis has passed, this also will be of assistance to the government. Other avenues are open for co-operation, restraint in demands for wage increases, and reasonableness in prices and profit taking.

Inflation can be defeated. The dollar can be saved from the threatened destruction. But doing so will require "teamwork and guts" by the people, including business and labor, and by the government.

Other People's Views

WITH SO MANY STRIKES and threats of strikes collective bargaining seems to be breaking down, fears the **Ottawa Journal**, which warns: "We confess frankly that we do not know the way, but we think we are right in adding that unless somebody does find a way this country, industrially, may be drifting toward Niagara."

GOVERNMENTS ALONE cannot provide all the jobs that will be needed this winter, warns the **Simcoe (Ont.) Reformer.** "In the final analysis it rests with Canadian householders and businessmen to co-operate in this program by carrying out improvements and alterations to their premises during the winter months when tradesmen and their helpers are readily available."

IN ALL THIS UPROAR over power in British Columbia the vital importance of the Columbia River is in grave danger of being overlooked, asserts the **Vernon (B.C.) News.** "This is a situation that should be of the utmost concern to every resident of the Interior. Both our long and our short term futures are interwoven with the Columbia."

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT at a comparatively early age could be a waste and a danger, points out the **Kingston Whig-Standard.** "The ideas of retirement held by most people are pretty vague, being associated with limitless years of fishing and lying around. But when a man who has been actively at work suddenly finds himself without that work, he learns, too often, that it was the work which kept him alive."

THERE IS NO NEED to remind South Albertans of the tremendous importance of the sugar beet industry, says the **Lethbridge Herald.** "But we have just had a most dramatic demonstration: a final payment of $213,331 on the 1957 crop followed by a first initial payment of $5,950,200 on the 1958 crop, putting well over $6 million in the pockets of the growers in the space of two days, or an average of $3,800 per grower."

THE CROW'S NEST PASS charges which have held down rates on grain artificially for 60 years, declares the **Vancouver Sun,** "cause the main burden of railway operations to fall on a relatively small list of goods in so-called 'normal traffic.' It's these goods that are hit by the rise in freight rates. It's precisely on this limited list of goods that competition from other carriers hits the rail lines hardest. With every freight rate increase the railways are in danger of pricing themselves out of competition. It is up to government to tackle this problem."

The Financial Post

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations
Member Business Newspapers Association of Canada

RONALD A. McEACHERN, Editor.

News Editor: C. C. Milne.
Assistant News Editors: Robert Perry, John Irwin.
Investment Editor: Paul S. Deacon.
Assistants: Vincent Egan, Dalton Robertson, Rodney Touche.
Mines and Oils Editor: Frank Kaplan. Assistant: Ray Magladry.
Chemical Industries Editor: W. Lawrence Dack.
Science Editor: Leonard Bertin.
Travel Editor: Beatrice Riddell.
Special Assignments: Forbes Gilbertson, Philip G. Hunt, H. R. Suydam.
Artists: Manfred Gotthans, Walter Kopacz, Eugene Duplantier.

Associate Editors: J. B. McGeachy, Robert Marjoribanks, Gordon L. Smith.
Ottawa: Michael Barkway, 205 Clemow Ave. Central 2-6348.
Leslie Wilson, 50 Kilbarry Crescent. SHerwood 6-0995.
Montreal: Jack McArthur, Clive Baxter, Eric Richter, Vincent Lunny. 1242 Peel St. UNiversity 6-9841.
Contributing Editors: J. K. Edmonds, Bruce Hutchison.

Advertising Manager: Austin A. Weaver.
Circulation Manager: Robert H. Olivella.
Promotion Manager: Stanley E. Caldwell.
Eastern Manager: Murray R. Chipman.

Subscription — Single copies 20c. Yearly in Canada $6 (two years $11); all other countries $7 (two years $13).

Advertising Rates: Single insertion $9.80 per column inch. Contract rates upon request.

Authorized as second-class mail, Post Office, Ottawa.

Indexed by The Canadian Index of The Canadian Library Association published monthly and cumulatively annually.

Other Publications and Services of The Financial Post
CORPORATION SERVICE, A. C. Bowman, manager.
Special service for investors: $2 per company per year, complete service $32 monthly.
SURVEY OF MARKETS. Yearly $4.
SURVEY OF INDUSTRIALS. Yearly $4.
SURVEY OF MINES. Yearly $4.
SURVEY OF OILS. Yearly $4.
DIRECTORY OF DIRECTORS $15.

Published and Printed by
MACLEAN-HUNTER PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO 2: 481 University Avenue. EMpire 3-5961.
MONTREAL 4: 1242 Peel St. UNiversity 6-9841.

HORACE T. HUNTER
Chairman of the Board
FLOYD S. CHALMERS, President
DONALD F. HUNTER, Vice-President and Managing Director

MACLEAN-HUNTER LIMITED
LONDON: Wellington House, 125 Strand, London W.C.2. Cable Adabek: Temple Bar 1816.

MACLEAN-HUNTER PUBLISHING CORPORATION
NEW YORK 17: 341 Madison Ave.; Oregon 9-8360.
CHICAGO 2: 79 West Monroe St. Randolph 6-2805.

Representative
DUNCAN A. SCOTT & CO.
San Francisco 4: Fifth floor, 85 Post St. GArfield 1-7980.

Dec. 6, 1958

No Anglo-French 'Blend' Yet

Canada's 'Two Races' Dwell Apart in a 12.3% Bilingual Country

By J. B. McGEACHY

Is Canada becoming a "perfectly bilingual" country, populated by "cultural supermen" all speaking English and French with equal fluency?

This was the happy prediction of M. Pierre Tisseyre of Montreal, president of the French Publishers Association of Canada, at a McGill University conference recently.

Alas, there is very little if any evidence to support M. Tisseyre. The facts are against him. They point to these conclusions:

- The proportion of Canadians who know both official languages is not growing but declining, though marginally;
- "Les anglais" and "les canadiens," to adopt the Quebecois' categories, show some resistance to learning the other tongue, except when this accomplishment has a dollar utility to the individual;
- **Though there's more tolerance and less bigotry than there used to be, the two cultures are still as far from blending as they were in the days when Lord Durham found "two nations warring in the bosom of a single state;" they co-exist peacefully but almost in isolation, neither exerting any perceptible influence on the other;**
- The French-Canadians have certainly won their battle for survival as a distinct society and their island of Gallic civilization has high value for themselves and the rest of us. But, as they are constantly being told by their own social writers and others, they pay a high economic and political price for their separateness, a price they may some day think excessive.

On the first of these points, the most recent figures are from the census of 1951. (No questions asked about language in 1956.) In 1951 the number of bilingual Canadians was 1.7 million or 12.3% of the country's population. (In this article the word "bilingual" will mean, exclusively, speaking both English and French; it doesn't include Anglo-German, Franco-Polish and similar combinations involving a non-official language.)

Bilingual Canadians were 12.8% of the population in 1931 and again 12.8% in 1941. Because of a heavy influx of immigrants from the U. K. and continental Europe in the 1950s, it's reasonable to assume that there has been a decline in bilingualism from the 1951 figure of 12.3%. We are not making headway in this department; we're moving backwards.

Even so, one out of eight Canadians can use both languages and this may be reckoned a pretty good showing; but it's important to note that the people with this skill and advantage are heavily concentrated in the ancestral homeland of the French-Canadians. Here are percentages of bilingualists by provinces: Nfld., 1%; P.E.I., 9%; N.S., 6%; N.B., 19%; Que., 26%; Ont. 8%; Man., 7%; Sask., 5%; Alta., 4%; B. C., 3.5%.

Census-takers, of course, don't hold exams in French, oral or written; and probably some people who claim a working knowledge of the language, and are believed by the enumerators, have little more than a high-school smattering. On this assumption, it looks as if Canada west of Ontario's strongly French-Canadian eastern townships is hardly more bilingual in practice than, say, England, France or any Scandinavian country.

Which of the two communities in Canada, the English-speakers or the French-speakers, shows the greater interest in leaping the nation's language barrier?

J. B. McGEACHY

"The Gallic civilization maintained by the French-Canadians has a high value for them and the rest of the nation; but they pay a heavy price, economic and political, for their separateness."

The census doesn't give an explicit answer but reliable deductions can be drawn from its figures. Roughly speaking, one out of every four people in Quebec, using either English or French as a mother tongue, has taken the trouble to acquire the second language. But outside Quebec, again roughly, 72% of those born to the use of French, against only 2.2% of those born to English, are bilingual.

To put it still another way, more than three quarters of all the bilingual people in the land are French-Canadians though French-Canadians form only 29.5% of the population.

This, of course, is not a surprising conclusion. It conforms to ordinary experience. Everyone knows that an English-speaking "canadien" may be met far oftener than a French-speaking "anglais" anywhere from Victoria to St. John's.

The difference is creditable to the Quebecois and at least mildly discreditable to the rest of us, but I think it can be put down to necessity rather than virtue. I doubt if the French-Canadians are really more ardent for linguistic culture than the "English"; indeed in motherland France, from which the Quebecois is said to have inherited several traits, the people are notoriously lazy about acquiring a second language, believing confidently that French is all a civilized man requires.

I don't think anyone would argue that the citizens of Quebec feel more warmly about, let us say, Shakespeare and Gen. Wolfe than the rest of the people feel about Moliere and Montcalm. The hard fact is that Canadians, except for a minority of intellectuals and pursuers of culture or erudition, learn the second language only when it's necessary or useful in business, politics or social relations; and this necessity, for self-evident reasons, is normally far more urgent and imperative for French-speakers than for other Canadians.

Personally I deplore this state of affairs and would vote for compulsory French in Ontario (likewise for compulsory English in Quebec, if I had anything to say about that) but here I may be biased. French was a "must" in my school in Scotland (and taught by a genuine Frenchman from Paris named Barbé), I have kept it up and my modest knowledge of the language has brought me pleasure and profit.

In English-speaking Canada thirty years ago, I believe, French (or alternatively German) was a compulsory school subject; but today, in Ontario anyway, it's possible to graduate from high school with no knowledge of any language but English. It's even possible to graduate B.A. with only one year's study of a foreign tongue, not necessarily French.

In the Soviet Union, according to Prof. Ilya Galperin in the current Toronto Quarterly, all students must bend their minds to foreign languages for six years in school, four in university; but surely this Russian example isn't necessary to convince any literate person.

Language study is useful because, if for no other reason, it's difficult. Unlike some of the nebulous "subjects" now in vogue, it calls for hard mental exercise; and if any English-Canadian boy or girl is to be exposed to a second tongue for this reason, there should be a strong bias toward French.

Actually, in certain minds, there's a directly contrary bias. The very idea of learning French can send some Canadians into spasms of fright. Currently there's a plan to teach conversational French in Ontario's elementary schools; and it has moved numerous bigots and morons to leap into print with letters of protest.

Some of them scent a Popish plot to convert us all to the Roman Catholic Church, an argument which reveals total ignorance of the drift and purpose of much present-day French writing. Several of the objectors say that their own study of French was "quite useless," a statement which, if true, only shows that the writers should not have been at school at all.

But prejudice against the French language is by no means confined to Ontario and points west. Indeed it may take its most extreme form in Montreal itself. Prof. Jacob Viner of Harvard, who was born and brought up in Montreal, told a Toronto audience this year: "I know of few instances of so successful immunization against an adjoining, and in fact a surrounding, culture . . . as that shown by the English-speaking minority in Montreal when I knew that city well. I had fourteen years of schooling in Montreal but to the best of my memory I was never required to read a French-Canadian book, learn a French-Canadian song or read a French-Canadian newspaper."

My own memory supplies an item of evidence. In Montreal a few years ago, I rashly offered to begin a talk to a women's club with a few sentences in French. My hostess recoiled as if I had proposed singing the Red Flag or conducting a black mass.

But the French-Canadians, on their side, can be just as exclusive. Despite their good showing as bilingualists, there were 2.5 million people in Quebec in 1951 who spoke only French. There is, I imagine, almost no English-Canadian influence in their education.

To say all this, of course, is not to deny that some Canadians — including many men of business as well as academic and literary people — know, admire and enjoy both cultures and feel as much at home at one end of Ste Catherine Street as the other, at Laval as at Queen's, in rural Quebec as in the Okanagan.

But these are certainly exceptions. The two cultures have not yet produced a blend or anything like it. What is more, despite M. Tisseyre's cheerful prophecy, there's no sign that they ever will.

It was never at all likely that the languages would get married and give birth to a new hybrid like Afrikaans or Flemish; but it's extraordinary that there has been hardly any mixture at all. "Les anglais" use very few Quebec words; and English intrusions into Quebec French, like "patate," are also scarce. (Here it is worth dismissing as rubbish the belief that the Quebecois don't speak French properly. There is no doubt a Quebec patois just as there is argot in Paris and a patois in Brittany, Auvergne and other French provinces; but the literary-academic French of Quebec is at least as pure as les neiges d'antan.)

If there's practically no mixing of the languages, neither is there any significant mixing of ideas. French books, periodicals and newspapers have a very small circulation among the English-speakers; and vice versa. If either side influences the other in drama, music, painting or other arts, the connoisseurs have yet to tell the great public about it.

When Montreal's talented Theatre du Nouveau Monde comes to Toronto with productions of Moliere that were acclaimed in Paris, it plays to half-empty houses. Even in the CBC, potent as a national voice and unifying influence, the English and French networks overlap very little except in music.

At the same conference addressed by M. Tisseyre, the novelist Hugh MacLennan noted that Toronto now has four or five good restaurants and added, perhaps in jest but perhaps not, that this gain must be attributed to Montreal's example.

It would be pleasant to acknowledge Montreal's civilizing influence; but in fact the improvement of Toronto's cuisine owes nothing to the French metropolis. It dates from, and was caused by, a reformation of Ontario's liquor laws ten years ago.

The two Canadas are indeed still the "two solitudes" described by Mr. MacLennan in his novel of that name.

His story began with an account of the painful shock experienced by a small Quebec town (the date is 1917) when an "Englishman," in fact a Nova Scotian, buys land that has been French for two centuries.

It's doubtful if today, forty years later, any Quebec community would be quite so upset by a similar invasion. But Mr. MacLennan ended his book, published in 1945, with an epilogue on the situation in 1939 when the Second World War began. "The two race-legends woke again remembering ancient enmities," he wrote. "Even if the legends were like oil and alcohol in the same bottle, the bottle had not been broken yet;" but the unmixables remained unmixed.

This, of course, has been the pattern of Canada since the beginning of its history; and it's quite possible to argue (I, for one, think it's as provable as most historical theses) that there would be no independent Canadian nation now if New France and its progeny had never existed. By holding their Gallic citadel and keeping their own language and ways, the French-Canadians have done more than add variety, color and warmth to the life of Canada; they made the country's continued life possible.

But how long will the French island manage to hold its head above water in North America's English-speaking sea? This, I think, is the proper form of the question. The dream of a Canada "perfectly bilingual," with every citizen fully sharing both cultures and heritages, is clearly Utopian. The question now is not whether the Gallic speech and influence can spread from coast to coast but how long the French-Canadians can continue to live apart in their Laurentian homeland.

Permanently, their spokesmen would say; and Arnold Toynbee, somewhere in his "Study of History," agrees with this judgment. But the French of Quebec are under steady pressures to abandon their historic identity.

Learned writers, mainly French themselves, are constantly examining these pressures. For example, the Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science has had three articles bearing on the question in its last two issues. One of them shows, not for the first time, that the French-Canadians supply far fewer of the country's top earners than they should. A second article, relating language to occupation, arrives at the unsurprising conclusion that not to know English is to be excluded from many of Canada's major and most interesting activities.

The most pointed of the three articles, by Pierre E. Trudeau, deals with "some obstacles to democracy in Quebec." According to M. Trudeau, French Canada doesn't believe in democracy and doesn't practise it or enjoy its blessings.

M. Trudeau describes the Quebec back-benchers in a recent parliament as a herd of "ânes savants," (educated donkeys), and deplores the bribery and corruption that are widespread, he says, in his province. He tells of Maurice Duplessis' personal rule by bluster, threat and vengeance and by almost medieval doctrines about the heavenly sources of political power and the duty of "gratitude" to rulers for their benevolent if capricious spending of public funds.

These afflictions suffered by Quebec, says M. Trudeau, are ignored by the English-speaking press in the province. They result from the peculiar status of the French-Canadians. Economic power in their province belongs not to them but to "les anglais" who maintain their position by bribery. But the French-Canadians never developed their own democratic system — it was thrust upon them by the "enemy" — and anyway they distrust and reject "majority rule" because it means, for them, the rule of the English-speakers. This is why, M. Trudeau explains, they are accustomed to using their strength in Dominion elections not to express a view on national issues but to protect their minority rights.

There is no room here to go deeper into M. Trudeau's devastating analysis of Quebec politics. But it does prove, to me, that the French-Canadians, because of stubborn and romantic loyalty to their mother tongue, suffer not only economic but political hardships.

It will be for them to decide, as generations or perhaps centuries roll by, whether or not the price of their separateness is too high. At the present time there's no sign of any yielding to the pressures, no sign of any change in the bi-cultural status quo which is, after all, the distinguishing feature of Canada as a nation. "Vive la différence," whether we all agree with it or not, is evidently the motto of our Quebec fellow-citizens.

New Issue

$6,206,000

City of Ottawa

4¾% and 5% Serial Debentures

(Non-callable)

Dated August 1, 1958 To mature August 1, 1959-88

Principal and semi-annual interest (February 1 and August 1) will be payable in lawful money of Canada at any branch of the City's bankers in Canada (far northern branches excepted). Coupon debentures will be in the denomination of $1,000 with provision for registration as to principal.

Schedule of Maturities and Prices

Amount	Rate	Maturity	Prices*	Approx. Yield
$ 872,000	4¾%	August 1, 1959-68	100.00	4.75%
1,990,000	5 %	August 1, 1959-68	100.91	4.80%
2,841,000	5 %	August 1, 1969-78	99.00	5.10%
503,000	5 %	August 1, 1979-88	Sold	

*All prices are for proportionate amounts of each maturity and are plus accrued interest.

We, as principals, offer these debentures if, as and when issued and accepted by us and subject to prior sale. Subscriptions will be received subject to rejection or allotment in whole or in part and the right is reserved to close the subscription books at any time, with or without notice. Definitive debentures are expected to be available for delivery on or about December 23, 1958.

A descriptive circular is available upon request.

A. E. Ames & Co. Limited

Royal Securities Corporation Limited Dawson, Hannaford Limited

Fry & Company Limited

This man is making a wise move — a Canada Trust retirement plan!

He has decided to set up his own personal retirement fund, under one of Canada Trust's highly flexible *Retirement Savings Plans.* He can start it whenever he pleases, deposit up to 10% of his income (subject to statutory limits) — and save on his income tax, yet he does not have to deposit at regular intervals. Why not follow his example and start *your Retirement Savings Plan* soon?

Applications or deposits may be made at any Huron & Erie - Canada Trust office or any branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce or The Bank of Nova Scotia.

Huron & Erie · Canada Trust

OFFICES IN 15 PRINCIPAL CITIES

CALGARY · CHATHAM · EDMONTON · GUELPH
HAMILTON · LONDON · MONTREAL · REGINA
ST. CATHARINES · ST. THOMAS · TORONTO
VANCOUVER · VICTORIA · WINDSOR · WINNIPEG

P-118

How to make your food bill pay dividends in health

When buying food for the family, shopping lists are frequently based entirely on family food preferences . . . and with little regard for good nutrition.

Yet, the right foods in the right amounts can increase your energy, boost your efficiency, protect you against some diseases, keep your weight down . . . and possibly add years to your life.

Fortunately, the practical application of good nutrition is relatively simple. The questions and answers appearing here cover some of the more important things you should know to keep your family well nourished.

What is a balanced diet? It is one that supplies — *in the right amounts at breakfast, lunch and dinner — all of the proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals and limited amounts of fats.*

Why is protein so important? Growth of children is dependent upon it; adults require it for body upkeep. A continuous supply of protein is needed.

What are the best sources of protein? Meat, fish, poultry, eggs, milk and milk products, including cheese and ice cream. Good protein is also supplied by bread and cereals.

Your protein should come from both animal and vegetable sources as the two types supplement each other to form the body's "building blocks."

Are green and yellow vegetables necessary? Yes. Broccoli, spinach, escarole, squash, carrots and sweet potatoes are excellent sources of essential vitamins and minerals. At least one green or yellow vegetable should be served every day.

Why should special care be taken regarding vitamin C? Because it cannot be stored in the body and because this vitamin has many important functions. Fresh, frozen or canned orange or grapefruit juice, strawberries and tomatoes are all rich in vitamin C.

They should be eaten as soon as possible after they have been prepared for serving, since too much exposure to air destroys vitamin C.

How can you best assure good nutrition for your family? By serving a wide variety of foods. "Fad" or "wonder" diets may lack many nutrients necessary for good health.

To help you plan and fill the food needs of the different age groups in your household, Metropolitan offers a practical guide to good nutrition called "Food for the Family." Use the coupon below for your free copy.

COPYRIGHT CANADA, 1958 — METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
(A MUTUAL COMPANY)
Home Office: New York
Canadian Head Office: Ottawa

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
Canadian Head Office (Dept. H.W.)
Ottawa 4, Canada

Please send me the free booklet, "*Food for the Family,*" 128-Y.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....Prov.....

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF 5½% DEBENTURES
WINNIPEG & CENTRAL GAS COMPANY

New forms of 5½% Subordinate Debentures of Greater Winnipeg Gas Company (formerly Winnipeg & Central Gas Company) together with Warrants to Purchase Common shares, are available at the offices of the exchange against surrender for cancellation of the present 5½% Debentures of Winnipeg & Central Gas Company, upon completion of form of Letter of Transmittal which may be secured by application to any of the above offices.

Prior to exchange holders should detach the Warrant, if any, now attached to the present 5½% Debenture, and should detach the coupon due December 1, 1958.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE

Opportunity for Registered Representatives

Large international security and commodity broker and investment banking house offers established Registered Representatives unusual opportunities for growth through company support. We give our Representatives:

- Extensive research information and facilities for American and Canadian securities
- Spot news information
- Direct access to commodity markets
- Mutual Funds sales aids
- Participation in American underwritings and secondaries
- Specialized assistance on institutional accounts
- Full commission credits on transactions on Canadian and American security and commodity exchanges

If you want to explore the possibilities of growing with us in Canada . . . in complete confidence . . . send detailed information to:

Box 591, The Financial Post, Toronto

The Outlook

(CONTINUED FROM P. 1)

are there firms forecasting 1959 gains from records established in 1958.

* * *

Food and merchandising companies were year-long pace setters and for most of them 1958 is going to be a very prosperous year.

Over 80% of all food firms will have chalked up sales gains in 1958. Profits will be up in well over half.

About 1959, one food manufacturer comments:

"During the past two years we have spent half a million dollars on modernization of plant and equipment and this is going to result, next year, in higher sales and profits together with a reduction in employment."

Merchandisers as a group also will show big gains in 1958—and close to 90% of all firms expect further sales increases next year and predict these will be reflected in higher profits.

On this score a merchandiser forecasts:

"We expect our sales and profits to increase by more than 10% next year and this will be without price increases. We plan to add 10 new stores."

* * *

Company by company estimates show that among the hardest hit this year are oil companies, iron and steel producers and fabricators, pulp and paper manufacturers and metal mining firms.

In most of these, sales and profits slid fast and, in many cases, far.

But even in these industries, hopes are bright for a comeback during 1959. According to one major oil company:

"Income from gas and gas products, with the commencement of deliveries to Trans-Canada Pipe Lines, should assist materially in overcoming the present decline in earnings."

And one metal mining firm says: "We expect considerably improved demand for our product next year and expect a modest price increase."

In the iron and steel industry about half of all firms look for larger sales next year, but in some parts of the industry, the outlook is not too bright. For example, one major company states:

"We are not looking for any substantial upturns in heavy industrial capital equipment during 1959 because in the past few years, manufacturing capacity in the industries we serve has been increased considerably."

* * *

Canada's construction industry is having a good year, thanks to the boom in residential housing and commercial building. But executives expect 1959 will be only fair—a small over-all gain from 1958's sales totals.

Two reasons are provided by a leading firm manufacturing construction materials:

"We do not expect the current tempo will continue very long in 1959. Money is more expensive and will be harder to secure. The number of houses built during 1958 has been tremendous and the sale of these is not going as quickly as builders would like."

What these comments and the statistical analysis on p. 25 add up to is this: The sales and profit outlook for 1959 is buoyant, particularly in the light of this year's experience, but a rapid return to the rate of growth of a few years ago is not a near-term prospect.

Mtl. Draws The Blind On Store Closing

MONTREAL (Staff) — The nation-wide storm over retail closing hours this week was blowing its hardest in Montreal.

For the second time in two months city council side-stepped the thorny problem of a change in the retail laws.

It led to a heated debate in council chamber before being sent back for further consideration by Montreal's executive committee.

The basic situation is similar to that faced by retailers in many major Canadian cities.

Supermarkets on the fringe of the city, not affected by Montreal closing hours, are doing bumper evening business.

Montreal stores by the present law can stay open after 7 p.m. only on Friday and Saturday.

The Montreal supermarkets are putting on the pressure to be allowed to remain open at least three week nights. The big department stores—with the exception of Eaton's—feel the same way.

But the smaller grocers, butchers and general stores don't want any change in the existing setup.

Organized labor in the form of Roger Provost, Quebec Federation of Labor president, got in the act with a strong plea for store employees who, he said, would suffer from longer work hours.

"You have to think of the customer," one executive of a major store told FP.

"Shopping trends have changed. Young couples like to shop in the evening, they just don't have time during the day.

"So right now they are attracted to the supermarkets just outside the city. The big stores in Montreal cannot compete for this business."

A spokesman for the small shop-owners summed it up this way:

"We find the public buys from us now. If night openings are allowed in the city two or three nights during the week we will have to stay open or lose business.

"For the big stores it is easy to handle night work by staggering hours for employees, we can't, we have not got the staff.

"Night openings would only mean longer hours to do the same business."

All Montreal retailers are agreed on one thing: The present night opening bylaw, No. 695, is 50 years old and out of date.

It allows stores to remain open until 9 p.m. Fridays and 11 p.m. Saturdays.

Fifty years ago the buying public shopped heavily Saturday night since it was about the only free time many had.

But today the situation is different. Hardly anyone shops after 6 p.m. on Saturday **and mo tores don't take advantage of the 11 p.m. deadline.**

Both sides in the dispute are now taking a breather while the executive committee decides on its next move.

new kind of new business

Stone & Webster is kept busy all over the world, designing and constructing new projects for old clients. In fact, 80% of its new business is work done for clients previously served.

Stone & Webster is understandably proud of the long list of clients who call upon it again and again for any or all of its complete, integrated engineering and construction services. Such client satisfaction is a tribute to the capabilities and integrity of Stone & Webster engineers and constructors, and to the organization's record of accomplishment in almost every branch of industry.

Put Stone & Webster's Experience to Work for *You*.

STONE & WEBSTER CANADA LIMITED

44 King Street West — Toronto 1

ANNOUNCEMENT

R. ALEXANDER J. E. ROSE

Robert Alexander, Chairman of the Board of Harold F. Ritchie & Company Limited, announces the appointment of J. Edward Rose as President of the Company.

Mr. Alexander, who has been associated with the Company for 33 years and its President for the past 12 years, is also Chairman of Harold F. Ritchie, Inc., U.S.A., and President of Beecham (Canada) Limited and of the Eno-Scott & Bowne organizations, which operate in South America.

Mr. Rose, formerly Executive Vice-President and Vice-President of Marketing, has served the Company in executive capacities for the past five years. Born in London, Ont., he is a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Don't Look for Surprises In Bonuses This Christmas

(CONTINUED FROM P. 1)

houses will pay a little less than last year; some Montreal firms have decided to cut out payments entirely this year.

Briefly here is the bonus pattern this year as revealed by an FP survey this week:

- **Practically all brokerage firms** will give some form of bonus; it will range from a turkey to a maximum of six weeks' salary.

Underwriting houses — most operate on a combined merit and earnings system — will likely pay a little less.

Some firms make two payments; the major one after the results of the fiscal year are known.

Corporate and municipal financing is actually down moderately from last year.

One well-known Toronto investment house makes special payments on a profit sharing basis entirely.

Since fiscal year-end is in March the Christmas payment is based on estimated year's earnings; adjusted later if estimate is too far out.

- **Insurance companies** payments will be no less than last year.

Most companies average $10 to $15 depending on years of service.

One company pays a flat $10 per person from president to cleaning woman.

A few companies pay no Christmas bonus but make salary adjustments at this time on a merit basis.

- **Canadian chartered banks** will pay their usual yearly bonus this month.

This ranges from 8% to 10% of annual salary.

In most cases there is no extra Christmas bonus over and above the yearly "extra" granted after the bank's fiscal year-end.

- **Construction firms:** No set pattern here.

One major firm gives bonuses based on performance of salaried staff over the year, with seniority a minor consideration.

Many other firms pay no Christmas bonus as such but have various incentive programs throughout the year.

- **Trust companies** will pay about 4% to 5% of salaries.
- **About 32% of Canadian manufacturers** will give some sort of bonus this year.

Some firms, however, are loath to initiate bonus payments because some unions would want to work it into a higher wage schedule.

BRIDGE COLLAPSE

VICTORIA—A. B. C. royal commission report at mid-week found **Dominion Bridge Co.** responsible for three items of negligence in the collapse, June 17, of the unfinished Second Narrows bridge over Burrard Inlet in Vancouver. The report cleared the provincial government of blame in the collapse, finding no negligence or faulty judgment on the part of the highway and bridges authority. Dominion Bridge stock this week was trading around $21½, the approximate level of the past three months.

Form National Personnel Federation

Personnel managers in Canadian industry are to have a national body for the first time.

The Federation of Canadian Personnel Associations has been formed, result of a one-year study by a founding committee representing various local personnel associations.

The new federation will be financed by a per capita assessment on over 2,000 members of 28 local associations throughout Canada.

It will provide a medium for exchange of experience, attempt to improve qualifications and performance within the personnel field, encourage research in industrial relations and personnel work.

The federation also will give assistance to local associations, particularly those in early stages of formation.

Six regional directors have been elected to the federation. They will shortly elect officers. Directors are:

J. R. Davies, **Canadian National Telegraphs,** Maritimes; L. A. Duchastel, **Shawinigan Water & Power,** Quebec; J. S. Thompson, **Canadian Industries Ltd.,** eastern Ontario; E. Litt, **H. J. Heinz Co.,** western Ontario; C. Tyson, Canadian National Telegraphs, Prairies; G. J. Towill, **MacMillan & Bloedel,** British Columbia.

Announcement is made by

MR. J. A. GAIRDNER
Chairman of the Board

of the election of the following Executives

MR. J. S. GAIRDNER, *President* — MR. H. V. SHAW, *Vice-President*

The Board of Directors is now composed of the following members:

J. A. GAIRDNER, *Chairman* — J. S. GAIRDNER, *President* — R. O. BULL, *Vice-Chairman*

L. N. WATT, *Vice-President* — H. V. SHAW, *Vice-President*

J. D. GIBSON, G. C. WATT, H. E. NEVILLE, J. A. CUNNINGHAM
GEORGES BRAY, J. E. WILEY, F. J. McDONALD, H. R. MALKIN
J. F. PLEWMAN, D. A. PERIGOE, J. F. MORTIMER, J. H. HAWKE

Executive Committee

J. S. GAIRDNER, L. N. WATT, H. V. SHAW, J. D. GIBSON, GEORGES BRAY

Gairdner & Company Limited

Opportunity and Headaches In This Winnipeg Building

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG — When the post office department moved into its new $15 million building in Winnipeg last summer, it presented city fathers with an opportunity and a headache.

Both are contained in the old post office building on Portage Ave.

Since no other federal department wanted the building, Ottawa offered first refusal to the city.

But so far the city hasn't been able to decide what it would do with the building.

- **The first idea,** proposed by Mayor Stephen Juba, was turn the building into a merchandise mart, a permanent showplace for Winnipeg's wares.
- **When the city fathers refused** to buy the idea, the mayor tried to sell it to a private group.

But it developed that this group would not get the kind of terms Ottawa was willing to offer to the city itself.

- **The newest idea** is to turn the building into a civic cultural centre, including the main branch of the Winnipeg Public Library as well as a museum and art gallery.

City council has now decided to hold an unusual mid-winter ratepayer vote on the project.

But the argument still rages over the $1 million purchase and renovation price tag attached to the vote.

Backers of the library idea say the price is inflated and designed to prevent the 60% vote the bylaw must get for approval.

Ottawa has agreed to a second delay in the sale of the building until Winnipeg makes up its mind.

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND

CANADA'S ORIGINAL MUTUAL FUND

Incorporated in 1932

DIRECTORS

Graham F. Towers, C.M.G.
Chairman

Charles T. Ballantyne, Q.C. — Alan Chippindale
Henry Borden, C.M.G. — Norman J. Dawes
Hon. F. Philippe Brais, C.B.E. — G. Blair Gordon
Hugh Bullock, K.B.E. — Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, P.C.
George W. Huggett

Supervised by
CALVIN BULLOCK LTD.
Established 1894

SOME FACTS

- An outstanding Canadian directorate.
- Canada's time-tested and most experienced mutual fund.
- 26 years in Canada in the service of investors.
- Total assets over $116,000,000.
- More than 23,000 shareholders.
- Cumulative benefits to shareholders— cash dividends paid over $30,000,000, balance of realized profits on investments over $5,000,000, and unrealized appreciation in investments of over $33,000,000— total more than $68,000,000.

(Above figures at Nov. 27, 1958)

Canadian Investment Fund, Ltd.

We are pleased to announce our appointment as managers of the new Headquarters Building for The United Church of Canada on St. Clair Avenue East, Toronto.

W. H. Bosley & Co.
SOMERSET HOUSE
27 Wellesley St. E., Toronto, Ontario

SASKATCHEWAN POWER CORPORATION

requires a

Librarian/Archivist

To plan and administer the Corporation's Library and Archive services and to supervise a staff of approximately 15 personnel engaged in this work.

Qualifications: Must be a professional Librarian with some years of experience in administering commercial archives with special emphasis on record retention programs.

Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Applicants should apply in writing to the Employment Supervisor, Saskatchewan Power Corporation, 2220 - 11th Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan. Outline education, experience, and state minimum salary required.

SASKATCHEWAN POWER CORPORATION

requires a

Market/Load Analyst

To conduct studies of load growth, revenue budgeting and market research as related to the electrical and natural gas services of the Corporation.

Qualifications: University degree in Economics and Statistics supplemented by some years practical experience preferably with a power utility. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Applicants should apply in writing to the Employment Supervisor, Saskatchewan Power Corporation, 2220 - 11th Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan. Outline education, experience, and state minimum salary required.

'THE BIG EAT'

Christmas Dinner $51-Million Feed

Christmas dinner is going to cost Canadians about $51 million.

Of this, around $9.4 million will go to the chain and independent retail stores, leaving $41.6 million for the wholesalers, transport companies, processing and packing industry and finally the primary producer.

Biggest single item cost is the traditional turkey.

Unofficial estimates put this one meal as being worth $11 million to farmers in the fast-expanding turkey market.

Loblaws, the supermarket chain, puts Christmas dinner expenditure per head across the country at $3.

But **Canada Packers** reports, surprisingly, that more meat and poultry is sold in July, August and October than in December.

Not only Christmas but year-round consumption of poultry has gone up in Canada.

In 1950, reports Canada Packers, consumption of turkey was 3.1 lb. per head. Last year it was 7.2 lb. per head.

Since 1950 there has been a 50% increase in the per capita consumption of poultry—from 22 lb. to 33.2 lb.

What goes into an average Canadian Christmas dinner?

Loblaws listed this priced menu for **FP**, based on a family of five:

Table decorations:	
½ doz. Christmas crackers	.90
½ doz. Christmas candles	.69
Centrepiece for table	.98
Holiday dinner napkins	.39
Main course dinner:	
Tomato juice, 48 oz. tin	.31
Turkey 12 lb.	8.00
Hard rolls & butter	.60
Potatoes	.25
Turnip	.10
Carrots—2 bunches	.29
Frozen peas—1 pkt.	.22
Parsley	.15
Cranberries—1 lb.	.29
Relish dish:	
Olives, 1 bottle	.49
Sweet mixed pickles, 16 oz.	.33
White onions, 12 oz.	.35
Salad items:	
Celery	.18
Lettuce	.17
Radish	.10
Tomatoes	.23
Mayonnaise	.31
Fruit dish:	
Oranges, ½ doz.	.35
Tangerines, ½ doz.	.25
Apples, ½ doz.	.50
Grapes, 1 lb.	.19
Dessert:	
Christmas cake, lb.	.65
Ice cream	.29
Plum pudding, 2 lb.	1.09
Coffee	.30
Miscellaneous items:	
Nuts in shell	.53
Shelled mixed nuts, 14 oz. tin	1.09
Shortbread biscuits	.35
Hard candy	.35
Chocolates	.87
Cheese, 1 lb.	.59
Crackers (biscuits)	.25
Ginger ale	.41
Cigarettes	.33
Total cost	**23.72**

Total exceeds the $3-per-head average because:

(a) Cost-per-head is usually cut because more than five share the dinner.

(b) Some of the food will be used in other meals.

MACASSA PRODUCTION

Macassa Mines reports $169,936 of gold bullion was recovered from 14,660 tons of ore milled. Value per ton averaged $11.59.

U.S. Curbs on Oil Imports May Hit Development Here

From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Within the next week, new U. S. restrictions on oil imports probably will be announced.

The restrictions probably will remain voluntary, not mandatory as demanded by the oil lobby.

There may be a slight boost in over-all quotas, but in fact, imports will be cut back in ratio to domestic consumption in 1959, since consumption is expected to rise by about 5%.

Canada has been sending to the U. S. market only about 65,000 b/d in recent weeks, well under the quota figure. Therefore, there would be no immediate effect on Canada.

The longe-range effect, however, would be to inhibit exploration and retard development of the Canadian oil industry.

The current restrictions on oil imports end on Dec. 31, and the new program is aimed at carrying them on for another year.

There is, however, a small, but vocal, opposition building up. New England Democrats sent to the new Congress with some Upper Midwest senators and representatives, may exert pressure next year to get the import bars removed.

At the same time, those who say the oil import quotas are necessary for U. S. defence are running into arguments from both the oil tanker industry and from Clarence G. Morse, chairman of the Federal Maritime Board.

They say cutting down on imports is ruining the tanker business, and when and if a war comes, the tankers will not be available.

It has been suggested Washington may hold off making any new announcement until after the Venezuela election on Dec. 7 because any U. S. action on oil imports is bound to play an important part in Venezuelan politics.

Under the new program, Washington probably will limit imports in 1959 to approximately 10% of total consumption.

It has been unofficially estimated that crude oil imports into all parts of U. S. except the West Coast would be boosted to around 745,000 b/d, an increase of nearly 35,000.

This would be largely offset, however, by a reduction of imports allowed into the West Coast region down to around 200,000 b/d.

Ethylene to Make New Materials

A major scientific breakthrough promises a whole new breed of tailor-made chemical materials to compete with metal, wood, glass and other substances.

Important recent discoveries promise a control never before thought possible in arrangement of giant molecules in a broad range of materials. These include the vast hydrocarbon family in which are found the polyethylenes and most of the large-volume synthetic materials used in many everyday applications.

Speaking to the Sarnia Chamber of Commerce this week Herbert H. Lank, president of **Du Pont of Canada** said linear polyethylene, which Du Pont is going to make in a new plant under construction in Sarnia, was an outgrowth of this breakthrough.

SOUTHERN UNION OILS underwriting of 200,000 shares at 60c per share, and subject to shareholder approval of an increase in authorized capital to 5 million shares, options granted on 800,000 shares in blocks of 200,000 shares at 60c, 75c, $1 and $1.25 per share.

EMPLOYEE
VACATION AND SICK LEAVE
Control Sheets
. . . give an accurate, readily accessible and economical record of employee's annual vacation, sick leave, paid holidays and other records requiring tabulation by calendar days. Over 250,000 sold this year.
Write for free sample and price list
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION CONSULTANTS INC.
133 ST. PAUL ST. W., MONTREAL, QUE.
Victor 2-7875

Bank of Commerce Offers Stock to Holders at $32

This week the **Canadian Bank of Commerce** offered shareholders the right to subscribe for 900,000 additional shares of capital stock on the basis of one new share for each five held.

Offer price is $32 per share. Before the offer the bank's stock was trading between $58-$58¾. At mid-week it was up to $59½.

Subscription warrants will be issued Dec. 12 to shareholders of record that date.

Canadian Bank of Commerce is the third bank to offer shareholders rights this year.

Royal Bank of Canada offered just over 1 million shares on a one-for-five basis in March.

Toronto - Dominion offered 400,000 shares in October, also on a one-for-five basis.

Canadian Bank of Commerce's last offer was made in February, 1957. At that time it offered shareholders 750,000 additional shares at $30 per share when the stock was trading around $54½.

These are the dates at which the other major bank last offered additional shares to stockholders and the price at which the offer was made:

	Date	Price
Bank of Montreal	May, 1957	30
Bank of Nova Scotia	June, 1956	38
Imperial Bank of Canada	Jan., 1955	32

The new issue will increase paid-up capital by $9 million to $54 million. Rest account will be increased by $19.8 million to $119.8 million.

These increases in the capital funds of the bank are in keeping with the bank's substantial growth, states President N. J. McKinnon.

The bank's offer expires on March 17, 1959. Shares may be bought outright or paid for in 10 equal installments beginning March 17, 1959.

New shares will qualify for dividends immediately upon subscription proportionately to the amount paid on account on the record date of such a dividend in relation to the subscription price of $32.

As in offers by other banks, rights to subscribe will not be extended to U. S. shareholders, although they will be provided with subscription warrants which they may sell.

May Change B.C. Fiscal Setup

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA — The British Columbia government and municipalities have set up a committee that eventually may recommend a major change in the provincial-municipal fiscal setup.

The group will study changes demanded by the Union of B.C. Municipalities in a brief to the provincial cabinet.

UBCM wants the province to take over the full cost of running schools, hospitals, health and welfare services on all arterial roads running through municipalities.

Property taxes should be used only for property services, such as police and fire protection, water and sewer lines, sidewalks, roads and lighting, say the municipalities.

Reeve C. A. P. Murison, UBCM president, said property tax is threatened with a complete breakdown because it has to do too many jobs at present.

Appointed to the committee were Municipal Affairs Minister Wesley Black with other government officials and Reeve Murison with other UBCM officials.

ELECTRONIC UNITS

Canadian Marconi Co.'s order for six navigational units for **Pan American World Airways** (**FP**, Nov. 29) is valued at a total of $100,000. Marconi says that the earlier report in **FP**, indicating value of the units at $100,000 each, is incorrect.

TREASURER

An excellent opportunity for an aggressive young man. Requirements—Chartered Accountant or college graduate with financial and industrial experience. Responsibilities include analysis of financial statements, assisting management in project studies, financial forecasts and budgetory control, etc. Age range 30-40. Location Montreal. Salary commensurate upon proven ability. Your application will be treated with the utmost confidence. Please reply to—

PAYNE-ROSS
LIMITED
Management Consultants, 550 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que.
11 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

INSPECTOR OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Large financial organization located in Toronto requires the services of an inspector of Financial Operations.

This is a new position which will require the design and development of controls within the organization. This is a responsible position requiring initiative, integrity and imagination.

Candidates should be professional accountants with a sound knowledge of the principles followed in the securities field and with proven ability to direct staff.

Age up to 45.

Starting salary $9,000-$12,000 dependent upon qualifications.

Replies in writing should state age, education, experience and present salary and be addressed to

J. D. WOODS & GORDON LIMITED
15 Wellington Street West
Toronto, Ontario

Replies confidential

SLATER

POLE LINE HARDWARE

Specialties for:
- TRANSMISSION LINES
- DISTRIBUTION LINES
- TELEPHONE AND COMMUNICATION CIRCUITS

SOLD AND STOCKED BY *Northern Electric* COMPANY LIMITED

NICOPRESS SLEEVES AND TOOLS • PREFORMED ARMOUR RODS AND GRIPS • KELLEMS GRIPS CUTOUTS • LIGHTNING ARRESTERS • RACKS COPPERWELD GROUND RODS • CORONA FREE HARDWARE FOR HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSMISSION LINES

N. SLATER COMPANY LIMITED • HAMILTON, CANADA
Montreal Winnipeg Regina Edmonton Calgary Vancouver

You CAN afford a second car

Here are some of the reasons:

FIAT costs $1,000.00 *less* than most cars.
FIAT gives more than 50 Miles Per Gallon.
FIAT has many extras, *as standard equipment.*
FIAT is world famous for trouble-free operation.

FIAT

for as little as $1,398 (Toronto Area)

DISTRIBUTORS

Prov. of Quebec & Ottawa Valley Italian Motor Car Distributors Ltd. 8270 Mayrand St., Montreal

S. Ontario Bay Grosvenor Motors Limited 2709 Yonge St., Toronto
N. Ontario Lakehead Motors Port Arthur

Manitoba Leonard & McLaughlin Motors Limited, Portage Ave. at Maryland Street, Winnipeg

Alberta Ital-Car Ltd. 11605 Jasper Ave., Edmonton

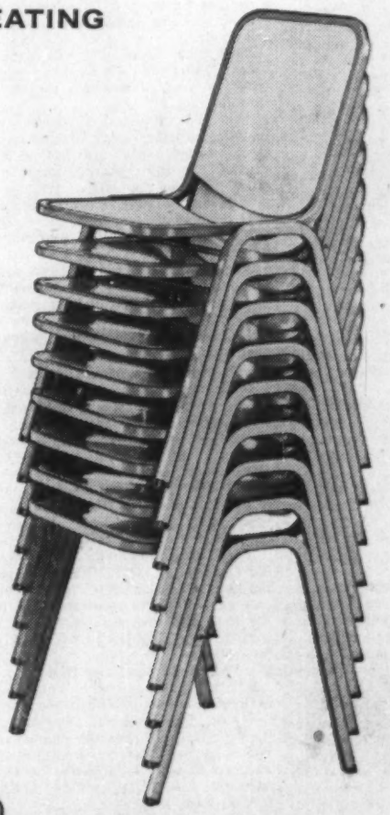
British Columbia Import Motors Ltd. 855 Kingsway, Vancouver

INTRODUCING . . . GROUP SEATING

Office Specialty, famous for fine office furniture, now sets new standards in group seating. Here at a remarkably low price are chairs combining versatility and convenience.

These chairs can be *interlocked* in rigid rows of any length, or *stacked* tightly for compact storage. The wide leg span prevents tipping and simultaneously creates a "wall-saving" feature.

The myriad of variations in color, finish and upholstery materials, gives the modern decorator unlimited scope. Matching tables are available in a wide range of sizes and finishes.

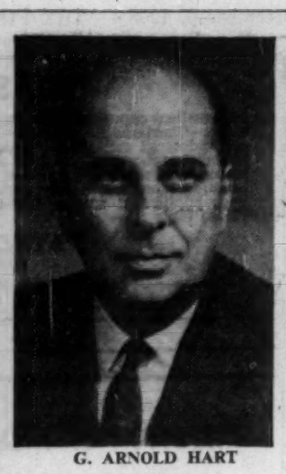


THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO. LIMITED

Head Office and Factories
Newmarket/Ontario/Canada
Branches in
HALIFAX SAINT JOHN QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO HAMILTON LONDON WINNIPEG REGINA EDMONTON CALGARY VANCOUVER

OS-3298

GORDON R. BALL



G. ARNOLD HART

RISING PRICES SERIOUS THREAT TO ALL CANADIANS —SAYS B OF M PRESIDENT

Gordon Ball Warns "Inflation Is Everybody's Business" At Bank's Annual Meeting

ARNOLD HART, GENERAL MANAGER, REPORTS DEPOSITS, ASSETS BOTH EXCEEDING $3-BILLION IN STRONG B OF M STATEMENT

MONTREAL, Dec. 1 — Achievement of stable prices should be at the forefront of Canada's national economic aims, for if consumer prices continue to advance at the present rate, the purchasing power of our money will be cut in half in the next quarter-century, according to Gordon R. Ball, president of the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. Ball told shareholders of the B of M at their 141st annual meeting here today that this potential reduction in the real value of the Canadian dollar is by no means "unrealistic conjecture", since, in the past 21 years, "the consumer price level has in fact doubled, and the value of our dollar has in fact been halved."

"It is particularly important, at present, that the government should make it clear, in action as well as word, that the safeguarding of the integrity of the dollar will take a prominent place in its policies. I believe not only that such a stand is highly desirable, but that the time for taking it is highly opportune," Mr. Ball added.

Shareholders also heard G. Arnold Hart, general manager of the bank, present a statement reflecting growth in both assets and revenues in a period which has seen "an encouraging degree of recovery from the recession in business activity which characterized the greater part of last year." Assets stand beyond the $3¼ billion mark, while net profits exceed $10.3 million, Mr. Hart said.

Continuing Business Revival

Recalling the general slackening of business activity of a year ago, Mr. Ball said there was then "scant evidence on which to base hopes of an early turn in the ebbing tide."

"Now, looking back, it can be seen that a moderate revival of business was in the making by the early months of this year. And the generally stronger trends of production, employment, income and expenditure that have since prevailed seem likely to continue in the months ahead," he added.

At the present time, Canada's gross national product is at an annual rate of some $33 billion, Mr. Ball said, or about $1½ billion more than a year ago, while the volume of industrial output—down by more than six per cent in 1957—has expanded by better than two per cent in 1958.

Although, as a result, new job opportunities have developed, total unemployment has increased because of larger increases in the labor force, the B of M president said. Yet, average pay of those employed, federal government payments and farmers' incomes have all increased, and "it is not surprising, therefore, that retail trade was generally buoyant," so that increased consumer spending "proved to be the main stimulus in the upturn of business," Mr. Ball continued.

More "Social Capital"

Capital expenditures also continued at a high level, the B of M president reported, with the 1958 total much the same as that for 1957, although less was spent on new industrial and commercial plants and more on new "social capital" in the form of homes, schools, hospitals, roads, bridges and utility services.

Similarly, Canada's export trade for 1958 came close to record figures set in 1957. But, Mr. Ball added, new developments are afoot "that will affect the pattern of international commerce and finance.

"The need for an expanding exchange of goods between the more and less advanced economies is all too obvious and . . . there is reason to hope that new trade winds will soon be blowing in both the Commonwealth and international spheres."

New Banking Venture

"It is with this conviction and this vision that the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of London and South America Limited have this year joined hands in partnership to form the Bank of London and Montreal Limited . . . which like any child has already been given a nickname—'BOLAM'", Mr. Ball said.

"Initially bringing together the specialized experience and a number of the established offices of BOLSA, its London parent, and the financial resources of its Montreal parent, the new bank will develop as a joint enterprise in every way," Mr. Ball continued, "growing with, and facilitating, the expanding economy and trade of the Caribbean area." (Mr. Ball is chairman of BOLAM.)

Largest Peacetime Deficit

Reverting to developments at home, Mr. Ball recalled that while the federal government has acted on a number of fronts to supplement income and otherwise to stimulate activity, there has been a levelling off—or even a decline — in most sources of its revenue. As a result, Ottawa is now forecasting its largest-ever peacetime budgetary deficit, he said.

This deficit, coupled with federal financing of new housing, the St. Lawrence Seaway, the northern Ontario section of the natural gas pipeline and the deficit of the CNR, "will make it necessary for the Government of Canada to borrow close to $1½ billion of new money in the current fiscal year," Mr. Ball added.

Further, the government's policy of monetary expansion—both to encourage a revival of business and to facilitate governmental financing—has led to expansion of Canada's money supply by more than $1½ billion in the past 12 months, he said. "The ample supply of money has not, however, been accompanied by any significant over-all increase in bank credit," Mr. Ball reported, and the chartered banks' loans have shown little change in 1958.

"In short," he went on, "in the absence of rising demand for private credit, central bank action in making money plentiful has served to provide credit to public bodies—mainly to the Government of Canada in financing its cash deficit."

Turbulent Cross-Currents

Looking to the future, Mr. Ball said that in some respects influences which brought on the recession are still with us. "The revival of activity is still not broadly based in terms of expanding export markets or renewed growth of productive capacity and is far from being shared by all industries. The presence of higher unemployment in the face of rising output is a constant reminder that there are still deficiencies in the economy. Such turbulent cross-currents suggest that, although the worst of the troubled waters may lie behind us, all is not yet clear sailing ahead," he said.

Fiscal Dilemma

Without broad government support in the past year, Mr. Ball continued, "business conditions would undoubtedly have deteriorated more than they did" and for a government to bolster a sagging economy by supplementing private spending power is now taken for granted.

"But," he added, "by the same token, neither should it persist in overspending once the need for such stimulus is past."

"The difficulty is that government spending programs tend to take root. Once started, they are not easily stopped and may, indeed, inevitably grow with the population. The current deficit is in part a consequence of such committed payments, which cannot readily be altered as a counterpoise to the business cycle."

Against this background, and with the urgent need to achieve a stable price structure, the B of M president said he believes the need for "aggressive budgetary and monetary stimuli has diminished."

General Manager's Address

G. Arnold Hart, general manager of the B of M, presenting the bank's 141st annual statement, reported a year of "substantial growth in our operations" with net profits of $10,356,690 remaining, after setting aside $12,533,000 for income taxes. Of this record-high profit, $8,904,564 was provided for shareholders' dividends equivalent to $1.65 per share.

Transferred to undivided profits was the balance of $1,452,126, bringing the total to $3,565,960, and of this amount, $2 million was transferred to the B of M's rest account, leaving a balance of undivided profits of $1,565,960.

Average Loan Level Higher

The bank experienced a slight drop in loan revenues, although the average level during the year was higher than that for 1957 and the number of borrowers increased, the general manager continued. Total loans at October 31 were $1,417 million — $21 million less than last year.

While there were "fairly substantial reductions" in industrial loans and advances to instalment finance companies and merchandisers, these were partly offset by increases in NHA mortgage loans (up $40 million in 1958 to $171 million), loans to individuals and loans in foreign currencies.

Assets Pass $3¼ Billion

B of M assets were at a new all-time high of $3,278 million, Mr. Hart continued, for an increase of $400 million over 1957. The increase, he said, reflected a growth in deposits from $2,632 million to $3,038 million, while the number of savings depositors increased by some 130,000, demonstrating the "public's strong desire to save."

High Liquidity

The bank's high liquid position was well maintained, with quick assets equal to 62.1 per cent of all liabilities to the public, versus 54.£ per cent last year, he continued.

Reviewing B of M investments, Mr. Hart said the bank's October 31 portfolio amounted to $1,230 million — or $357 million higher than the year previous. "This," he went on, "is a marked change of direction as compared with the experience of the two years immediately preceding."

Wide Investment Swing

In 1956, B of M investments declined some $300 million and by a further $43 million in 1957, whereas this year there was a marked increase in the money supply, and, as a result, increased funds which borrowers did not require were placed in investments, he reported.

"This wide swing in the size of our investment portfolio over a three-year period highlights what I believe to be the fundamental role of investment activities in a well-conducted bank," Mr. Hart added. "A bank is not primarily an investment institution and the extent to which we should or, indeed, can add to our investment holdings depends upon the extent to which there is an alternative demand on our resources . . ."

Growth of Branches

Valuation of B of M premises, after depreciation, stood at close to $41 million, against $36 million a year previous, Mr. Hart said, an indication of the extent of the growth and improvement of branch facilities in the year.

In all, 38 new offices were opened, he reported; while eight sub-agencies were raised to branch status. A total of 761 B of M offices were in operation at this year-end, exclusive of BOLAM branches, he said.

Foreign Business Grows

In further reference to the new Caribbean area bank, the general manager said the core of the organization consists of 14 BOLSA offices in six Latin-American countries; while BOLAM's head-office and branch facilities have been established at Nassau, Bahamas; and premises have been acquired at Kingston, Jamaica and at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

"Elsewhere," he continued, "our foreign branches and agencies have been active under the stimulus of a well-sustained volume of foreign trade. The gap representing the excess of Canadian imports over exports has been considerably narrowed during the year."

Tribute to Staff

Concluding, Mr. Hart said he welcomed the opportunity to pay tribute to all of the bank's staff "because I continue to receive abundant evidence of the high degree of efficiency and the cheerful, friendly manner in which our men and women discharge their daily duties."

Yule Lighting Still Brighter: Sales Up 25%

Industry, merchants, homeowners and even governments will spend $10 million on electric greetings . . .

Outdoor Christmas lighting is taking another big jump ahead this season.

Industry, merchants and homeowners will pay an estimated $10 million for the nighttime Yule greetings this year.

That's a 25% leap over last year, a gain of some 230% in the last dozen years.

Key trends:

- **More programs on a civic or community basis,** with entire business sections installed with decorative lighting.

This is a distinctively Canadian development.

- **Expanding trend by industry,** especially plants fronting on busy highways and streets.
- **Quick acceptance by shopping centres.** With new centres springing up across Canada, this is a big factor.

For industry, Yule lighting and decorations are looked on as powerful goodwill generators —among employees as well as the general public.

Shopping centres generally are putting in big permanent installations.

Cost range to $15,000 each for the average centre.

A big gainer too has been community lighting. Scores of Canadian towns and cities now have or plan main street colored lighting.

These permanent frameworks of conduit-type pipe are shaped into designs to which outdoor lighting assemblies are attached.

The units are installed between opposite street light poles to form archways.

In Ontario alone, centres like Meaford, Collingwood, Brampton, Oshawa, Pembroke and Owen Sound have been supplied with installations within the past year.

Supplier of this equipment and big factor in decorative lighting is **Noma Lites Canada Ltd.**

Noma, holding down a majority chunk of the Canadian market, has been operating its factory at Owen Sound, Ont., on a 24-hour day basis since October although it is a year-round operation.

Canadians will buy around 25 million bulbs, thousands of miles of wire and millions of sockets this year, Noma estimates.

Among other lighting firms in the Canadian market are **Beck Electric Manufacturing Co.,** Toronto, **Universal Electric,** Montreal, and **On-A-Lite Co.,** Calgary.

At Owen Sound, Noma has decorated its hometown with a brilliant display.

Installed for centennial celebrations, they drew such crowds and favorable reaction that they will be retained permanently for the tourist and Christmas seasons.

This is a type of community lighting which other countries are starting to copy, especially the U. S.

Noma, for example, is now exporting to Switzerland, West Indies and other countries.

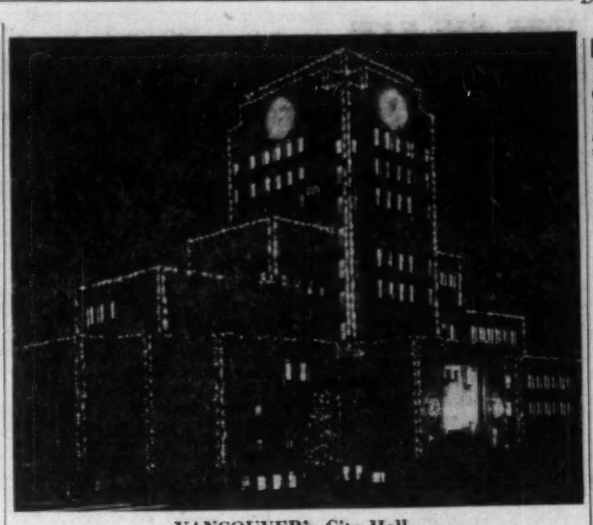
Demand in West Indies has warranted a joint venture by Noma with another company to supply the islands and South American countries through a subsidiary.

The industry is constantly looking for better design.

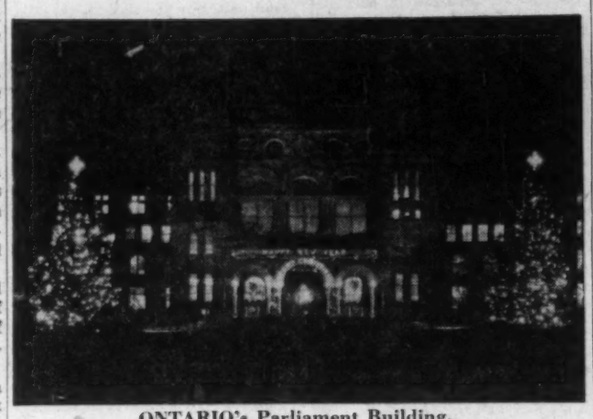
It works on design, testing and manufacture for home Yule lighting usually two years n advance. For communities, lighting is factory-made to order.

There's no end in sight for the rising demand pattern.

Firms, like homeowners, are always looking for something better, more lavish.



VANCOUVER's City Hall.



ONTARIO's Parliament Building.

Seek Big Markets N. S. Mushrooms

From Our Own Correspondent

KENTVILLE — Nova Scotia's only mushroom plant at Habitant near Canning in the Annapolis Valley, is seeking provincial markets in addition to its principal Halifax market.

The plant, **Hillside Growers,** operated by a group of Kings County businessmen, is located on 27 acres of land where several new buildings and a packing house have been built.

There is year-round production of mushrooms which must be rushed to market to offset their high perishability.

The company is headed by David Willet, Kentville, president. Dennis Jenner, Canning, is vice-president, and his brother Jim Jenner, secretary-treasurer and assistant grower.

Labor Sets the 'Price' For Manitoba Government

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—Manitoba's minority Conservative government has been given a look at the price it may be asked to pay to avoid a defeat at the coming session of the provincial legislature.

The advance notice came in the form of a brief by the Manitoba Federation of Labor which asked the government to:

- **Double** the minimum wage.
- **Extend** paid vacation legislation.
- **Step up** measures to reduce unemployment, and
- **Increase** workmen's compensation benefits.

The CCF has already given notice that these and other labor demands will form the basis for resolutions to be proposed at the coming session.

At the two-week special legislative session this fall, the CCF refrained from moving nonconfidence in the government except for one face-saving resolution which was rightly judged to be too socialistic for the Liberals to support.

The Conservative government has 26 seats in the 57 member house. There are 19 Liberals, 11 CCF members and one independent.

At a convention held last week, the CCF reiterated its "give-them-a-chance" policy toward the Conservatives and said it would continue to support "good legislation."

But there were signs that the CCF is looking for good fighting ground.

With nine of its 11 seats in city areas where labor union support is a telling factor, the CCF may decide to stand on the Federation of Labor brief.

Premier Duff Roblin may not try too hard to avoid defeat in the session.

Even if undefeated, he will probably call an election for next summer.

And his record of generalship in the special session makes it probable that he can choose the terms of his defeat, even when confronted by a majority of opposition members.

The labor federation asked the government to boost the minimum wage to $1.25 across the province.

It is now 60c for males and 58c for females.

Also asked was perennial CCF proposal that the law be amended to provide two weeks paid vacation after one year's work and three weeks' vacation after five years with one employer.

The brief also asked a 40-hour work week as a measure to ease unemployment.

Manitoba Plans To Streamline School Districts

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—Manitoba's horse-and-buggy-sized municipal and school units are in for considerable revision to make them conform to the automobile age.

The size of the school districts and municipalities was set many years ago when the range of horse-drawn vehicles was the limiting factor and it hasn't changed much since.

This week, the provincial government got rolling on a major effort to streamline the school boundaries, at least for high school purposes.

A school boundaries commission split itself into two sections to hold hearings in all parts of the province on a map of proposed secondary school divisions.

The commission has published a tentative map of 43 proposed divisions.

There are some 1,800 school boards in Manitoba, most of them running one-roomed rural schools.

The new plan is to leave the school boards to operate elementary schools as they do now but to consolidate high school districts.

A province-wide vote will be held in the spring to get approval for the high school division boundaries finally set by the commission.

INTERIOR DECORATING

Whether the problem calls for furnishing your City or Country home with lush Silk Damask and Custom Crafted Carpeting or an Apartment or small home with smart domestic fabrics and broadloom we bring you developments to surpass everything that has been done before . . . phone or write for a free consultation

Arnold J Teolis & Company
6 COLLIER ST., TORONTO WAlnut 4-3821

THE FINEST IN
DRAPERIES
BROADLOOM
FURNISHINGS
ACCESSORIES
CUSTOM FURNITURE
FLOOR COVERINGS

The Year's Most Famous Biography!

THE HISTORY OF FANNY BURNEY
Joyce Hemlow
$6.95
Oxford University Press

Here are clues to profit

A businessman's judgment is no better than his information. You can profit from Canada's bustling growth—as other businessmen do – through The Financial Post. Here is Canada's most comprehensive business news service. Every week, The Post helps you gauge the swing of business and investments. It helps you plan with confidence, make sound decisions. In brief, it helps you make more money because it helps you anticipate trends and developments across the nation. Yearly by mail in Canada, $6; elsewhere $7 yearly

Every pipe a Masterpiece

SUPERBLY fashioned of perfect long-seasoned briar . . . richly coloured to enhance the beauty of the grain . . fitted with a gleaming hand-cut vulcanite stem.

7.50 and up

LONDON MADE GBD

Famous since 1850

FOR GOODWILL GIFTS
BIRKS
Santa Service

The easy way to complete your Christmas shopping for your company.

Institutional discounts available on company purchases.

Add dignity and prestige to your gifts with the famous Blue Box.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS LIMITED

CONTRACT SALES DEPARTMENT
IN TORONTO • 11 TEMPERANCE ST. • EM. 6-7511, EX. 292
IN MONTREAL • 1240 PHILLIPS SQUARE • UN. 6-1411, EX. 304-305

FOR SERVICE

If ever a paper was aptly named, it's SERVICE BOND! It marches off with the paper "service" medal, all across Canada. In white and six commercial colours, SERVICE BOND gives clean, workmanlike results with letterpress printing, lithography, typing and multigraphing. Use it for inter-office stationery, bulletins, sales letters and a dozen other uses. Admire the quality look and feel of this good sulphite paper — then count the saving its low price brings you!

SERVICE BOND

Rolland Paper
COMPANY LIMITED
HIGH GRADE PAPER MAKERS SINCE 1882
MONTREAL • TORONTO • WINNIPEG • VANCOUVER
MILLS AT ST. JEROME AND AT MONT ROLLAND, QUE.

Nesbitt, Thomson and Company Limited are pleased to announce the appointment of the following members of their staff to the Institutional Sales Department in Toronto.

MR. J. F. CARROLL
MR. H. E. MONTGOMERIE
MR. J. D. McELHINNEY

NESBITT, THOMSON
AND COMPANY LIMITED
350 Bay St., Toronto EMpire 2-1441
MONTREAL QUEBEC TORONTO OTTAWA HAMILTON LONDON, ONT.
KITCHENER WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY EDMONTON
VANCOUVER VICTORIA SAINT JOHN FREDERICTON MONCTON
HALIFAX BOSTON NEW YORK ZURICH

Ottawa's Multi-Million Blast Changes Natural Gas Code

Odeon theatre files $1 million law suit. Others may follow . . .

OTTAWA (Staff) — The multi-million dollar explosion which ripped the heart of Ottawa at 8.19 a.m. Saturday morning, Oct. 25, so far has caused:

- **Announcement of a new natural gas safety code** by Ontario Premier Leslie Frost.
- **A $1 million lawsuit against the city of Ottawa** and three private companies, including **Ottawa Gas Co.** Other suits are believed pending.

The new code and the lawsuit followed on the heels of a coroner's jury verdict on the death of William Anderson, a janitor employed in one of the buildings at the blast centre.

The jury was a carefully selected body. It heard some 100 witnesses give four days of testimony. Its findings:

The janitor died as a result of third-degree burns suffered during an explosion "caused by a highly-explosive gas-air mixture ignited by an electric switch operated by Anderson in line with his duty."

"The gas entered the building through an uncapped gas service pipe."

"A stoppage, caused by foreign matter in the gas service pipe, weakened, following the introduction of the 'drier' natural gas in January 1958, permitting the gas to commence flowing during the night of Oct. 24" and the morning of the explosion.

The jury had been asked to determine the cause of the explosion and to make recommendations "covering all aspects of safety for the future." It responded with these:

1. The provincial government should designate a board with the authority to inspect all gas distribution services in the province to ensure proper installation and maintenance.

2. Records and plans of all gas distributing installations should be maintained at local government offices.

3. No installation for gas distributing services should be allowed without a permit from "the proper authority."

4. "A code (should) be established to ensure the safe operation of all gas services."

Earlier, the jury heard testimony that:

- **Municipal authorities in Ottawa left responsibility for the safety of natural gas installations** entirely to the Ottawa Gas Co.
- **Ottawa Gas Co. was responsible for the safety of its installations; but it had no maps** of individual service pipes.

The company did, however, General Manager John A. Spence said, have maps of transmission and distribution lines.

By calling a large jury, and eliminating all but persons with executive or scientific training, this panel was secured:

E. R. Birchard, former vice-president, National Research Council; L. A. Burpee, president, **Charles Ogilvy Ltd.;** Elroy Robinson, vice-president, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees; Gilbert Doane, former Ottawa general manager, **Canadian General Electric;** and Aime Arvisais, administrator of the Ottawa Separate School Board.

By midweek, one lawsuit has been filed. The Odeon theatre is bringing a $1 million damage action jointly against the city, the Ottawa Gas Co., **Addressograph-Multigraph,** tenants of the building where Anderson was janitor; and **Lumor Interests Ltd.,** owners of the building.

Pato Profit Off Despite More Gold

Pato Consolidated Gold Dredging reports estimated net profit of $900,000 or 26c a share in first nine months of 1958. Value of the 16,594,000 yards dredged during the period averaged 20.26c (U.S.) a yard.

The 5% drop from the 1957 level of $950,000 or 27c a share, was recorded in spite of the higher gold content of the yardage. In 1957, average value of 18,512,000 yards was estimated at 14.79c.

Devaluation of the peso, which eliminated currency exchange profits, coupled with higher labor and supply costs, caused the drop, J. C. Tarbuck, secretary, states.

Bond Financing Off in November

Canadian government, provincial, municipal and corporation public bond financing in Canada totaled $9,201,975,844 in the first 11 months of 1958.

This was 175.2% higher than the January-November, 1957, total of $3,343,277,930, according to the monthly compilation by **Wood, Gundy & Co.**

The Canada Conversion Loan, which refunded $5,803,000,000 of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Victory Loan bonds, accounted for most of the increase.

Financing for the month of November amounted to $786,809,401, compared with $1,507,269,465 in November, 1957.

Municipal bond financing during November, 1958, totaled $50,259,401, or 19.8% higher than that for the same month last year.

Provincial direct and guaranteed financing last month totaled $39.9 million and included $12 million Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board 5% debentures due 1978 and $25 million (U.S.) Province of Saskatchewan 4¾% debentures due 1983. The November, 1957, total was $60,313,000.

New corporation bond financing was down to $30,650,000 for November 1958; a year earlier it was $64 million.

Here is a breakdown on bond issues for the 11 months of 1958, compared with January-November, 1957:

Jan. 1 to Nov. 30:	1958 $	1957 $
Can. dir. & guar.*	†7,520,000,000	‡1,390,366,450
Prov. dir. & guar.*	573,171,000	624,536,500
Ont. mun.	149,301,070	161,488,746
Que. & Marl. mun.	220,165,000	132,029,441
West. mun.	51,098,774	34,588,693
Corporation	688,240,000	1,000,268,100
Total	9,201,975,844	3,343,277,930
Pay. in Cdn. fds.	8,771,735,223	2,763,292,630
Pay. in U. S. fds.	430,240,621	679,965,300
Can. short term obligations	6,750,000,000	6,980,000,000
Prov. short term obligations	145,000,000	....

*—Over two years in term.
†—Includes sales of the 13th Series Can. Sav. Bonds to Nov. 14th, 1958 amounting to $667,000,000.
‡—Includes sales of the 12th Series Can. Sav. Bonds to Nov. 15th, 1957 amounting to $941,000,000.
s—Under two years in term.

$250,000 Plant Will Process 10,000 Turkeys

From Our Own Correspondent

LETHBRIDGE — A $250,000 poultry processing plant will be built in north Lethbridge by **Alberta Poultry Producers Ltd.**

Percy Murdoch, the company's Lethbridge manager, said the present plant in south Lethbridge processes 2,500 turkeys a day. The new plant will handle 10,000 birds daily.

Construction work is scheduled to start early in the spring and is to be completed by fall.

A growing market and increased poultry production around Lethbridge are the main reasons for the new plant, which will eviscerate and pack poultry for the retail trade.

Rothmans, Rock City 'Integrate'

The operations of **Rothmans of Pall Mall Canada Ltd.** and **Rock City Tobacco Co. (1936) Ltd.** are to be integrated as a result of the acquisition by **Rembrandt Tobacco Co.,** London, Eng., of 97% of the voting stock of **Carreras Ltd.,** also of London.

Rembrandt Tobacco Co. is part of the **Rothman-Rembrandt International** group, which has nine manufacturing plants throughout the Commonwealth, including a plant in Toronto, Ont.

Rothmans King Size and Consulate cigarettes are manufactured here.

Carreras Ltd. is the parent company of Rock City Tobacco, which manufactures Craven A, Black Cat and Sportsman cigarettes for the Canadian market. Its plants are in Quebec City and Simcoe, Ont.

Manufacture of the products of the two groups will be integrated as a result of take over.

"The development means immediate and greatly increased manufacturing facilities for Rothmans King Size cigarettes in Quebec and Ontario provinces," said Patrick O'Neill-Dunne, speaking of the Canadian companies.

He added that Rothmans' plans for a plant near Oakville, Ont., "will now be reviewed in the light of these developments."

U.K. Pays Off One Loan, Still Paying on Another

OTTAWA (Staff) — Britain has completed payment of a wartime Canadian loan and is expected this month to resume payment of a big postwar loan.

Paid off: A $700 million interest free loan made by Canada in 1942 as part of a series of measures to help the U. K. buy war supplies here. U. K. made the final payment, $7.5 million, Dec. 1.

The other loan, $1,185 million at 2% interest, was made between 1946 and 1950, and repayments began in 1951.

After the Suez crisis, U. K. negotiated a new loan agreement allowing her, if she wished, to defer up to seven of these payments.

Under the new agreement, U. K. deferred the 1957 payment; but because her foreign exchange reserves have been rising for 14 months, is believed ready to make the 1958 payment Dec. 31.

Payments on the $1,185 million loan are $38 million a year, principal and interest.

Under the original agreement, they were to be made annually for 50 years, i.e., to 2001.

Payments deferred under the new agreement are to be made after the end of the 50-year repayment period.

The $700 million loan was one of several ways in which a wartime sterling area deficit with Canada of over $5 billion was bridged.

We gave the U. K. a $1 billion gift; the sterling area got an additional $2 billion in Canadian "mutual aid."

The British made up the remainder mainly by selling Canadian securities.

Britain whittled down the 1942 loan largely from the proceeds of sales and maturities of Canadian government securities less amounts used to develop and expand U. K.-owned enterprises in Canada.

ANNOUNCEMENT

BLACKWOOD HODGE APPOINTMENT

FRANK J. KING

Blackwood Hodge Equipment Limited announces the appointment of Frank J. King as Sales Manager of its Toronto and Southern Ontario sales district. Mr. King has been associated with the Blackwood Hodge organization since 1956, and has had more than twelve years experience in the road building and construction equipment field.

Cut office noise... Increase office efficiency with Harding Carpets

When heels click on hard floors, typewriters clatter and other office machines distract the staff and impair office efficiency—you'll find the ready solution in Harding carpet.

Harding carpet not only eliminates virtually all floor impact noise but minimizes airborne sounds such as conversation.

In addition, the beauty and richness of Harding carpet lends an atmosphere of prestige and dignity to your office, provides quiet comfort, softness and safety. Harding designs are available in a variety of weaves and qualities to meet your requirements. Your Harding dealer can give you full details.

HARDING CARPETS LIMITED
Brantford, Canada

Write to Harding today for your free copies of "Sound Conditioning with Carpet" and "Cutting Costs with Carpet".

FP. 1

Get TAX SAVINGS NOW for YOUR FUTURE SECURITY by using GOVERNMENT REGISTERED

RETIREMENT SAVINGS PLAN — CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND

BASED ON A LONG TERM ACHIEVEMENT RECORD

For 1958 income tax purposes, join now. Ask any investment dealer for free information - no obligation.

CALVIN BULLOCK LTD.

The Disney Executive

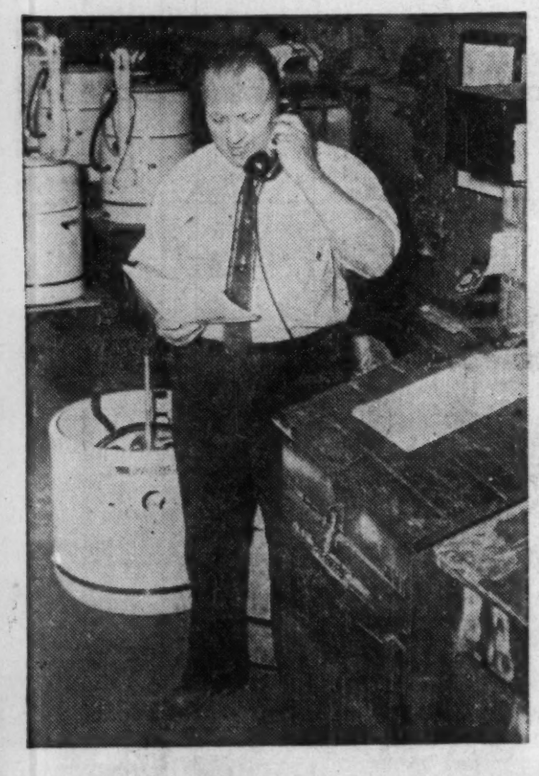
FOR GENTLEMEN OF EXACTING TASTE

our Executive suits are the ultimate achievement in ready-for-wear clothing . . . Only premium worsteds from the world's elite mills are used in these exceptional suits . . . only tailoring of the highest order goes into their design . . . it is our sincere belief that there is no finer suit available at any price . . .

For true luxury, correct fashion, come in and view our new collection in the latest deep-tones. You'll be proud to wear the

DISNEY EXECUTIVE $95

DISNEY • 327 Yonge Street • Charge Accounts Invited • Free Parking



His telephone is a "secretary"!
Mr. T. Holbrook, Plant Supt. of Beatty Brothers Ltd., manufacturers of household appliances, water systems, farm equipment and hardware, uses the Edison phone dictation system, Dial Televoice. In adding complete dictation facility to an inter-office dial phone system, Dial Televoice in no way affects the telephone's primary function.

Edison Televoice is also available as a self-contained system, completely separate from the conventional telephone network.

How Edison helped Beatty Brothers save $15,000 a year

How to cut the rising costs of paper work—that was the problem facing the management of Beatty Brothers, Fergus, Ontario. Beatty turned to the experts in the field—Edison, the organization that pioneered modern dictating equipment.

Edison conducted a survey of Beatty's dictating and typing methods and recommended that a Televoice system be installed. The recommendation was adopted—and results were immediate.

Eleven typewriters were eliminated. Fifteen girls were relieved of stenographic duties to take on other specialized work. Stenographic department was reduced to four. Average typing output increased from 10½ to 20 words a minute. Each letter costs 25¢ less to produce than under the old system. Direct saving on staff and service charges amounts to over $15,000 a year! And service has improved. A senior officer of the company now has an assistant instead of a secretary, but says "I have never had such good service."

An Edison survey will show you how you can cut the high cost of paper work, whatever the size of your business. Just write or phone Thomas A. Edison of Canada, Limited, 32 Front St. West, Toronto, Ont.

Thomas A Edison

THE Selling touch

The effect on sales is always good . . . sometimes very good . . . but usually DRAMATIC when a product goes out in a modern Plax bottle. Brands have increased their sales with no other impetus. New products have soared to the top of the market in sales-winning Plax bottles.

And a detailed costing reveals the fact that what looks like luxury packaging is often low cost. For lightweight Plax bottles can wipe out half the shipping weight of the containers. Breakages and returns are something that need never be considered because Plax bottles cannot break.

Colour, shape, type and texture are as varied as your ideas can make them. If a liquid or powder product can be dripped, poured, sprayed, or dusted, Plax makes sense. May we sketch in the facts and figures as they apply to your products?

PLAX
CANADA LIMITED
50 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario
255 Decarie Boulevard, Ville St. Laurent, P.Q.
873 Beatty Street, Vancouver 3, B.C.

STUDENT TRAVEL
Summer 1959
For your Son or Daughter
Travel **GIBB** With
MACFARLANE
NINE WEEKS. Personally conducted — realistic approach to Europ.ean travel — not a bus window view. Paris, Amsterdam, Venice, Florence, Rome, Monte Carlo, U.K. Alternative to Austria, Spain, Corsica, Scandinavia. THREE WEEKS BICYCLING through Rhine Valley, Black Forest, Danube, Switzerland. Unregimented. $1275 inclusive Montreal to Montreal.
Write for Details:
GIBB-MACFARLANE
P.O. Box 845, Aurora, Ont.
9th consecutive year of experienced guidance.

Nassau in the Bahamas
IDEAL FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS VACATION
informal club atmosphere. Beautiful private pool & patio, nearby Beach Club. Air-conditioned rooms & suites.
Write for colour brochure
PILOT HOUSE CLUB
P. O. Box 1218, Nassau, Bahamas
See Your Travel Agent or N.Y.OR 1) W. 55th St., N.Y.19, JU 6-3070

FOR THOSE WHO KNOW **TORONTO,**
ONLY THE
Westbury Hotel
WILL DO

The Westbury has everything you expect of a famous, distinguished hotel. For comfort and luxury, 360 unusually large rooms with full-width picture windows (most with private balcony). For dining or dancing, the Main Dining Room, the glass-enclosed Sky Lounge, the Polo Bar. 3 meeting rooms, and convenience of location to business and theater districts. All lounges, dining and meeting rooms are air-conditioned.
Singles from $9.50 . . . Doubles from $12.50
Reservations for the Westbury in Toronto, and all Knott Hotels, IMMEDIATELY CONFIRMED:
IN TORONTO—Telephone: The Westbury, 475 Yonge Street—WAlnut 4-0611
IN MONTREAL—Telephone: VI. 2-4478
In other cities, write or telegraph directly to any Knott hotel—or see your travel agent.
OTHER FINE KNOTT HOTELS
...In New York...
INTERNATIONAL HOTEL
New York's Newest—Completely Air-Conditioned. At N. Y. International Airport, P.O. Jamaica 30, L. I., N. Y.
THE WESTBURY, 69th St. at Madison Ave. — THE BERKSHIRE, 52nd St. at Madison Ave.
THE NEW WESTON, 50th St. at Madison Ave. — THE WELLINGTON, 55th St. at 7th Ave.
...In London...
THE WESTBURY, Bond St., Cables: WESTBUROTL

FREE VACATION GUIDE tells how to have a MERRY CHRISTMAS in **FLORIDA**

SAMPLE HOLIDAY EVENTS LIST
Silver Anniversary Orange Bowl Festival and Football Classic, 12/24 - 1/4, Miami
North-South/All Star Football Game, 12/27, Miami
Gator Bowl Festival and Football Classic, 12/27 - 12/31, Jacksonville
Tangerine Bowl Football Game, 12/27, Orlando
Annual Santa Claus Bowl, 12/29, Lakeland
Dixie International Tennis Championships, 1/5 - 1/12, Tampa
Stephen Foster Memorial Carillon Concerts, daily during Christmas week, White Springs
Singing Tower Carillon Recitals, daily, Christmas through New Year's, Lake Wales
Florida Symphony Orchestra, 1/2, Orlando

. . . For a really different merry Christmas, treat the family to a tour of Florida. Enjoy sunshine and beaches, subtropic flowering beauty, all the fun of summertime—in mid-winter.
Many special events fill the Christmas-season calendar. At left is just a sampling of what goes on. For full details send for complete Holiday Events List, plus 100-page Florida Vacation Guide book with valuable tour tips, 152 color views and regional maps. Get both free. Mail the coupon today!
State of Florida • Room 7870-G Commission Building, Tallahassee, Fla.
Send the FREE Florida Vacation Guide book with Holiday Events List to:
Name_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone__ Prov. _____

Mix Business with Pleasure... in MEXICO!
Fly Canadian Pacific Airlines from Montreal — or non-stop from Toronto or Vancouver — to glamorous Mexico City. Conduct your business . . . and have the holiday of your life, too! The same flight that takes you to Mexico City continues down to South America: Lima, Santiago, Buenos Aires. You'll enjoy the matchless hospitality of Canadian Pacific Airlines' International Service — the kind of hospitality that makes getting there half the fun — *so see your Travel Agent, railway ticket office or:*
Canadian Pacific AIRLINES
WINGS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

POST TRAVEL BUREAU
Where to go - how to go - where to stay

You Can Spend 14 Days in U.K. For Only $150

By BEATRICE RIDDELL

What price a holiday in the U.K.?

It can be expensive, with top prices about equal to luxury vacationing in North America.

But you can also have a delightful holiday, traveling hundreds of miles by rail, bus or car and seeing the best of Britain for comparatively little.

It is easy to arrange a two-weeks' holiday that costs you as little as $150.50—everything included.

This is by no means "austerity" travel.

You won't be staying at large Mayfair hotels or visiting the swankiest night spots in London. But there are many excellent smaller hotels in the capital and other cities that will fit this middle-priced budget. You can eat in some of the finest restaurants, go to the theatre and take a guided sightseeing tour.

In the country, where prices are lower than London, it is not the least bit difficult to stay within this budget.

The village inn, offering unique charm, good food and the best glimpse of British life should not be missed whatever your bank balance.

These sample, medium-priced holidays, with approximate costs for one person can be a handy guide. With the exception of one bus trip, they are not "package" tours, but simply examples of how you can stretch your dollars to the best advantage and see the most in a limited period.

Your travel agent or the **British Travel Association, 90 Adelaide St. W., Toronto,** will help you plan your trip.

Cost of meals does not include cocktails, wine or tips. For London, meal costs are based on a light lunch, and dinner at one of the better restaurants.

The charge for car rental (during the high season—June to September) is based on three people traveling together. This is an economical number, leaving plenty of space for luggage.

Eight days in London, plus six days by car through southern England:

London:	
Room & breakfast @ $5.50	$ 44.00
Lunch & dinner @ $4	32.00
Sundries @ $3	24.00
Bus/subway pass for week	3.50
Theatre seat (usually top price)	2.50
Half-day conducted tour	1.50
Total for eight days	**$107.50**
Southern England, starting from London (with suggested 500-mile itinerary of Cambridge, Norwich, Lincoln, Buxton, Shakespeareland, Oxford):	
Room & breakfast @ $3.50	$ 17.50
Lunch & dinner @ $2.50	15.00
Sundries @ $2	12.00
Car rental, gas	20.00
Total for five nights, six days	**$ 64.50**
Total for 14 days	**$172.00**

In London, you can keep within this budget if you stay at small Kensington hotels like **Basil Street Hotel** or the **Gore Hotel.** The Gore is the home of the famous Elizabethan Room and Star Chamber restaurants where authentic Elizabethan food is served in rooms decorated to suit the period.

Other hotels that come within the budget include the **Cadogan** (near fashionable Belgravia), **Berners Hotel** and **Regent Palace.**

For a housekeeping establishment, complete with bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, one of the best bets is **Park West,** wonderfully located at Marble Arch. Rates start at $5.25.

For accommodation at hotels such as the **Cumberland,** add $1.50 to the daily hotel allowance. For most Mayfair hotels add at least $3.

You can dine in many of the famed Soho and other West End restaurants for $3 or less.

Even at **Simpson's-in-the-Strand** (famous for its traditional English roast beef and Yorkshire pudding) you eat well for $2.50. For excellent seafood at economy prices try **Scott's** or **Wheelers**—both famous.

For more fashionable dining you will pay up to $7.

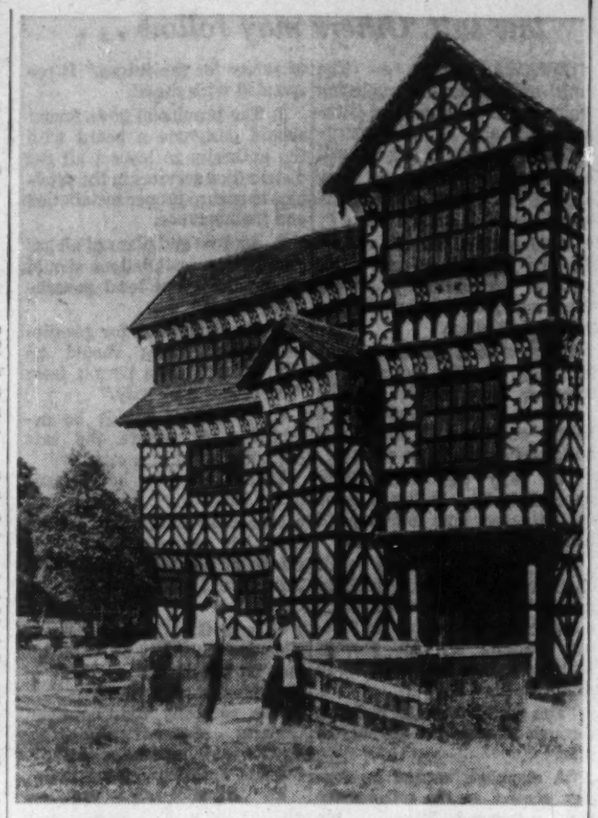
For your southern England tour, there are many excellent small hotels and inns. Among the best are **Saracen's Head,** Lincoln; **Garden Cross,** Oxford; **Hop Pole Hotel,** Ollerton in Nottinghamshire and **Cotswold House,** Chipping Campden in Shakespeareland.

Four days in London plus 10 days by rail through England and Scotland:

London:	
Room & breakfast @ $5.50	$ 22.00
Lunch & dinner @ $4	16.00
Sundries @ $3	12.00
Theatre seat	2.50
Half-day conducted tour	1.50
Total for four days	**$ 54.00**
By rail starting from London (with suggested itinerary of York, Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Lake District, Chester, Stratford-upon-Avon, Oxford):	
Rail ticket (1,000 mile thrift coupons, 2nd class)	$ 20.00
Room & breakfast @ $3.50	31.50
Lunch & dinner @ $2.50	25.00
Sundries @ $2	20.00
Total for nine nights, 10 days	**$ 96.50**
Total for 14 days	**$150.50**

You can save on rail travel. Thrift rail coupons are only available in North America. See your travel agent, or **British Railways,** 69 Yonge St. Toronto **before** you leave home. Coupons for 1,000 miles of first class travel cost $30. Second class: $20.

These are some of the outstanding inns and hotels you can visit on the rail tour: **Rowton Hall,** Chester; **White Swan Hotel,** York; **Royal Hotel,** Llangollen (in Wales but not far from Chester); **Hawes Inn,** South Queens Ferry (near Edinburgh).


CHESHIRE, on the border of Wales, is famous for its "magpie" or black and white 16th century architecture. Little Moreton Hall is a fine example. You can see the Hall and other historical buildings on an economy tour of Britain.

Ten days in Scotland, four days in Northern Ireland—by car:

Scotland, starting and finishing at Prestwick (with suggested 700-mile itinerary including Trossachs, Oban, Fort William, Inverness, Tomintoul, Deeside, Perth, Sterling, Edinburgh, Melrose, Dumfries, Ayr).	
Room & breakfast at $3.50	$ 35.00
Lunch & dinner @ $2.50	25.00
Sundries @ $2	20.00
Car rental, gas	29.00
Total for ten days	**$109.00**
Northern Ireland (with suggested 300-mile itinerary including Belfast, Newcastle, Armagh, Londonderry, Portrush):	
Room & breakfast @ $3.50	$ 10.50
Lunch & dinner @ $2.50	10.00
Sundries @ $2	8.00
Car rental, gas	12.50
Total for three nights, four days	**$ 41.00**
Steamer fare, Glasgow to Belfast, return	$ 11.50
Total for 14 days	**$161.50**

Outstanding hostelries for this tour: **Crown Hotel,** Callandar (Trossachs); **Golden Lion,** Stirling; **Glen Affric,** Cannich (near Inverness); **Royal George,** Perth; **Hawes Inn,** South Queens Ferry (near Edinburgh); **Slieve Donard,** Newcastle (N. Ireland); **Royal Portrush,** Portrush; **Glendun Hotel,** Cushendun (good base for exploring the Giant's Causeway and Glens of Antrim).

Four days in London, plus 10 days' motor coach package tour of Devon, Cornwall and Wales.

Four days in London	$ 54.00
All-inclusive tour by bus	110.00
Total for 14 days	**$164.00**

at the fabulous
Roney Plaza HOTEL
In the heart of Miami Beach Fun Belt!
Absolutely the most joyous of holly-days, with all of the tradition, merriment, good cheer and tinseled enchantment of the Season . . . for the whole family. There will be exciting parties—for the Sugar Plum Set, and a merry-go-round of entertainment, dances, festive shows—to fit any size stocking.
So holiday perfect
Acres and acres of tropical gardens. A private beach three blocks long. Olympic size pool and Cabana Colony. Tennis courts. Putting greens. Near famed Lincoln Road shops, clubs and wonderful sightseeing. Minutes away from race tracks, game fishing, Jai-Alai. Dancing and entertainment nightly. Naturally, all rooms and suites are luxurious—and each is air-conditioned and has free TV.
With all this—Roney rates are lower than other luxury hotels
See your Travel Agent
53 of 283 rooms per day, per person, double occupancy
$16 Dec. 19 to Jan. 4 $9 to Dec. 19 $14 Jan. 4 to Jan. 31
Including world-famous Roney meals (Breakfast & Dinner) European Plan available
Ample Parking • Harry H. Hoghn, Manager
7 acres On the Ocean at 23rd Street, Miami Beach

Travel Briefs

A new luxury hotel, the 11-story Ocean Manor, will open Dec. 19 in Fort Lauderdale—the Venice of Florida.

• • •

You now do not have to reconfirm for return space on American Airlines flights. The "reconfirmation rule," adopted by many airlines to cover loss when passengers fail to turn up for the return trip, has been dropped on this airline as a service to clients.

• • •

"At home" in Barbados for the season? You can rent a luxury home—even an ancient mansion—for $150 to $1,500.

• • •

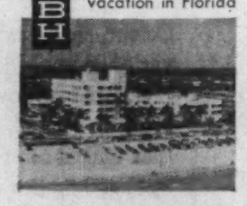
TCA was recently honored by the Irish Tourist Office for its part in increasing the flow of Canadian tourists to Ireland. By the end of 1958, some 6,500 Canadians will have visited the Emerald Isle, a large number via TCA's scheduled flights to Shannon.

• • •

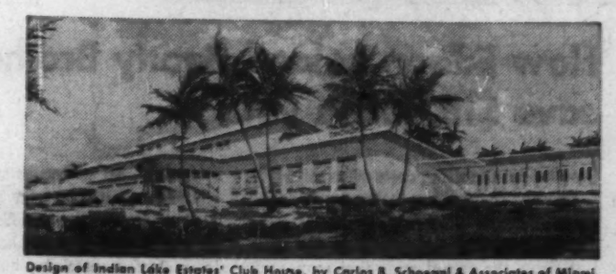
Coinciding with next year's Scandinavian Design Cavalcade, Denmark is offering North American visitors a two-week course in design, starting Sept. 1. Sponsored by the Arts and Crafts Assoc. of Denmark in cooperation with the new Louisiana Museum near Copenhagen, the course will include lectures by well-known artists, visits to famous workshops, etc. Students will study a selection of the best pieces of furniture, textiles and ceramics produced in Denmark in the past 20 years. Cost: $250 including tuition fees, accommodation, food, transportation, entrance fees, excursions. Apply not later than April 30 to Louisiana Museum, Humlebaek, Denmark.

• • •

Pan American World Airways announces more frequent and faster service between New York and Nassau. Daily DC-7C flights in each direction now make the 1,100-mile trip in about four hours.

LBH
Yours for a perfect vacation in Florida

Lauderdale Beach Hotel
on the ocean
One of America's renowned resort hotels. Enjoy club-like atmosphere, superior service and furnishings . . . large, cross-ventilated rooms. Swimming pool. Block-long beach. Tennis courts, putting green. Private boat docks. Wonderful foods. Reduced rates during Christmas and through January 23. For details write:
C. E. Knight, Owner-Manager Box 351-CE
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

INDIAN LAKE *Estates*
18 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LAKE WALES
PRIVATE COUNTRY CLUB COMMUNITY IN SOUTH CENTRAL FLORIDA

Photographed at Indian Lake Estates: Wide, white sand beach sloping gently into 15-square mile Lake We-oh-ya-kapka.
Going to Florida? Don't miss seeing Indian Lake Estates, which has been called "Fabulous even for Florida" by The Christian Science Monitor . . . "A country club community without equal in the State," reports Palm Beach Life. Indian Lake Estates is expertly planned for discriminating people. All purchasers must be approved by the Indian Lake Club. Building plans must be approved by the Planning and Zoning Committee. Personnel at the gate entrances to the residential area maintain the complete privacy of the community.
High above sea level and away from enervating humidity, this beautiful lake property in the Ridge Section is close to both the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. As The Tampa Tribune points out, "Indian Lake Estates contains many large scale features seldom seen in a development of this type." Indian Lake Estates is providing the ultimate in facilities and recreational advantages: dual lane avenues, paved and planted with majestic palm trees; a modern, beautiful club house and golf course; a marina to accommodate 2,000 boats; 1,100-foot private pier, longest fresh water pier in Florida.
The Miami News' on-the-scene report says, "Indian Lake Estates is living up to developer's claims . . . you can see with your own eyes what Ackerman is doing — and it's more impressive than the brochure." We invite you to see.
ONE-HALF ACRE RESIDENTIAL SITES
100 ft. wide by 218 ft. deep with additional 70-ft. park-strip back of each lot, from $2,950. Terms may be arranged.
All Purchasers Must Be Approved by the Indian Lake Club

Design of Indian Lake Estates' Club House, by Carlos B. Schoeppl & Associates of Miami.
Leon Ackerman President of Indian Lake Estates, Inc.
OFFICE AT THE INDIAN LAKE ESTATES PROPERTY IN FLORIDA
18 miles southeast of Lake Wales, at the intersection of Routes 60 and 630. Phone Lake Wales 3-0111
WASHINGTON, D.C. • 910-17th ST., N.W.
CFP 12-6 58
INDIAN LAKE ESTATES Indian Lakes Estates, Florida
Name .....
Please Print
Gentlemen: Please send me without obligation, illustrated brochure with master-plan of Indian Lake Estates, Florida.
Address .....
City & Prov ..... Coun. .....

FOR A HAPPY CAREFREE WINTER
IT'S THE
VINOY PARK
HOTEL

Rest, relax, play in the sparkling winter sunshine; enjoy tropical surroundings of the largest, most luxurious hotel on Florida's Gulf Coast. Facing Tampa Bay, the Vinoy offers superb cuisine, its own golf course; Par Three Course on grounds, pool, private beach club. Racing, all sports. Am. Plan. Open Dec. 20. Wire or write:

Sterling B. Bottome,
Mgr.-Dir.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

dazzling

is the word for the spectacular scenic views in every direction . . . to the south, towering mountains — to the north, the sparkling Caribbean. Majestic suites, gourmet cuisine, gracious service. Swimming pool and reef-protected private beach. All sports. Free Port Shops. Montego Bay's newest oceanfront hotel.

See your travel agent or Robert F. Warner, Inc., Toronto: 80 Richmond Street, West — EMpire 3-2882.

THE *Royal Caribbean*
HOTEL AND SEA CLUB
Montego Bay, Jamaica, W. I.
Kenneth Arnold, Managing Director

Key Area for Winter Navigation

'There's No Solid Pack Ice'

"There is no solid pack ice covering the whole of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or in either Cabot Strait or the Strait of Belle Isle. In certain years, however, in the middle or at the end of winter, Cabot Strait is entirely covered by floating ice for periods seldom lasting more than three or four days.

"Although the Gulf, as a whole, is usually covered by vast patches of thin floating ice, there are large areas of open water, especially near the North Shore and the west shore of Newfoundland, including Cabot Strait.

"In the St. Lawrence estuary—the stretch of water extending from the Gulf to Quebec harbor—ice conditions vary greatly from sector to sector. The estuary is divided into two main sectors, Gulf of St. Lawrence-Ile aux Coudres and Ile aux Coudres-Quebec.

"In the first there are vast stretches of open water, especially along the North Shore, due to the dominant west, north and northwest winds. The second is 54 miles long, and is the difficult sector.

"Here floating ice is continually moved by the combined action of winds, tides and currents. Moreover, the vessel track is confined to a channel 1,000 ft. wide over a distance of 11 miles."

From the summary, Quebec City Winter Navigation Study.

All-Year Navigation Ready to Start Now?

Quebec City says: 'Let's do it now.' This new study of ice conditions seems to agree. So watch for some hot campaigning and possibly uproar from the Maritimes . . .

By JACK McARTHUR

MONTREAL (Staff) — The persistent campaign to bring deep-sea shipping to Quebec City all year 'round has reached the "Let's-do-it-now" stage.

Quebec City officials now are in preliminary contact with international shipping companies, armed with facts and figures to bolster their port's claim to more winter sailings.

This follows completion this week of a detailed study of winter shipping conditions in the St. Lawrence River and gulf; and of related economic factors.

The year-long investigation was commissioned by the Industrial and Trade Bureau of Greater Quebec.

Its major conclusions:

- **Quebec City**—which recently has averaged 3.4 million tons of cargo in its eight-month shipping season—could boost this to more than six million by operating all year.
- **It would do this by drawing cargo** from three sources:

The 1.3 million tons estimated lost to Halifax and Saint John by lower St. Lawrence ports during the winter.

The 1.5 million lost similarly to U. S. winter ports.

And the expected fast increase in tonnage between Quebec and rising North Shore ports like Baie Comeau.

- **Winter's toughest stretch** of the St. Lawrence is the 54 miles from Quebec to Ile aux Coudres.

But this can be overcome by careful timing of sailings, plus navigational aids.

- **High insurance rates** are a stumbling block.

But the future history of rates should follow a pattern much like that for the Hudson Bay port of Churchill — a steady downtrend as experience increases and winter sailing help is provided.

- **Year-round lighthouses** from the gulf to Quebec are needed; so are more aerial surveys, starting around Christmas with two- to four-day intervals between flights.
- **An icebreaker should be stationed in Quebec,** another somewhere in the estuary.
- **Also needed** will be an alternate port down-river, a haven from unusual weather or ice concentration. This should have accommodation for one or two ocean ships and one or two icebreakers, could be at Pointe au Pic near La Malbaie.

The report fills in some gaps in present knowledge of river conditions during the winter, a subject which has received much attention only in recent years.

(Other studies — federally-backed — will add further knowledge later this year.)

The probers found that navigation to Quebec is possible, on average:

- During 20 days in December.
- 21 days in January.
- 20 in February.
- 23 in March.

"If navigation is synchronized to avoid difficult periods caused by the tides and bad weather, the maximum average delay for the round-trip should not exceed four or five days.

"Modern techniques would help to overcome the problems of winter navigation . . . and increase the number of days when navigation is possible."

The study recommended that Quebec City publicize winter shipping advantages among ship owners, shippers and industry.

This phase of the winter navigation drive has now begun.

Quebec city this year will have three coastal shipping operators, sailing to North Shore ports (**FP**, Nov. 15).

They are **Federal Commerce and Navigation Co.** — which started scheduled sailings last year—and **Clarke Steamship Co.** and **Agencies Maritimes Inc.** Latter two are entering the field this year.

Important angles now:

- **The relationship of Quebec City to Maritime Provinces ports.**
- **Its relationship to Baie Comeau** 225 miles down-river, which seems well on its way to becoming an all-year port for big quantities of pulp and paper, aluminum, alumina, grain.

The study points out an all-year Quebec City port and the Maritime ports would not be entirely competitive.

But it's obvious from the estimate of 1.3 million tons which might be diverted from Halifax and Saint John that the two more easterly ports stand to lose ground.

Any very large diversion would hurt a Maritime economy which already is not especially buoyant.

Almost certainly this would bring forth demands for government assistance from the Maritime ports. A full-scale political battle could develop.

However, Quebec City undoubtedly will hold firmly to its argument that winter shipping through its facilities will prove more economic.

In fact, the study estimates savings ranging to 47c per 100 lb. for a big group of commodities. This assumes winter shipment through Quebec City rather than Halifax, Saint John or New York.

Baie Comeau bases its hopes for year-round deep sea operation upon the large bulk shipments which its new industry demands; and upon plans for a large grain elevator (**FP**, Nov. 15).

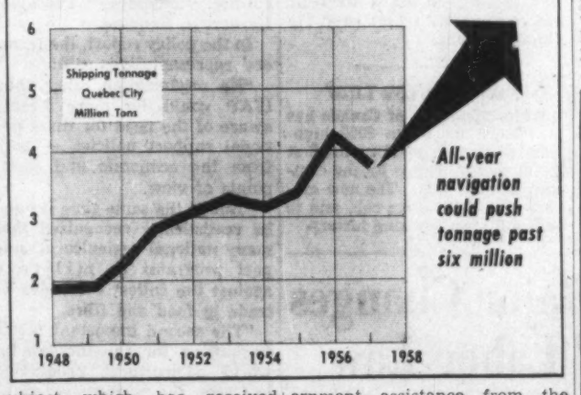
But, eventually, it will probably press for rail connections with the rest of Canada and more general cargo.

This could make it a wintertime competitor of Quebec City's.

However, observers agree that it's far too early to draw firm conclusions about this relationship.

Meanwhile, Quebec City is going to press hard to become the Churchill of the St. Lawrence—a shipping route pioneer.

Tonnage Through the Ice



JET FLIGHTS

BOAC announces weekly, deluxe and first class jet service from Montreal to start Dec. 20. Comet 4 jetliner will leave Montreal Saturdays at 8.30 pm, arriving in London at 8.15 am local time Sundays. Westbound flights will leave London Fridays at noon, arriving at 5.10 pm the same day.

The Team

Quebec City's intensive study of winter shipping possibilities was headed by **Dr. Pierre Camu,** professor of geography at Laval University, formerly of the federal department of mines and technical surveys, and consultant and technical adviser to Shipping Federation of Canada and Canadian Shipowners' Association.

Rest of the team:

Dr. Michel Brochu of the Centre for Applied Geography, Strasbourg, France; **Paul Bousquet,** naval architect; **Raymond Gagné,** economist; **Jean-Guy Caron** of the Industrial and Trade Bureau of Greater Quebec; **Yvon R. Tasse,** former general manager of the Bureau, now an MP.

Planning Seaway-Gulf Cruise Ship

MONTREAL (Staff) — A St. Lawrence Seaway cruise is being considered by **Home Lines,** a major transAtlantic operator.

Company is studying the possibility of operating on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway-St. Pierre and Miquelon circuit next year, **FP** understands.

The cruise would be an extension of the Quebec City-St. Pierre and Miquelon service offered by Home Lines this summer.

Vessel used for the cruise would be the 150-passenger Stella Maris.

Among attractions of the proposed cruise:

Passengers from Central Canada and the U. S. could board the ship practically at their doorsteps and get a taste of colonial France, all without having to venture very far onto the wide, often rough North Atlantic.

A look at the Seaway, of course, is an added bonus.

EDMONTON COCKTAILS

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON—First dining and cocktail lounges have been opened in Edmonton under the provincial government's new legislation which provides for an extension of liquor outlets in the province. Last week serving of liquor in dining lounges commenced in the **Macdonald Hotel,** which is operated by the **CNR,** the **Blue Willow** restaurant and the **Seven Seas** restaurant. A cocktail lounge also was opened in the Macdonald which also has received a cabaret license permitting it to serve liquor at supper dances.

Golf ...and Golf is Free

IS GREAT AT THE HOLLYWOOD BEACH HOTEL! Here — on our own private 18 hole championship course — golf is played in a magnificent country club setting —

Everything at the Hollywood Beach is **above Par!**

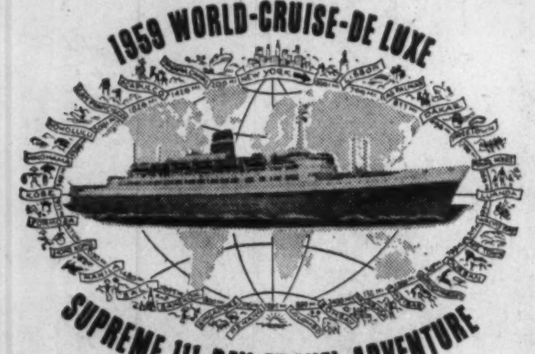
- Three splendid meals daily
- Tennis on 4 superb courts.
- An exciting entertainment program.
- Guest rooms and suites second to none.
- 135 country club acres.
- Swimming — Olympic pool — 1000 foot beach.
- A complete shopping arcade

See your travel agent, write the hotel, or phone for color brochure . .

MONTREAL OFFICE
Dorothy Sailer
CR. 7-1404
Open Sunday

completely air-conditioned
Hollywood Beach
HOTEL/GOLF CLUB HOLLYWOOD/FLORIDA
BEN TOBIN, President

1959 WORLD-CRUISE-DE LUXE



SUPREME 111-DAY TRAVEL ADVENTURE

Second World Cruise of the completely air-conditioned, stabilizer-equipped

Statendam

You'll see your fondest travel dreams unfold aboard this gallant new Dutch liner — a veritable luxury resort afloat, replete with shipboard diversions and excursions, plus regular professional entertainment, and the recurring delight of good food, prepared and served in the grand *Continental* manner. You'll experience a feeling of well-being that stems from utmost confidence in your ship, her officers, cruise staff and friendly crew . . . but most of all you'll enjoy the competent superb service that anticipates your desires, that *pampers you every day along the way.*

Sailing from New York **JAN. 6** *Returning April 27*
Visiting **27 Ports** *in 23 countries Around-the-World*
111 Days • 33,296 Miles *• Rates begin at* ***$3200***

Holland-America Line
159 Bay St., Toronto,
in cooperation with
AMERICAN EXPRESS
8 Richmond St. E., Toronto.

"It's good to be on a well-run ship" SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT.

BOOK NOW YOUR
Winter Cruise
Sunshine Vacation
European Travel 1959
Phone or Write
O. K. JOHNSON & CO.
LIMITED
697 BAY STREET EM. 6-9488

THIS IS THE YEAR OF THE DIPLOMAT

Now...the complete-in-itself "capital of the resort world" —this unsurpassed oceanfront Hotel and Country Club on 400 tropic acres...
PREMIERE DECEMBER 17!

THE DIPLOMAT EAST/WEST
HOTEL AND COUNTRY CLUB
HOLLYWOOD-BY-THE-SEA/FLORIDA

Beginning a new era in luxury vacationing — the elegant Hotel Diplomat East...the casual Diplomat West...and the smart Diplomat Country Club! Our own, on-premises, championship 18-hole Golf Course, with Cary Middlecoff as pro; 6 tennis courts with Fred Perry, pro; 4 swimming pools; 1,000-foot ocean beach; yacht dockage; unrivalled dining and fabulous entertainment!

SAMUEL FRIEDLAND, Owner-Host / GEORGE E. FOX, Managing Director

Write for colorful brochure or see your Travel Agent

FINEST OF HOLIDAYS... *a Swedish American Line*

Cruise

Choose your cruise . . . on a "happy ship" custom-built for luxurious, healthful sea travel! Wide play-and-sport decks, delightful lounges, cafes and swimming pools invite you to grand good times at parties, dances, motion pictures. The new GRIPSHOLM and beautiful KUNGSHOLM are completely air-conditioned — your own room is *outside,* with private bath or shower. Enjoy fabulous meals and service, too, on your holiday cruise! Cruise membership limited to assure ample space and comfort.

SHORT, DELIGHTFUL
WEST INDIES CRUISES,
ON THE SPLENDID CRUISE LINERS
NEW **M.S. GRIPSHOLM**
has stabilizers for smoother sailing
De luxe **M.S. KUNGSHOLM**

☐ **DEC. 20,** M.S. GRIPSHOLM to Trinidad, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Curacao, Cristobal, Havana. 16 DAYS; RATES FROM $465.00

☐ **JAN. 7,** M.S. GRIPSHOLM to Havana, San Blas, Cristobal, Cartagena, Ciudad Trujillo, San Juan, Nassau. 16 DAYS; RATES FROM $450.00

☐ **SOUTH SEA ISLES — FAR EAST CRUISE**
"THE CRUISE OF A LIFETIME"
M.S. KUNGSHOLM — JAN. 10, 1959 — 98 Days — 31,603 Miles — 22 Ports including Tahiti, Samoa, Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, Bali, Singapore, Bangkok, Manila, Hong Kong, Japan, Hawaii, Mexico.
RATES FROM $3,100.
Time limited? . . . why not cruise part way . . . join or return by air . . . the ship takes your baggage all the way.

☐ **THE GREAT CRUISE AROUND AFRICA**
THE NEW M.S. GRIPSHOLM — JAN. 26, 1959 — 72 Days — 20,690 Miles — 20 Ports including Madeira, Morocco, Senegal, French Guinea, Angola, South Africa, Mozambique, Madagascar, Zanzibar, Kenya, Arabia, Sudan, Egypt and the Mediterranean. RATES FROM $2,250.

☐ **NORTH CAPE CRUISE AND LANDS OF THE VIKINGS**
THE NEW M.S. GRIPSHOLM — JUNE 30, 1959 — 43 Days — 11,567 Miles — 22 Ports in Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Channel Islands and Ireland. RATES FROM $1,350.

TWO FABULOUS BUDGET CRUISES

☐ **VIKING LANE BUDGET CRUISE**
M.S. STOCKHOLM — AUG. 26, 1959 — 29 Days — 8,290 Miles — 12 Ports in Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Channel Islands and Ireland. RATES FROM $700.

☐ **MEDITERRANEAN BUDGET CRUISE**
M.S. STOCKHOLM — SEPT. 25, 1959 — 36 Days — 10,218 Miles — 15 Ports in Madeira, Spain, Gibraltar, Tangier, Malta, Greece, Sicily, Italy, France and Portugal. RATES FROM $875.

For information check box above and send to
YOUR TRAVEL AGENT or
Swedish American Line
THE WHITE VIKING FLEET
1255 Phillips Sq., Montreal — Room 30, Union Bank Bldg., Calgary — 470 Main St., Winnipeg
Offices or agents in all principal cities

INVESTIGATE INFLATION HEDGE!!!

1,000 to 2,000 acres high dry ground in line of development in Missile Base Area close to cities of Eau Gallie and Melbourne; Brevard County having est. pop. of 95,000, expecting 162,000 by 1963; fastest growing county in Florida. Price $550 per acre, small down pyt. terms, balance 10 years, subject to prior sale and withdrawal from sale. Smaller tracts close by offered at $600 to $1,000 per acre.

WILLETT REALTY
MELBOURNE, FLORIDA
Parkway 32531

The SHERATON -MT. ROYAL has a way of saying "Welcome"

Always a wonderful welcome at Montreal's favourite hotel. Bring the family along on your next business trip — no charge for children under 14 accompanied by an adult.

It's another Sheraton Service

SHERATON -MT. ROYAL HOTEL
Montreal, Quebec

Do you sell "first class" travel to Canadians?

Let The Financial Post help you sell to important travel spenders in Canada.

Post subscribers and their families have the leisure to travel widely. With an average annual income of $12,158 (more than three times the national average for Canadians), Post subscribers can afford to spend more on holiday travel.

More than 6 out of 10 Post subscribers travel on business.

Nearly 69% of Post subscribers on vacation stay over two weeks to more than a month.

Source: Gruneau Research Ltd.

Get to the families who do the big travel spending.

The Financial Post
Canada's foremost business newspaper
481 University Avenue, Toronto 2, 1242 Peel Street, Montreal 2

YOUR TAXES

An exclusive FP column of comment on the trends in personal and business taxation.

How the Estate Taxes Affect Your Property

By JOHN G. McDONALD, LL.M.

The Estate Tax Act requires the inclusion, for tax purposes, of the value of "property held jointly by the deceased and one or more other persons, **to the extent of the beneficial interest therein arising or accruing by survivorship or otherwise on the death of the deceased.**"

This means that the value of a house held in joint tenancy by husband and wife is includible in the husband's or wife's estate to the extent of one-half only.

Or, to turn this statutory legalese into English, half the house is yours and the other half belongs to your wife.

If you die, your half passes to her by "survivorship," and that is all that is taxed to your estate. **She keeps her half free of tax.**

This sounds reasonable enough, but it is interesting to recall that persistent complaints from the Canadian Bar Association and others were necessary before the government could be persuaded not to tax an estate on the full value of the matrimonial home.

After all, said officialdom, the husband puts up the money and pays off the mortgage — so it's his house.

The law says differently — half of the old home is hers, and forms no part of his estate.

For the sake of accuracy, it should be pointed out that the "joint tenancy" rule of the Estate Tax Act doesn't apply if a wife or husband receives a gift of her or his interest in jointly-held real estate within three years of the date of death of the donor.

The gift is taxable in such cases, subject to a refund of any gift tax paid in excess of the amount of estate tax payable.

It should also be noted that Ontario refuses to follow the federal rule, and persists in taxing the full value of a home held by husband and wife in joint tenancy where the whole value was contributed by the husband.

Quebec Residents Get Best Treatment

The difficulty with which residents of the common law provinces defend themselves against the arbitrary demands of the revenue should be contrasted with the Quebec situation.

After the Estate Tax Act was amended by the Senate, the only amendment that the government would allow to become law was a special assurance that "property of which the deceased was . . . competent to dispose (i.e., taxable property) does not include the share of the spouse of the deceased in any community of property that existed between the deceased and such spouse immediately prior to his death."

In other words, half the estate of a deceased Quebec husband "in community" is tax-free.

People in the rest of Canada pay twice the tax and count themselves fortunate that the government reluctantly backed down on the "joint tenancy" issue involving the family home.

Metropolitan Toronto pays 25% of Canada's national revenue, and Ontario pays approximately **one-half** of the $5 billion plus that Ottawa collects each year.

Ontario residents should wake up to the fact that they are paying more than their fair share of federal taxes.

The Estate Tax Act is merely an example of what is happening.

New Tax Payable If You Live Abroad

Part II of the Estate Tax Act introduces an innovation.

Persons domiciled outside Canada are subject to a tax of 15% of the value of property "situated in Canada" at the time of death.

In determining taxable value, an estate is allowed to deduct "debts or encumbrances (that are) secured by or charged upon" the property.

This deduction is a concession that was made in the face of complaints that if it were not allowed, encumbered real estate (for example) could be taxed in an amount exceeding the estate's equity interest in the property.

Mr. McDonald will discuss some features of estate planning under the new Estate Tax Act in his next article.

Metro Action For Montreal Moves Ahead

MONTREAL (Staff) — Uncertainty still surrounded the movement toward metropolitan government in Montreal this week, with new developments expected momentarily.

Apparently the legislation for a Montreal Metro will be presented to the legislature as a private bill.

Supporters of metro are worried about this, feeling that it will lead to politically loaded debate, maybe even delays in action.

They would have preferred a government - introduced, and therefore government - backed, bill.

However, there's hope that serious consideration will be given to incorporating "bridgehead" communities into a metro setup.

These are communities immediately opposite Montreal Island in the vicinity of bridges leading to the island.

Meanwhile there is much discussion of the role a metro could play in improving the admittedly serious road and traffic problems in the area.

This matter was highlighted by this week's official opening of the first section of the $100 million Montreal - Laurentian Autoroute, first toll highway in the nation.

This greatly improves access to the Laurentian holiday region, but it also lends emphasis to the road problems in the huge urban area from which it leads.

Envisioned by many as an ideal solution is a long-term plan of road and bridge building in Greater Montreal, made possible by metro organization and hoped-for provincial aid.

It now seems unlikely that such a plan will appear without a metro.

Price Supports Worry Farmers Around World

Producers and Food Organization see government action creating huge surpluses in many products . . .

From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C. — High farm price supports are at last being recognized around the world as the villain in creating huge farm surpluses.

Canadian Agriculture Minister Harkness could get plenty of advice on the Canadian price support program by looking to Washington, Rome, Geneva or Brussels.

Wrapped up in two words, that advice from experts meeting in these cities is: "Be careful."

In Washington, Agriculture Secretary Benson has been saying that the high price supports in the U. S. farm program have played a major role in producing surpluses and therefore they must be lowered.

In Rome, the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization said pretty much the same thing, saying the "heart of the problem" of surpluses is in price support policies.

In Geneva experts to the meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade dipped deliberately into the subject with somewhat similar comments.

And perhaps most significant of all, a recent conference of the world farm organization, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, said that while it recognizes the need for price support programs, it must at the same time be realized that such programs played a major role in producing surpluses and also hampered the fullest expansion of trade in food and fibre.

These comments flooding out of world capitals in the last month or so are particularly interesting for Canada at this time.

Reports at the Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference in Ottawa recently showed considerable surplus production due in part to the price support programs announced by Ottawa.

The meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in Brussels was attended by officials of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, including President Herbert H. Hannam.

In the policy report, the farmers' representatives said:

"No organization other than IFAP could be more keenly aware of the need for these national support policies — both from the economic and social points of view.

"But at the same time **it must be realistically recognized that many national agricultural support programs do militate against the fullest expansion of trade in food and fibre.**

"The second important factor accounting for the increase in world agricultural production has been the progressive adoption of governments of various kinds of agricultural support measures.

"These measures have been considered essential by the governments adopting them and in general by the agricultural producers themselves as a means of placing national agricultures on a more nearly equal footing with other segments of national economies.

"But there can be no doubt that these supports, together with the improved production techniques . . . have been powerful factors in bringing about the recent great increase in the production of animal products and of some of the major crops . . ."

The international agency which acts as a sort of world department of agriculture, the Food and Agricultural Organization, has established a special committee which is studying various national price support programs.

This committee will make its report to the full Conference of FAO a year from now.

It may be one of the most important documents studied by the organization and filled with implications for farmers in Canada and all other nations.

A statement from FAO on its Council deliberations this month made this comment:

"Delegates . . . agreed on the urgent need for co-ordinating national policies of agricultural price supports as the most important step toward combating the problems posed by 'chronic' agricultural surpluses.

"The Council agreed that such support policies were 'the heart of the problem' of surpluses and urged the continuation of FAO's present work of developing a basic 'code of good conduct' to be submitted to member nations as a means of adjusting national price support policies and avoiding excessive protectionism."

Skog says...

"You'll pay sales tax on your ticket to Mars!"

We're on the threshold of space travel! Wonderful visions of the future are drawn on every side. Even our staid economists predict exciting days within the reach of all. But, hold on! Some things won't change, and we'll enter that brave new world with many of the unromantic features that are with us today.

Your beautiful plastic dome of a house will have a mortgage, a heating bill and plumbing problems. Your clean-cut Canadian kids will outgrow their shoes and require dental care. You'll still pay income tax, and certainly sales tax on your ticket to Mars.

Yet, just as our scientists are exploring the future, you can prepare for these known problems because you can anticipate them, with the help of an expert. Planning for the future is the absorbing job of your North American Life & Casualty representative. He will have a keen understanding of your problems, and will help you work out a program of "planned income" for your family. He'll tell you about NALAC plans for paying off the mortgage, sending your children through college, and paying off bills when you're laid up. It's the key to confident living. Call in and see us soon, won't you?

Confidently.

H. P. Skoglund

H. P. SKOGLUND, President

NORTH AMERICAN Life and Casualty Company

LIFE • SICKNESS • GROUP • ACCIDENT

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—Hamilton, Ontario

Offices in Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver

58-33

Door-to-Door Sales Force Centre of Licensing Fight

What fee for door - to - door selling?

Who should regulate the licensing of this type of sales?

Latest development in a quiet but spirited tug-of-war between direct sellers and local stores:

A new Saskatchewan law, effective Jan. 1, that gives the provincial government power to establish municipal fees and regulate door-to-door selling.

It means:

Lower fees for many municipalities that now use their licensing powers to shut-out direct salesmen or pick up some extra revenue.

Right now, most provinces allow cities, towns and other municipalities to set their own licensing rates.

The result is a wide range of fees, many of which effectively close out markets for established direct selling manufacturers.

Less scrupulous door-to-door salesmen often ignore fees in their fly-by-night operations.

But look for strong protests from the municipalities on any suggested provincial control.

Saskatchewan civic heads are hot over what they feel is "an encroachment on municipal rights."

Says Mayor Sid Buckwold of Saskatoon:

"The legislation is another indication of the continuing trend toward loss of municipal independence."

The Saskatchewan change may herald others to come in Canadian provinces.

Alberta already has similar regulations in force, under which provincial authorities keep municipal fees low enough to be considered regulatory rather than prohibitive.

Saskatchewan's law goes a step further, spelling out the maximum licensing fee that can be charged by a municipality according to size.

For cities, it's $25 a year, towns $10 and other municipalities $5 annually. Saskatoon's present fee is $37.50.

Ontario, for example, requires that municipalities wishing to charge over $2 a year must first obtain approval from department of municipal affairs.

So far, municipal governments in the province have had a free hand—and fees for door-to - door salesmen range from $25 to $100 in several centres.

Behind these steep fees:

- **Feeling by elected municipal officials** that local retail interests should be protected from "low-overhead, non-local competition."
- **They also point** to the need to control the shady element that moves in for a "killing."

Argue the well-established direct sellers:

- **Regulations** and fees are not objectionable, if they are designed to regulate rather than discriminate.
- **Most direct salesmen** are residents of the places where they sell, are not outsiders.
- **They are usually welcomed** at the door.
- **Their sales approaches** often lead to business later for the retail stores.

C. Devonian Oil Profits Drop 16%

Canadian Devonian had net profit of $1,070,576 in six months ended Sept. 30, 1958.

The drop of about 16% from the 1957 net of $1,272,139 reflects a $160,219 dip in production income, Herbert C. Pinder, president, says. Increase in administrative expenses, reflecting increased exploration, also was a factor.

Lower production income is the result of high gas content in oil. Under Saskatchewan regulations penalties are imposed which limit production. A pilot program of waterflooding to reduce gas content has been started in the Steelman field with some success.

Interests are held in 217 oil wells, equivalent to 110 net wells, and reserves are estimated at 47,429,235 barrels.

NEW TRACTOR LINE

White Motor Co. of Canada has introduced its White 5000 highway tractor line, marking the first major model change by the company in nine years. The new machine has a fibreglass cab, said to be the first in trucking history.

Ask Court Clarify Eureka Mine Lease

Eureka Corp. has made arrangements to institute legal proceedings to determine the status of properties held under lease from **Richmond-Eureka Corp.** of Nevada.

Further work in search of a deep orebody in the Fad shaft area is futile, N. O'Donnell, president, says. Work was terminated April 30.

Unless work is resumed, Richmond-Eureka has stated that it will take steps to forfeit the lease.

The substantial interest in Eureka held by **Ventures Ltd.** has been sold to **Northfield Mines Inc.,** a private U. S. holding company.

CMA Urges Major Changes In 'Outdated' Labor Law

Canadian labor law should be amended in the light of "the new position of organized labor and the economic facts of its life today," the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has urged the government.

Existing legislation was designed to protect trade unions when they were small and weak, and before there was general acceptance of unionism and collective bargaining, a CMA submission to Labor Minister Michael Starr says.

Legal immunities of unions today are unique in the history of law, the brief argues.

Unions should no longer be exempt from legal controls that apply to all other groups and persons.

CMA urged that unions be made responsible by law for all unlawful actions and recommends new provisions to deal with unlawful strikes, unlawful picketing, secondary boycotts and jurisdictional disputes.

The brief also called compulsory union membership and check-off of dues "a very serious threat to basic human rights."

Most effective way to protect right to work was to restrict by law the union's right to cause the discharge of an employee by expulsion from the union.

In its brief on the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, CMA argues that:

- **Employers should have freedom of speech,** in discussing labor relations matters with employees.

An employer should not be forced to discriminate against an employee for non-membership in a union if membership was not available to him on same terms as to others.

The labor relations board should be able to refuse to certify a craft union where there has been an established practice of plant-wide bargaining. "Splintering-off" disrupts what is otherwise stable employee relations, in many cases.

In certification votes, a majority of eligible employees should be required, rather than a majority of those voting.

Such a vote is not comparable to a political election because employees are voting on a change in the form of government.

New section to the act should empower the labor minister to arrange for return-to-work votes, supervised by government, when he believes it would help settle a strike.

It should be mandatory for unions to file copies of their constitutions and bylaws with department of labor, plus names of officers, administrative rules in practice, initiation fees and membership dues.

Change in law to provide regular method of appeal from decisions and orders of the labor relations board where it is alleged the board has exceeded its jurisdiction, acted contrary to natural justice or committed an error in law.

Oil, Gas Fees Net B. C. $3.6 Million

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — Fees, rentals and royalties on about two million acres of oil and natural gas exploration land pumped $3.6 million into the provincial treasury last week.

The 30 parcels of land are located in wildcat areas of the Peace River country, the only B. C. area which has produced satisfactory oil and natural gas discoveries.

Shell Oil Co. successfully bid on 11 parcels. Other successful bidders were **Hudson Bay Oil, Sun Oil, Mobil Oil, Sinclair Oil, Richfield Oil, Pan American Petroleum, Ohio Petroleum** and **Tennessee Gas Transmission, Pacific Petroleums.**

There has been little or no exploration on the lands.

The firms get eight-year exploration rights plus three more they can apply for.

STUDENT AWARDS

Scholarships and fellowships totaling around $50,000 have been awarded this academic year by **Union Carbide Canada Ltd.,** Toronto, to 64 university students to help their education and to support fundamental research. The awards are open to any graduate of a secondary school who has good scholastic standing and personal reputation and who intends to enter business or industry.

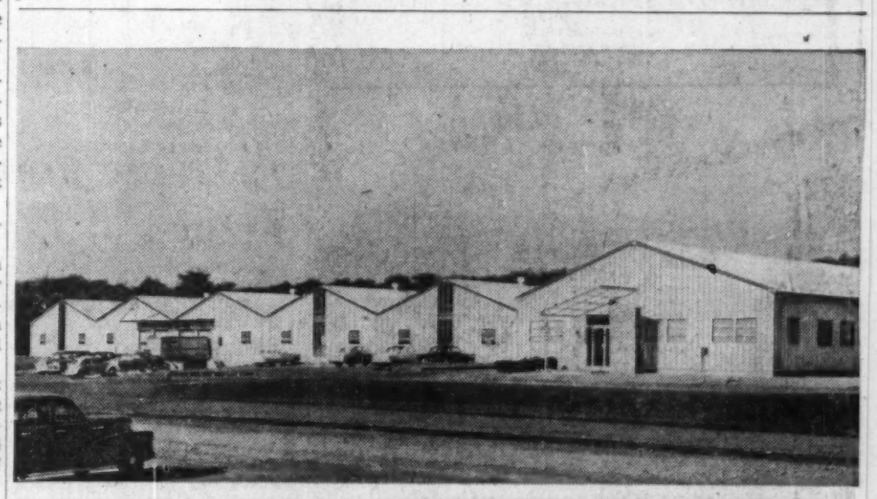
FERMAC PRINTERS

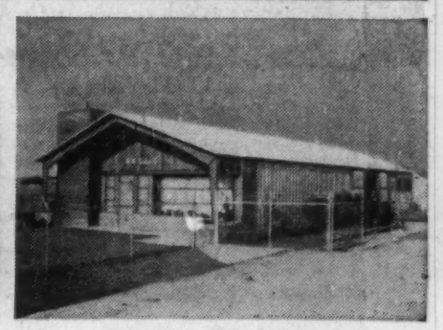
EM. 4-5311

330 ADELAIDE ST. W. - TORONTO

Corrado clothes, truly customed tailored, for men who have attained a station in life that demands they wear the *finest.*

The Corrado LTD. CUSTOM TAILORS 71 MAIN STREET EAST, over John HAMILTON





METAL PERFORMS MIRACLES

in this modern construction

The buildings above aren't ordinary metal buildings. They were created with a system of building that combines today's most modern building practices with mass-production efficiencies – the Butler system of building.

Consequently, the Butler system of building offers advantages and economies other construction methods can't match.

For example: it enabled a university to quickly replace facilities destroyed by fire; provided an oil well fire-fighting organization with an attractive office and workshop; permitted a manufacturer to build larger, more efficient facilities. And, in each case, provided superior construction, even when budgets were limited.

Pre-engineered, precision-fabricated Butler components save weeks (even months) of planning and construction time – permit owners to get into production, start earning profits sooner.

The completed buildings have spacious interiors, excellent illumination and ventilation—a superior, more productive environment. They are economical to heat, can be expanded quickly, economically whenever required, and require less maintenance and upkeep.

For full details on Butler buildings, the modern, economical way to build well with metal, contact your Butler Builder. He's listed in the Yellow Pages of your Phone Book under "Buildings" or "Steel Buildings." Or write to us directly.

Made by Canadians with Canadian material

BUTLER STEEL PRODUCTS

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (CANADA), LTD.

Queen Elizabeth Highway at Walker's Line • Dept. 3, P.O. 506, Burlington, Ontario

Manufacturers of Metal Buildings • Equipment for Farming, Dry Cleaning, Oil Production and Transportation, Outdoor Advertising • Custom Fabrication

There are many advantages
in forming a company or
establishing a trust in
BERMUDA
For full information write to
THE BANK OF BERMUDA LTD.
Hamilton, Bermuda

For Sale
Golf and Country
Club Site

Championship layout, approximately 275 acres, well treed with winding streams. In addition, the plan also allows for housing development. This represents an exceptional opportunity to develop a first class Golf and Country Club. Located approximately 18 miles from Toronto City Hall.

Box No. 582
The Financial Post, Toronto

7.00 p.m.—and Toronto instrument-maker Jerry Skala has finished painting the last wall in the kitchen . . . cheered on by his wife Rose, and CFRB's good music, of course!

Meet the Skalas
of Etobicoke
(they'd make grand friends . . . or customers)

Not even Jerry Skala knows the total amount he has spent for do-it-yourself supplies. What *is* known is that the 1,194,800 families* in CFRB's listening area spend more than $4½ billion* annually for *all* retail goods. It's Canada's richest market.

Only CFRB combines these essentials: listening audience, price, ratings, experience, and programming capable of effective selling. The advantages CFRB offers advertisers are unique.

Ask a CFRB representative today to explain how you can get the most sales . . . in Canada's richest market . . . at the lowest cost.

* *compiled from Sales Management's Survey of Buying Power, Canadian Edition, May, 1957.*

CFRB TORONTO
1010 ON YOUR DIAL
50,000 WATTS
ONTARIO'S FAMILY STATION
REPRESENTATIVES:
Canada: All-Canada Radio Facilities Limited
United States: Young Canadian Ltd.

FASTER SERVICE

Canadian, U.K. Shipping Firms Fight for Cargo

Two lines starting battle for Canada-Caribbean shipments. Cuban firm may be in it soon . . .

By ERIC RICHTER

MONTREAL (Staff)—A new hot battle for cargo is shaping on Canada-Caribbean shipping lanes.

For shippers in this country, the infant British West Indies Federation and other areas of the Caribbean, **it should mean better, faster service.**

The fight is between Canada's big **Saguenay Shipping Ltd.** and **Lamport & Holt Lines Ltd.**, a major British shipping firm.

Lamport & Holt, which has been operating on the Canada-Caribbean run in a small way for the past 18 months, is planning major expansion of service.

Browning Cuba Lines, a dark horse which has already made one false start, may also jump into the fray if it can resolve current labor troubles.

All lines are keeping a careful eye on the St. Lawrence Seaway, jockeying for position in order to capitalize quickly on any new business that may be generated by opening of the mighty inland waterway.

Starting in mid-December, Lamport & Holt will operate an express service from Montreal and Eastern Canadian ports to the Windward and Leeward islands via Bermuda.

This is in addition to the present fortnightly service to Puerto Rico, Barbados, Trinidad and some of the other larger Caribbean islands.

By spring, company expects to have 10 or 12 ships on the two runs compared with three at present.

The new service will put Lamport & Holt in direct competition with Saguenay on a large proportion of the latter's routes.

Big question mark in the picture is the fate of Browning Cuba Lines, which bought the eight-vessel **Canadian National Steamships** fleet late this summer for $2.8 million.

Labor trouble has dogged the Cuban shipping firm ever since it acquired the CNS ships.

Seven of the vessels are still strikebound in Halifax harbor. The eighth — which made it as far as a Baltimore shipyard —is laid up there.

Browning Cuba plans to operate routes similar to those formerly served by Canadian National Steamships but with greater accent on service to and from Cuba.

Initial sailings late in September from Montreal were canceled. Company has not named a new date when operations will start.

Lamport & Holt has been operating on the Canada-Caribbean run for the past year and a half.

Present plans call for three ships to be used on the run from Canadian ports to Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Venezuela and Demerara. All three have refrigerated space available.

A second service will operate every 10 or 11 days from Montreal, St. Lawrence River and east coast ports (Halifax and Saint John in winter) to New York, Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenada.

From Grenada, the ships will then continue on to Trinidad and Brazil.

This incidentally will be the first service between Canada and Amazon River ports.

Competition between Saguenay and Lamport & Holt is expected to be hot and heavy.

This fall when Browning Cuba Lines was formed, Saguenay carried out a major shakeup on routes and services, adding many new ones in the process.

Early this month company stepped up sailings to Barbados to fortnightly with only one intervening port of call.

More changes are likely in the future.

Propane Production Hikes Oil Allowable in Alberta

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY—Stepped-up production of propane has helped raise Alberta's allowable to 348,358 bbl. daily, the highest since February when the allowable rate was 367,000 b/d.

Eleven pools were granted slightly increased rates of production by the Alberta Oil and Gas Conservation Board last week.

The December allowable is 8,498 b/d more than the 339,860 b/d requested by refiners.

Demands of five of the major oil companies include:

Imperial Oil, 119,300 b/d; **British American,** 64,400; **Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd.,** 28,000; **Texaco Exploration,** 27,650; and **Shell Oil of Canada,** 15,161.

Ontario refiners will get 146,100 b/d; British Columbia, 63,586; Saskatchewan, 36,957; and Manitoba, 14,849.

A total of 22,000 b/d will go to the U. S., with the U. S. Puget Sound area taking 11,500 and the rest to U. S. Great Lakes area.

The top 14 Alberta fields with the highest allowable rates set for December are:

Pembina, 103,856 b/d; Redwater, 41,478; Leduc - Woodbend, 41,437; Joffre, 16,532; Fenn-Big Valley, 16,025; Bonnie Glen, 13,048; Joarcam, 9,303; Sturgeon Lake South, 8,963; Harmattan - Elkton, 5,906; Keystone, 5,721; Wizard Lake, 5,518; Acheson, 5,126; Innisfail, 4,849; and Wainwright, 4,200.

Meanwhile oil production for the week ending Nov. 24 was 326,449 b/d. This was 30,972 b/d more than the previous week and 44,739 b/d more than the corresponding period in 1957.

Production for that week was based on 4,809 oil wells capable of being operated.

There were 25 oil wells and one gas well completed during that week.

IN TORONTO
the choice of the discriminating
Over 500 magnificent outside rooms.
Underground private garage.
Superb cuisine and service that is a tradition.
The Park Plaza Hotel
Fashionable Avenue Road at Bloor Street
For reservations telephone: WAlnut 4-5471

CAN YOU USE
$75,000 to
$3,000,000?
Funds available without delay on Receivables, Inventory, Time Sales, Equipment and rediscounting.
Call
W. S. de la Plante
Associates
847 Washington St.,
WA. 0223 Buffalo, N.Y.
Correspondents for
JAMES TALCOTT, INC.
Founded 1854

New Issue

$2,000,000

City of Winnipeg

5% Non-Callable Serial Debentures

To be dated December 1, 1958

Maturing December 1, 1959-1978, inclusive

Principal and half-yearly interest (June 1 and December 1) payable in lawful money of Canada in Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary or Vancouver, at the holder's option. Denomination: $1,000.

These debentures will be direct obligations of the City of Winnipeg.

Price:

1959 to 1968 Maturities: At a price to yield 4.90%*

1969 to 1978 Maturities: At a price to yield 5.25%*

*Prices are "and accrued interest, for proportionate amounts in each maturity".

We, as principals, offer these debentures, subject to prior sale and for delivery on or about December 1, 1958, if, as and when issued and accepted by us and subject to approval by counsel.

Royal Securities Corporation Limited James Richardson & Sons

Cochran, Murray & Co. Limited

Maritime Ports Seeking Return of Banana Trade

From Our Own Correspondent

HALIFAX—Maritime Transportation Commission is pressing for a return of the once-luscious banana trade to eastern Canadian ports.

Commission Executive Manager Howard A. Mann says 9,000 tons of bananas a year handled by the ports of Saint John and Halifax would bring $571,000 to the ports and about $2,250,000 to Canadian railways.

The disappearance of the banana trade here can't be blamed on inland transportation costs, he says.

The bulk of the bananas originate in non-Commonwealth areas.

These imports aren't entitled to British Preferential Tariff, and duty-wise it makes no difference whether they enter the country by way of Canadian ports.

The Canadian Fruit Wholesaler's Association states that all bananas consigned to Canadian ports east of Sault Ste. Marie are unloaded at Baltimore and New York.

Rail rate on bananas from Halifax or Saint John to Montreal is $1.55 per 100 lb. — the same rate as from New York.

Canadian railways charge $1.61 per 100 lb. for bananas from East Coast Canadian ports to Toronto — no more than the rail rate from New York.

Mr. Mann quotes a Canadian Fruit Wholesalers' Association spokesman as saying shrinkage was at least 5% higher in cargoes handled through Canadian Atlantic ports than it was through a port with "adequate facilities."

But, he said, National Harbors Board officials foresaw no difficulties whatsoever in providing adequate facilities at Saint John and Halifax should the banana companies agree to offer a substantial movement to the ports and the Canadian railways.

McColl-Frontenac To Change Name: Texaco Canada?

A special general meeting of the common shareholders of **McColl-Frontenac Oil Co.** will be held in Montreal Dec. 16 to consider a change of company name to **Texaco Canada Ltd.**

"For many years the motoring public and users of our products have come to know us as Texaco people, and the McColl-Frontenac name has gradually become less significant," President A. N. Lilley states.

"In certain areas of the country, such as the Prairies and the West Coast, the old name is virtually unknown, and we are therefore most anxious to establish a nation-wide identity as Texaco.

"As a matter of simplification, we are taking a brand name and using it as a company name."

If the application for supplementary letters patent to change the corporate name is authorized, the new name will most likely come into effect Feb. 2, 1959.

BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA LTD. has issued 22,110 preferred shares under company's employees' stock option plan, raising number of shares outstanding Nov. 25 to 18,166,939.

Over 7,000 Jobs
Only the T.S.C. has found positions for over 7,000 engineers and executives.
The T.S.C. can help you fill vacancies with the minimum of time and trouble in many categories—call them to-day!
TECHNICAL
SERVICE
COUNCIL
2 Grosvenor Street,
Toronto 5
WA. 2-5216
Since 1927
The non-profit placement service for engineers, scientists and executives.

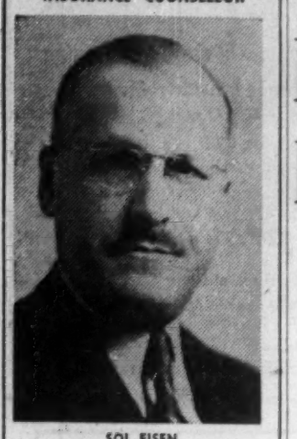
When Canada Buys Clothes . . .

The Toronto market buys over $109,000,000 worth of clothes a year... 15.6% of all Canadian clothing sales. Newspaper advertising creates *immediate* sales, and in Toronto 62.7%* of all daily newspaper readers read the Toronto Daily Star.

Concentrate and capture the "Heart" of Buying Canada

TORONTO DAILY STAR
80 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO
In Montreal: 1255 University Street · In the United States: Ward Griffith & Co. Inc.
Ask your Advertising Agency, or call us for details of territorial coverage, distribution breakdown and frequency discounts
*Gruneau Research 1958

PENSION CONSULTANT AND INSURANCE COUNSELLOR



SOL EISEN

Who since becoming associated in Toronto with The Canada Life Assurance Company in 1936 has been specializing in Deferred Executive Compensation Plans, Business Insurance and Employer-Employee Benefit and Pension Plans. Mr. Eisen is the author of booklet on "Pension Planning" first published in 1950.

Canadians Build Hypersonic 'Gun' In Missile Study

Projectiles from this fantastic device may help us 'trap' enemy missiles with their own radiation

By LEONARD BERTIN
FP Science Editor

VALCARTIER, Que.—A new hypersonic "gun" that will fire projectiles at 12,000 mph is to be used by Canadian defence scientists to help find an answer to the intercontinental ballistic missile.

It will be completed next year by the staff of CARDE, the Canadian Armament Research and Development Establishment here.

Projectiles leaving the gun will travel so fast that they would melt or distintegrate like meteors if fired into a ground-level atmosphere.

Fired into a partial vacuum, instead, they give a precise idea of how a bombardment rocket would behave if it came plunging down into the upper layers of the atmosphere at more than 15 times the speed of sound.

It should give vital clues to the nature of a whole range of electro-magnetic radiations emitted unintentionally by the incoming rocket.

These may give away the rocket's presence far better than any land-based installation.

The importance of some of these radiations has only recently been appreciated.

Until several years ago, when scientists were able to carry out careful observations of satellites and returning ICBMs, it was thought that only light and heat were emitted from these white-hot objects.

Clouds may obscure the light and many heat radiations are absorbed by water in the atmosphere long before they reach the ground.

These facts are partly responsible for the development of high-flying early-warning aircraft.

The discovery that radio waves are also emitted could change this picture.

Not only do they penetrate cloud. **They can also go around bends** so that it might be possible to detect missiles at the time of their launching instead of waiting until they are on their way down.

One way to study these questions and explore all possibilities is to make observations of actual ICBMs on test flights.

Brig. D. A. G. Waldock, chief superintendent of CARDE, explained that a far better method, because it can be performed at will, is to observe the effects produced by tiny models moving at the same speeds in rarified chambers in the laboratory.

Valcartier men, working under Dr. Gerry Bull, chief of the aerophysics wing, who have been using smaller hypersonic guns for some time with a high degree of success, are also exploring a further possibility offered by these devices.

They have designed a tiny transmitter small enough to operate within the three-in.-long miniature warheads while traveling at speeds of more than 10,000 mph.

It is tough enough to survive the 100,000G shock as the projectile speeds along the barrel of the gun at an acceleration 100,000 times greater than the gathering speed of a naturally falling object, and is suddenly brought to a stop in a heap of sand at the far end of the chamber.

This radio not only transmits practical data from the projectile to supplement that from instruments arranged along the length of the tunnel.

It also permits scientists to see how transmissions are changed by passage through incandescent gases around the projectile.

The hypersonic guns are only one way in which Canada is making its own special contribution to North American defence in this vital branch of knowledge.

The electronics wing under R. F. Chinnick recently designed instrumented nose cones that were borne aloft to a height of 90 miles by U. S.-fired Nike-Cajun multi-stage rockets launched from Fort Churchill, Man.

The instruments they carried included complicated optical devices to measure the amount of "background" infra-red radiation at upper levels and the emissions known as "air-glow."

Both these radiations are produced by chemical and physical reactions between atoms and molecules in the upper atmosphere that are provoked in the first place by incoming solar radiation.

They are of tremendous interest to fundamental science and to the weather men, which explains why so great an emphasis is placed upon them in the peaceful International Geophysical Year program.

To defence scientists, they represent "clutter" and radio noise that could greatly reduce the effectiveness of ICBM warning and tracking systems.

Lucien l'Heureux, deputy chief at CARDE, explained that this is a field where Canada can make—and already has made—substantial contributions to present knowledge because it is still a relatively new and unexplored field of immense importance.

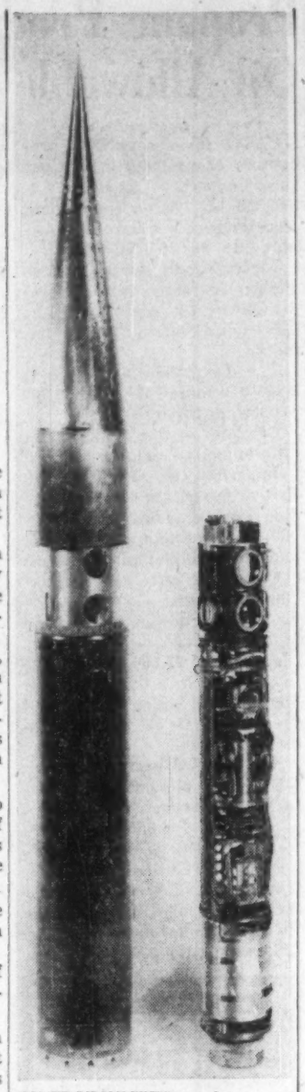
Another part of CARDE's program is concentrated on development of new rocket propellants that will be employed in all-Canadian research missiles now under development at Valcartier.

The plant built to manufacture this highly explosive propellant was shown to me during my visit and a static firing was advanced in time for my benefit.

With experience of explosives plant elsewhere, I can say that the CARDE plant, which is remote-controlled from a command point like that of an atomic power station, is a model that any country could learn from.

It is not surprising that, including as it does several novel features, it has aroused a great deal of interest in experts of other NATO countries.

While all rocket motors developed lately in the Valcartier establishment have been designed for static experiments, development work is now complete on the 17 in. motor that will be used soon to power all-Canadian high altitude research vehicles capable of operating up to heights of around 100 miles.



INSTRUMENTED rocket nose cone designed and built by Canadians.

New Issue

2,000,000 Common Shares
par value $1.00 each

The North American Fund of Canada Limited
(Incorporated under the laws of Canada)

Custodian:
Montreal Trust Company, Toronto

Transfer Agent and Registrar:
Montreal Trust Company, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver

The North American Fund of Canada Limited was incorporated in October, 1958 as an investment company of the open-end or mutual fund type. The Company will function as a professionally managed equity investment account in which investors seeking capital and income growth combine their capital for investment. The Company will have the benefit of the investment research and analysis services of Boston Management and Research Company.

A prospectus containing information concerning the Company, its management, its objectives, investment policy and special features will be furnished promptly upon request.

We, as principals, offer these Common Shares subject to prior sale and change in price if, as and when issued by the Company and accepted by us and subject to the approval of all legal matters on our behalf by Messrs. Tory, Arnold, Wardlaw, Whittaker & Tory, Toronto, and on behalf of the Company by Messrs. Borden, Elliot, Kelley & Palmer, Toronto.

Price: $10 per share*

**Information concerning reduced prices available on purchases of 2,500 shares and over is given in the prospectus which may be obtained from any investment dealer or member of a recognized stock exchange in Canada.*

Subscriptions will be received subject to rejection or allotment in whole or in part and the right is reserved to close the subscription books at any time without notice.

It is expected that definitive share certificates for the Common Shares will be available for delivery on or about January 7, 1959.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Dominion Securities Corpn. Limited
McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited
Greenshields & Co Inc
Midland Securities Corpn. Limited
R. A. Daly & Company Limited
Ross, Knowles & Co. Ltd.
Burns Bros. & Denton Limited
Collier, Norris & Quinlan Limited
Geoffrion, Robert & Gelinas Inc.

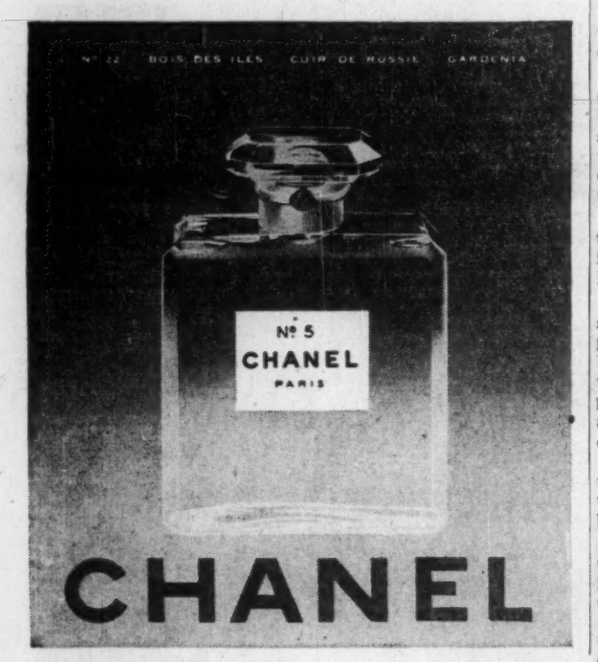
The Barringham Pipe man asks:
EXPECTING A "FREEZE-UP" PROBLEM THIS WINTER?
— then beat the weather by using
BARRINGHAM "MEASURE MARKED" POLYETHYLENE PIPE!

A single line of this versatile pipe, which is light, flexible and immune to freezing — when perforated and laid along the bottom of water can keep it open and free of ice all winter!

This is accomplished through the "bubble system" of carrying warm water to the surface from below, and is effective even in a channel up to 200' wide with temperatures down to 30° below zero.

Take advantage of this revolutionary system — get Barringham "Measure Marked" pipe today and avoid "freeze-ups" this winter!

For more information write or phone
BARRINGHAM PLASTICS LIMITED
CLARKSON • ONTARIO • PHONE CRescent 8-5052

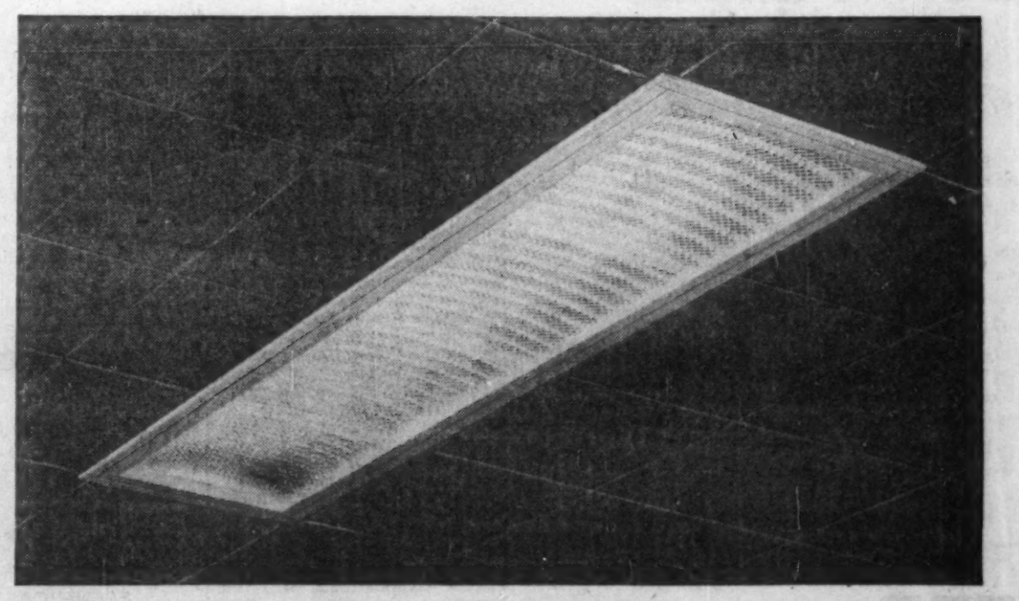


Through science to service

It's New...
WILSON TROFFALUX

The TROFFALUX symbolizes the quality research, design and performance which have made Wilson first in the lighting field. The extensive range of lens-type closures, and cube-lite diffuser, make the TROFFALUX series the most complete Troffer line in the market and make it adaptable to any lighting requirements.

The TROFFALUX is available in different versions to fit various types of ceilings. It is easy to install and the foolproof hinges and catches make the unit safe and simple to maintain.



Illustrated is F602 H.L., featuring the Halophane Lo-Brite (R), Prismalume (R), Controlens (R), also available in 1' x 8', 2' x 2', 2' x 4' units.

J. A. WILSON LIGHTING & DISPLAY LIMITED
280 LAKESHORE ROAD, TORONTO 14, ONTARIO
District Offices: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg • *Representatives:* Eric Ackland & Associates Limited — Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES LIMITED is a Crown Company formed by the Government of Nova Scotia. It has vast financial and technical resources to assist industry to utilize the unique advantages available in this Province.

- Favourable freight rates prevail in Nova Scotia on importation of raw materials and on the movement of manufactured products west from Nova Scotia — in addition to a wide variety of local raw materials available.
- More favourable living and recreational conditions encourage preferred rates and stable labour force.
- Ample electrical power at rates competitive with most Canadian industrial centres.

Write for brochure and full information:
INDUSTRIAL ESTATES LIMITED
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING — Halifax • Nova Scotia • Canada

ANNOUNCEMENT

R. J. BARRETT A. H. PATON

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Dominion Engineering Works Limited, held November 25th, Mr. Russell J. Barrett was appointed Executive Vice-President, Heavy Machinery Group, and Mr. A. H. Paton was appointed Executive Vice-President, Standard Products Group.

Covered by New EIC Publication

Second edition of "Engineering Careers in Canada" has been published by the Engineering Institute of Canada.

Over 12,000 copies are being distributed to students, libraries and other vocational information agencies.

The 106-page book covers engineering opportunities in various Canadian industries, governments and universities.

First edition for 1957-58 is known to have resulted in over 5,000 contacts between [illegible] and prospective employees, General Secretary G[illegible].

The book carries advertising from engineer employing organizations.

Snow Removal: Who Should Pay?

Some argue that motorists should foot the bill. Others put onus on real estate. Here's a fight of interest to all taxpayers . . .

MONTREAL (Staff) — How should your municipality finance snow removal?

Out of general revenue — as most do?

Maybe the car-owner should pay; or those involved in real estate transfers?

All these suggestions — and more—have been heard during the argument over snow removal now rocking Montreal's municipal politics.

Montreal is Canada's most snowbound city. Its annual removal bill is a $4-million-plus headache. (FP, Jan. 25.)

Because its costs vary sharply from year to year, snow removal must be eliminated as a fixed budget item and placed on a sounder, more flexible basis.

Further, appropriations in recent years haven't been sufficient to meet obligations.

One suggestion now being studied by Council: **An adjustable property tax as used in Quebec City.**

Montreal has the heaviest annual snowfall of any major city in the world, as much as 140 in.

Cities like Halifax (70 in.) and Winnipeg (53 in.) meet their snow removal costs out of general revenue.

So does Ottawa which has heavy precipitation but does not have to contend with a traffic problem as acute as Montreal's.

Under the adjustable tax plan, the city would set up a $4.5 million fund and then replenish it by a direct charge on real estate each year.

A sidewalks maintenance and snow removal tax included in the existing composite real estate levy would be abolished with introduction of the special tax.

The present tax is 20c a ft. on frontage on vacant land, 9c per $100 of assessment where there is a building.

Yield in the current year: About $2.2 million.

For the 1957-58 winter season Montreal budgeted $4 million for snow removal, exclusive of capital expenditures on equipment, but the actual cost was nearer $6 million.

Three severe storms in late January and early February cost $500,000 apiece.

That was the bill for reopening 810 miles of streets and 1,400 miles of sidewalks.

Other suggestions to meet soaring costs:

- **Retain the sidewalk maintenance tax and levy an additional charge on real estate, earmarked for the snow removal fund.**
- **Impose a tax on real estate transfers.**
- **Levy a municipal tax on automobile owners.**
- **Increase the 8% surtax on business and water taxes and permits.**

Montreal Real Estate Board has protested the proposal to tax property transfers.

"This tax is not a logical one," said President Marcel Audette. "There is very little connection between snow removal and real estate transactions.

"The tax would discriminate against home-buyers."

The proposal to tax motorists has met with some opposition but civic authorities point to the preliminary report of the Gordon Commission to justify this course.

Said this report:

"An annual tax on motor vehicles would be a substantial revenue-producer for the larger municipalities.

"As a very considerable part of the expenditures for streets, parking facilities and the like are necessitated by the increasing number of motor vehicles, a tax on this form of property seems to be a reasonable way to increase municipal revenue."

One drawback: A motor vehicle tax, if imposed by Montreal, would have to be collected by the provincial government and authorities are not too keen about that.

One authority on municipal affairs suggested the basic problem isn't the cost of snow removal. It's the lack of enforcement of parking regulations.

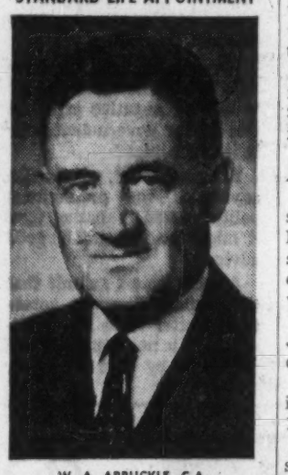
"If parking bans were enforced in Montreal there would be a saving of as much as $1 million," he told FP.

"Without cars on the streets, snow removal machines would be able to do a straight, clean job—quicker, more efficient and less costly."

That's something for municipalities with lesser snow problems to think about, too.

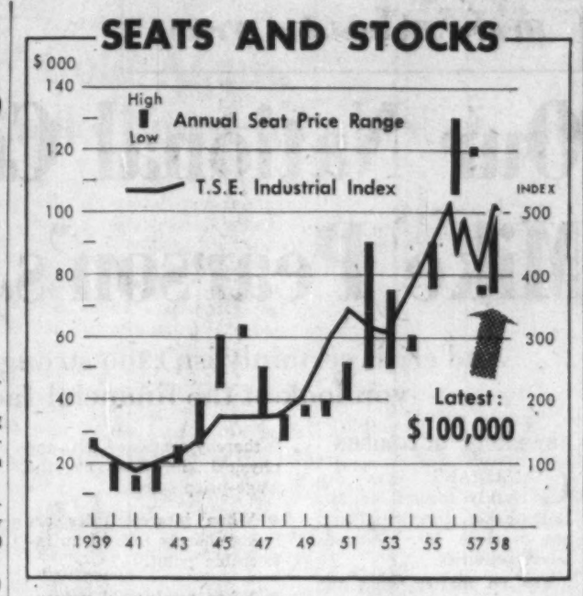
ANNOUNCEMENT

STANDARD LIFE APPOINTMENT



W. A. ARBUCKLE, C.A.

The appointment of Mr. W. A. Arbuckle, C.A., as Chairman of the Company's Canadian Board of Directors has been announced by The Standard Life Assurance Company. Mr. Arbuckle succeeds Mr. James M. Fraser who has relinquished the Chairmanship at his own request and who remains a member of the Board. Mr. Arbuckle is a Director of many companies including the Bank of Montreal, Asbestos Corporation, Howard Smith Paper Mills, G. Tamblyn Ltd., Royal Trust Company and Price Brothers.



Exchange Seat a Bargain Or Stock Prices Too High?

By VINCENT EGAN

How solid are current levels of stock prices?

There's one indication that stockbrokers would give a cautious answer to that one: A seat on the Toronto Stock Exchange has just been sold for $100,000.

The price was agreed upon at about the time that the TSE industrial index reached its 1958 high of 512.35.

In July, 1956, when the index stood about 470 and was heading toward a new high (the following month) of 506.33, a TSE seat was sold at the highest price ever paid—$130,000.

As the accompanying chart shows, in the past there has been a fairly constant relationship between seat prices and stock prices.

But the relationship depends upon a third factor—stock volume.

A seat—or membership—on a stock exchange gives its holder the right to deal in securities listed on that exchange.

The higher the volume of stock turnover, the higher the member's commissions.

High volume and high stock prices do not necessarily go together, however.

Although industrial stock prices reached their 1958 high in November, the month's volume of 84.5 million shares was below the 1958 high of 124.6 million shares in July.

Following last week's sales of a TSE seat by **E. H. Pooler & Co.** to **Burns Bros. & Co.** for $100,000, there remains one bid of $80,000, with no seat offered for sale.

There has been a very small turnover in seats on the Montreal Stock Exchange in recent years.

Last sale was in 1956 when a seat changed hands at $34,000.

At present a seat on the exchange is being offered at $29,000. There are no bids.

On the Canadian Stock Exchange a seat traded at $9,000 in September.

One seat is offered at $10,000 and there is a bid at $8,500.

Record price paid for a seat on either exchange was in 1929. In February of that year a CSE seat brought $42,000 and 10 months later an MSE seat sold for $225,000.

Low on both exchanges was in the dark days of 1942 when seats on the MSE and CSE brought $10,500 and $1,500 respectively. Toronto's 1942 low was $12,000.

Signet Distilleries To Issue Common

From Our Own Correspondent

SASKATOON — New financing, in the form of an issue of 1,850,000 common shares at $1, is planned by **Signet Distilleries Ltd.** The Regina investment house of **Western Industrial Securities Ltd.**

Company will occupy a new administration building here early in 1959.

Officers are J. A. Piggott, chairman and president; Eugene H. Bergquist of Red Deer, Alta., vice-president; R. L. Abram of Regina, secretary-treasurer; and Ivan T. Brown of Regina, process supervisor.

Other directors are Dr. Ben J. Wall of Saskatoon and T. Fay Stetson of Edmonton.

Record Fish Catch In Saskatchewan

From Our Own Correspondent

SASKATOON—The 1958 summer commercial fishing season was the best ever in Saskatchewan, according to Resources Minister A. G. Kuziak.

Yield: 7,810,002 lb. of fish, 952,248 lb. higher than last year.

Whitefish showed the greatest increase with a total of 4,440,048 lb. produced, 482,427 lb. more than the commercial take last summer.

Others (last year's figures in brackets):

Trout: 1,673,921 lb. (1,479,402).
Pickerel: 985,082 lb. (846,132).
Pike: 621,079 lb. (421,947).

Oil Leases Bring $1.9 Million

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA — Saskatchewan department of mineral resources has accepted a total of $1,883,673.53 in cash bonus bids for 36 parcels of crown reserve lease.

They were sold to 16 companies in a Regina sale.

The total includes $1,618,264.41 in straight cash bonus bids and $265,409.12 in cash bonuses paid over and above the 50% net royalty for net royalty leases.

Of the 36 accepted bids, 26 were cash bonuses for standard leases and 10 were for net royalty leases.

The government rejected all bids on seven other parcels offered in the sale and 11 of the 54 offered failed to attract any offers.

Prices paid in the sale ranged from $3.12 an acre for a partial tract in Aberfeldy field in the Lloydminster heavy oil region up to $2,002 an acre for a quarter-section in the Weyburn field.

The cash bonuses paid as the variable factor in the net royalty leases ranged from a low of $103 an acre for a quarter in the Glen Ewen field to a high of $363.76 an acre for 160 acres in the Nottingham field.

ANNOUNCEMENT

G. ARNOLD HART,

general manager of the Bank of Montreal, has been elected to the board of directors and becomes a vice-president of the bank. He will continue to serve as general manager. The election was announced recently, following the 141st annual meeting of shareholders at the B of M's head-office, Montreal.

Mr. Hart has been general manager of the bank since January 1, 1957. He began his banking career 28 years ago in Toronto and has served extensively in Canada and in the United States. During the war he saw service with the Canadian Army overseas as a major and was created a Member of the Order of the British Empire (Military Division).

TANKOOS YARMON
LIMITED
Realty Investments

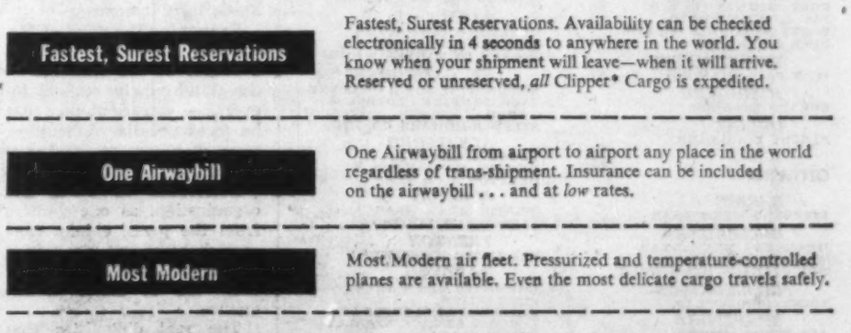
Greenshields & Co Inc

Underwriters and Dealers in Canadian Securities

Greenshields & Co
Limited

Members Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges

MONTREAL TORONTO NEW YORK
QUEBEC OTTAWA WINNIPEG
SHERBROOKE LONDON, ONTARIO



Experts follow through for you — another bonus of the new

PAN AM PROFIT LIFT

Expert handling is just one reason why the new Pan Am Profit Lift *is the most comprehensive service of any overseas cargo carrier.* Here are a few of the others:

Fastest Delivery — Fastest Delivery to all the world . . . greatest frequency of cargo-carrying flights to all 6 continents. One simple trans-shipment and the entire world-wide Pan Am market is yours.

Fastest, Surest Reservations — Fastest, Surest Reservations. Availability can be checked electronically in 4 seconds to anywhere in the world. You know when your shipment will leave—when it will arrive. Reserved or unreserved, *all* Clipper* Cargo is expedited.

One Airwaybill — One Airwaybill from airport to airport any place in the world regardless of trans-shipment. Insurance can be included on the airwaybill . . . and at *low* rates.

Most Modern — Most Modern air fleet. Pressurized and temperature-controlled planes are available. Even the most delicate cargo travels safely.

Commonwealth Preference — Commonwealth Preference rates protected. Ship by Pan Am to any Commonwealth country without jeopardizing Commonwealth Preference rates.

"Doorstep" Service — "Doorstep" Service from *anywhere* in Canada. If there's a highway, railroad or airport near you, *you can ship overseas by Pan Am.* All you have to do is call your cargo agent, local airline, or Pan American. Then your shipment's on its way!

Free Analysis — Free Analysis of your overseas distribution costs. Find out just how much the Pan Am Profit Lift can cut *your* shipping costs. In Toronto, phone EM 8-2943; in Montreal VI 5-5172; in Vancouver MU 4-2121, or complete the attached coupon and mail it today.

You enjoy comprehensive service like this *only* when you ship via Pan Am Clipper Cargo, yet you pay the *mininum* prescribed rates.

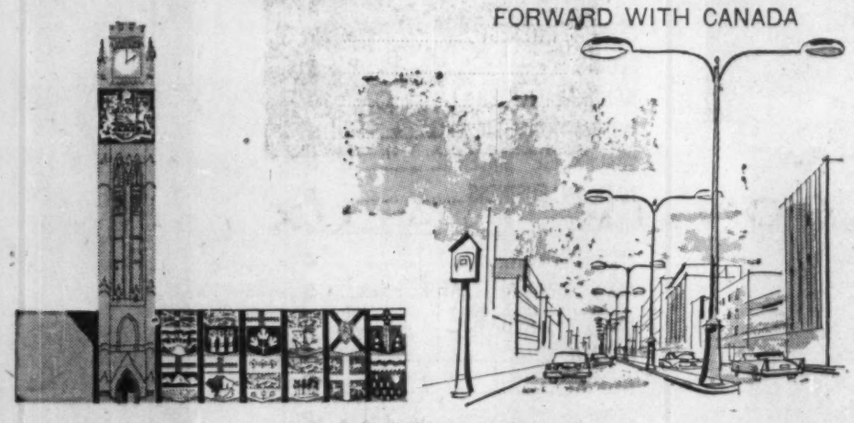
Clipper Cargo Department, Pan American, 91 Yonge St., Toronto.
Gentlemen:
☐ I would like a *free* analysis of my overseas distribution costs. I should like your representative to call at ..... (time) ..... (date)
☐ Please send me further information on how the new Pan Am Profit Lift can cut my shipping costs.

NAME.....
FIRM.....
ADDRESS.....
.....

*Trade-Mark Registered

PAN AM CLIPPER CARGO

FORWARD WITH CANADA



Blueprinting The Future...

"You'll find them at the intersection of 'Eleventh and Elm' in any of a thousand little towns . . . or strung across the concrete canyons of a hundred hustling cities.

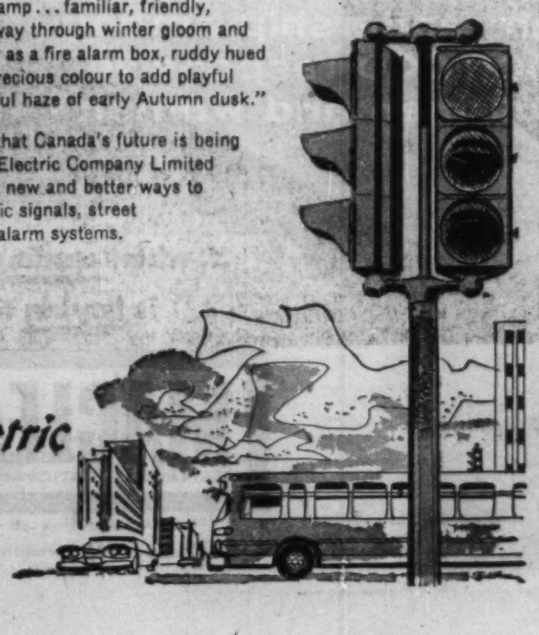
You'll find them sharing the sedate seclusion of a small suburban sidestreet . . . or standing, shadowed by a towering tenement, a movie theatre, a school, a hardware store . . .

You'll stop—or go—or wait, as they direct; their red and green and amber eyes gentling you through a moiling maze of taxis, trucks, and public transport; of pedestrians and private cars.

Their shapes may vary, too—these automated sentries which secure our daily safety.

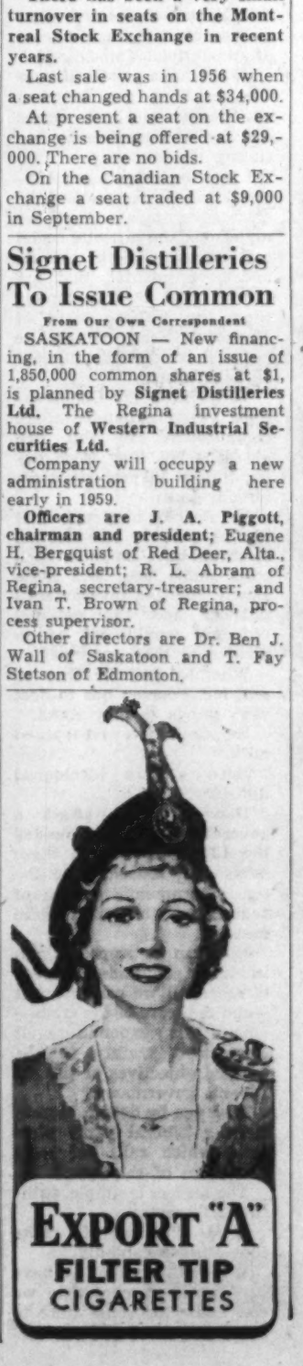
You'll see them as a street lamp . . . familiar, friendly, comforting . . . guiding your way through winter gloom and fragrant summer night . . . or as a fire alarm box, ruddy hued and cheerful . . . a patch of precious colour to add playful contrast to the graying, wistful haze of early Autumn dusk."

In keeping with their belief that Canada's future is being shaped today, the Northern Electric Company Limited is continuously searching for new and better ways to bring you more efficient traffic signals, street lighting equipment, and fire alarm systems.



Northern Electric
SERVES YOU BEST

6438-7



EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES

ERNEST J. SMITH AND DENNIS H. CARTER
ANNOUNCE THE FORMATION OF A PARTNERSHIP

SMITH CARTER SEARLE ASSOCIATES

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
WINNIPEG AND BRANDON, MANITOBA

IAN M. BROWN, RESIDENT PARTNER, BRANDON

PARTNERS: ERNEST J. SMITH, M. ARCH., M.R.A.I.C.
DENNIS H. CARTER, B. ARCH., M.R.A.I.C.
JAMES E. SEARLE, B. ARCH., M.R.A.I.C.
IAN M. BROWN, B. ARCH., M.R.A.I.C.

ASSOCIATES: KENNETH W. C. BACON, A.R.I.B.A., M.R.A.I.C.
GEORGE H. CURRIE, B.Sc., M.E., P.ENG., M.E.I.C.
JOHN H. DUNCAN, B. ARCH., M.R.A.I.C.
ROBERT J. GRAHAM, B. ARCH., M.R.A.I.C.
ROBERT O. HARWOOD, B. ARCH., M.R.A.I.C.
KENNETH F. HURST, B. ARCH., M.R.A.I.C.
HANS J. SCHULZ, DIPL. ING. (ARCH.), M.R.A.I.C.

NEW SHOP
From Our Own Correspondent

HALIFAX — A $200,000 CNR diesel repair shop under construction at Fairview, Halifax county, will be completed next month. The repair shop will be able to handle 10 diesel units at one time, and will be equipped with the most up-to-date facilities.

FOR MEN *a distinctive gift*

FEATHERWEIGHT
Jackets of English 'Viyella'
for all year wear

• The perfect leisure wear jacket for town or country. Be cool, properly dressed and comfortable in summer's heat or warm winter rooms. World famous English 'Viyella'. Styled and hand crafted by STERLING, artisans wise in the ways of tailoring light weight jackets. Available in plain shades, fancies, tartans and stripes. **$49.50**

Tailored Exclusively by **STERLING of CANADA**

Featured at these fine shops

MARITIMES

CHARLOTTETOWN
HENDERSON & CUDMORE
HOOLEY'S MEN'S WEAR
MONCTON
J. D. CREAGHAN CO. LTD.
TRURO
MONTGOMERY BROS.
YARMOUTH
COOK & CHURCHILL

QUEBEC

CHICOUTIMI
GAGNON & FRERE
MONTREAL
HOLT, RENFREW CO. LTD.
T. EATON CO. LIMITED
ROBT. SIMPSON CO. LTD.
JAS. A. OGILVY'S LTD.
HENRY MORGAN & CO. LTD.
NOEL KERR LTD.
THREE RIVERS
JEAN PAUL DIAMOND
JONQUIERE
ROLAND DESBIENS
QUEBEC
ALBERT ROUILLARD

ONTARIO

BARRIE
STEPHEN'S MEN'S WEAR
BELLEVILLE
MEAGHER'S MEN'S WEAR
WALKER MEN'S WEAR
DON STANTON MEN'S WEAR
BRACEBRIDGE
REID'S SPORTSWEAR
BRANTFORD
ART PERCY LIMITED
FRED ACKERS MEN'S WEAR
WM. BROWN & SON LTD.
GRAFTON & CO. LTD.
COLLINGWOOD
HEWSON MEN'S WEAR
EXETER
GOULD & JOEY
GALT
ADAM WILSON MEN'S WEAR LTD.
HAMILTON
THE T. EATON CO. LTD.
(Men's Sportswear Department)
SOLLY'S MEN'S SHOP
JOHN BIRCH
JOHN OSBALDESTON MEN'S WEAR
PATON'S MEN'S SHOP
HENRY MORGAN & CO. LTD.
GRAFTON & CO. LTD.
BILL NEWMAN'S CLOTHES SHOP
PRESTON SALTER MEN'S WEAR
CHUCK MATCHEN MEN'S SHOP
HANOVER
WINKLER BROS. MEN'S WEAR
HUNTSVILLE
HARPER MEN'S WEAR
HUNTSVILLE TRADING CO.
KITCHENER
GRAFTON & CO. LTD.
WASHBURN MEN'S WEAR
LEAMINGTON
AL LAW MEN'S SHOP
LONDON
SCOTT'S OF LONDON
BOUGHNER'S LTD.
GRAFTON & CO. LTD.
LEN HARDY LIMITED
HOLT-POWELL LTD.
MIDLAND
LIVINGSTON'S MEN'S WEAR
TED LOUNSBURY
NIAGARA FALLS
SULLION MEN'S WEAR
ORILLIA
VARLEY MEN'S WEAR
OSHAWA
KINLOCH'S LTD.
JOHNSTON'S MEN'S WEAR
BLACK'S MEN'S WEAR
OTTAWA
CHAS. OGILVY LTD.
L. J. FRASER LTD.
A. J. FREIMAN LTD.
SHAFFER'S LTD.
HENRY MORGAN & CO. LTD.
OWEN SOUND
BILL GARDHOUSE MEN'S WEAR
GRAFTON & CO. LTD.
PARRY SOUND
CLARES SPORTSWEAR
PORT ARTHUR
McNULTY'S LIMITED
PORT CARLING
TAM O'SHANTER CLOTHES SHOP
PORT COLBORNE
HEATH'S MEN'S WEAR
PRESCOTT
ANDEL'S CUSTOM TAILORS
SARNIA
CLAYTON THOMSON LTD.
KNOLLS MEN'S WEAR
SCOTT'S OF SARNIA
ST. CATHARINES
BISSONNETTE JOY & COMPANY
JACK DEMPSEY CLOTHES SHOP
STEPHEN-HOWARD CO. LTD.
STRATFORD
PROUT & LAMONT
GORDON MEN'S WEAR
GRAFTON & CO. LTD.
SUDBURY
MARTIN MEN'S WEAR
T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TRENTON
VIC AUGER MEN'S WEAR
TORONTO
DOC JONES MEN'S WEAR
ELY LIMITED
STRATHMORE CLOTHES LTD.
CLOTHES BY JACK STANLEY
FRANK FLANAGAN
MAXWELL MEN'S SHOP
HENRY MORGAN & CO. LTD.
WARREN-EVANS MEN'S WEAR
PHILLIP'S MEN'S WEAR
LES MARSHALL LTD.
PERRY'S MEN'S WEAR
T. EATON CO. LIMITED
HOLT, RENFREW & CO. LTD.
WELLAND
BLAKE'S MEN'S WEAR
WINDSOR
CHUCK HOLMES CUSTOM CLOTHES
ED LAIRD MEN'S WEAR
LEN KANE LTD.
LIDDY'S MEN'S WEAR
LYLE'S CAMPUS SHOP
OMER E. JANISSE
STUART CLOTHES LTD.
TAM O'SHANTER CLOTHES SHOP
TENO'S MEN'S WEAR
ESQUIRE MEN'S SHOP
WOODSTOCK
REG. HALL LTD.
GRAFTON & CO. LTD.

WESTERN CANADA

BANFF
BRITISH WOOLLEN SHOP
CALGARY
THE BROTHERS MEN'S WEAR
EDMONTON
KEN BIGHAM LTD.
HUDSON'S BAY CO.
GREEN'S LTD.
HENRY SINGER LTD.
REGINA
BARBER'S MAN'S SHOP
LETHBRIDGE
T. EATON CO. LIMITED
SASKATOON
DORN'S LIMITED
COLLEGE SHOP LTD.
VANCOUVER
HUDSON'S BAY CO.
CLARKES MEN'S WEAR
VICTORIA
GEO. STRAITH LTD.
WINNIPEG
LONG'S HAT SHOP
HUDSON'S BAY CO.

Bruce Hutchison Writes

Our National Crisis Mike Pearson's, Too

And crisis certainly isn't too strong a word when you look at the financial facts . . .

By BRUCE HUTCHISON

CANADIANS' eyes are rightly focused on Mr. Diefenbaker, but we should not overlook Mr. Pearson's latest activities.

For no matter what the rules of protocol may say, the opposition leader is the second most important man in our politics, the alternative prime minister in a system distinguished from the enemy's system basically because it does offer alternatives without revolution.

Mr. Pearson has been busy recently not only making speeches, but evidently collecting his thoughts and revising his earlier assumptions.

Mr. Diefenbaker has been doing the same thing.

If you will read between the lines of these statesmen's speeches you will see that both are engaged in an identical inward process.

They are learning from their mistakes and, from a confusion of ideas now obsolete, are trying to work out a coherent approach to a new situation.

Though politicians are bound by the ethics of their profession never to admit an error publicly, Canadian politics, on both sides, are in the middle of a deep, agonizing reappraisal.

After the euphoria of two elections within a year come the sober second thoughts, the spiritual hang-over.

The changes in Mr. Diefenbaker's thinking will be seen from day to day in his official acts.

However smoothly the corners are turned they cannot be disguised.

Since Mr. Pearson does not have to act, but only to discuss action, the changes in his thinking will be more difficult to follow.

Yet they should be followed with care, first, because he is the alternative prime minister and, second, because his criticism, for better or worse, must powerfully affect the government's acts.

An opposition is without constitutional power.

It is not without psychological power.

Our whole system depends upon the give and take between government and opposition and any government invariably takes more from the opposition, in the way of ideas, than it admits.

Examining the mind of Mr. Pearson from the external evidence of his speeches — the mind newly revised by events — you see at once that he faces peculiar difficulties, some of his, some of others' making.

Difficulties of party reorganization, as one gathers from the press, chiefly concerned the recent meeting of the high Liberal brass but they are of small consequence.

The real difficulties that only Mr. Pearson can solve are of two sorts.

On the one hand, they are immediate, practical and political; on the other, historical, ideological and abstract.

In practical politics Mr. Pearson's task may seem easy.

It is easy, I mean, to criticize a government which, like all governments, is in a tightening jam.

But the public will expect more than a sniper's criticism from Mr. Pearson.

It will expect an alternative policy, or at least the broad outlines of a policy.

On only one major domestic question has Mr. Pearson outlined a policy.

He stands for freer international trade. That is a respectable, understandable position, whether you agree with it or not, but it does not touch the larger crisis now facing us.

Crisis is certainly not too strong a word:

• **When the federal government is borrowing** $108 million a month to pay its deficits.

• **When monetary inflation** is thereby combined with the physical inflation of the wage-price spiral.

• **When interest rates** are rising sharply toward an intolerable point.

• **When newly sold government bonds** are falling.

• When the investing public has resisted those bonds through lack of confidence in the value of money.

• **And finally when the grim paradox** of rising prices and unemployment continues its inexorable march.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

If Mr. Pearson will propose that Canada sober up after its binge instead of taking another little inflationary drink, he will have a true alternative to existing policy . . .

In due course we shall see what the government intends to do about the crisis.

What would Mr. Pearson do in the government's place?

Here he encounters the ideological difficulty.

The condition disclosed by the government's financial problem and the growing distortions of the economy is too complex to be discussed in this space.

But its origins are clear enough and, ideologically, they are Liberal origins.

Briefly, we have arrived at this situation today because as a community we have tried to do—on both public and private fronts—more than we possibly could with our available means.

(The temporary surplus of goods does not alter but confirms that fact. They are unsalable because we and other nations can't mesh the gears of an overloaded machine.)

So we have plastered over the resulting gap between our desires and our means and fooled ourselves by inflating the currency.

I say the origins are Liberal since it was under Liberal governments that we undertook the gigantic social commitments, both private and governmental, that are now so hard to fulfill, among them the welfare state of Mackenzie King, a complete reversal, incidentally, of classic Liberalism.

To be sure, the Conservatives vastly expanded those commitments to win two elections but they were expanding a Liberal structure already built.

Mr. Pearson may reply that had he won the last election he would have expanded such costs much less, and more slowly, that the government's finances and the national economy would not be so bloated as they are today.

Whether that be true or not, Mr. Pearson has to deal with things as they stand.

He can't live on spilled milk.

Hence his ideological difficulty.

How is he to attack a government which expanded the Liberal policy in these fields and, indeed, stole the old government's clothes of radicalism while it was in bathing?

How can he propose a halt in higher government expenditure until we can afford it —the real core of the crisis— when this expenditure is devoted mainly to the boasted objectives of the old Liberal government?

How can he detach himself from a Liberal party platform which calls for more and more of the same?

The answer is simple, painful and necessary.

If Mr. Pearson will make that answer candidly.

If he will say that we have just bitten off more than we can chew for some time to come and must put our disordered finances in order as soon as possible.

If he will argue that the real victims of disorder are not a few big corporations but the many little people.

In short, if he will propose that the nation sober up after its binge instead of taking another little inflationary drink.

Then he will have a true alternative to existing policy.

What, his political managers may ask, is the use of taking those risks?

Why antagonize the great pressure groups of business, labor, farmers, old age pensioners, provinces, municipalities and the others that want to eat their cake and have it, too?

Above all, why appear less "liberal" (whatever that word means now-a-days) than the government?

Why allow himself to be shoved, apparently, to the right of the Conservatives when liberalism must always stand to the left?

Why take any positive risks at all when it is so easy to live on negative criticism and let the government stew in its own juice?

That, no doubt, will be the advice of the professional politician and at another time it might be reasonably good advice.

At this time I submit that the nation deserves something better from Mr. Pearson, who is not a professional politician by instinct or training.

Now, I am not attempting here to make any judgment between the two national parties, believing, as I have often said in print, that the record of both since our current trouble began a couple of years ago has been lamentable.

Also, I fully realize that the government is firmly in office and likely to be there for a long time to come.

Just the same, I hold that it would be good for the country, for the government and for the opposition if the actual problem before us were clarified by an honest debate instead of the customary straddle and fluff of politics.

If Mr. Diefenbaker is as wise as I take him to be, he may not enjoy debate of this sort but he will privately welcome it.

He will welcome any pressure, from any side, which educates the public in the true facts and strengthens his hand in the task immediately before him.

The first priority in his task is to re-organize and consolidate the government's finances, re-establish confidence in money and stop the present drift toward a much worse situation.

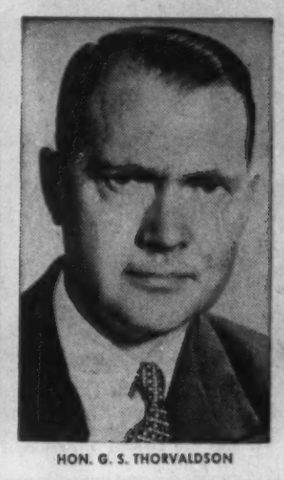
Until there is order, or at least the assurance of future order, in the national budget there will be none in the national economy.

And in establishing order, in revising his own assumptions, Mr. Diefenbaker will need all the help he can get from any quarter.

ANNOUNCEMENT

CAE APPOINTMENTS IN WEST

T. N. BEAUPRÉ



HON. G. S. THORVALDSON

PETER D. CURY

The appointment of three new Directors to the Board of Canadian Aviation Electronics Ltd. has been announced. Mr. Beaupré is President of Columbia Cellulose Company Limited of Vancouver, and was formerly Assistant Deputy Minister in the Department of Defence Production. Senator Thorvaldson of Winnipeg is Senior partner of the firm of Thorvaldson, Eggertson, Bastin, Stringer, Saunders & Mauro, and is Chairman of the Board of Western Gypsum Products Ltd., and Canada Premier Life Insurance Company. Mr. Cury, also a resident of Winnipeg, is president of Peter D. Cury & Company Ltd., Vice-President and Director of Sovereign Life Assurance Company and a Director of Investors Syndicate of Canada Limited. CAE with its headquarters in Montreal, has plants in Winnipeg and Vancouver.

During this past year...

Maclean's has published at least 4 original articles on each of these 18 categories.

	Approximate Percent of Total Number of Articles
GENERAL INTEREST	19%
SPORTS	5%
NATIONAL POLITICS	10%
INTERNATIONAL POLITICS	3%
"BACKSTAGE" MATERIAL	8%
NATIONAL BUSINESS	2%
HUMOUR	4%
ENTERTAINMENT	4%
ART • DRAMA • LITERATURE	3%
HEALTH • MEDICINE	3%
SCIENCE	1%
HISTORY	2%
TRAVEL	2%
OPINION ARTICLES	17%
PERSONALITY STORIES	3%
FICTION	4%
SPECIAL "ALBUMS"	2%
"PREVIEW" MATERIAL	8%

This balanced editorial content
creates for advertisers high readership among 2,000,000 responsive adult men and women

... where reading time is buying time

MACLEAN'S
CANADA'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE

A MACLEAN-HUNTER PUBLICATION

PUBLISHING OFFICES: 481 University Ave., Toronto • Vancouver • Montreal • New York • London, England • U.S.A. West coast rep.: Duncan A. Scott & C[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENT

NATIONAL TRUST APPOINTMENT

P. T. MOLSON

National Trust Company Limited announces the election of Mr. P. T. Molson Assistant General Manager and Assistant to its Board of Directors. Mr. Molson is Secretary of Molson's Brewery Limited.

Jefferson Lake Loss in 9 Mos.

Loss of $401,426 was reported by **Jefferson Lake Petrochemicals of Canada** in first nine months of 1958. President E. H. Walet, Jr., states that drilling costs, geophysical work, and lease rentals make up $209,153 of this total.

Production of sulphur at the Peace River plant continued during the period. No shipments were made as consumer inventories remained high and rail facilities to the plant were not completed until October.

MacNab's Portfolio

A Managed Investment Account

Invested in 1944 ..... $10,000

Account latest valuation $38,382

'Correction Overdue'

The recent sharp decline in stock market prices was obviously long overdue, MacNab's manager says.

It brought a slight decline in the mid-November value of the portfolio compared with a month earlier.

Recent changes in the account's holdings resulted in a reduction of $5 in MacNab's indicated annual income.

Here is the manager's report:

A valuation of the account at Nov. 14 indicates a total valuation of $38,381.78, compared with $38,407.18 a month earlier. On these respective dates the Toronto Stock Exchange averages were 507.79 and 500.08.

At Dec. 2, the Dow Jones industrial average closed at 558.57 after a rather sharp decline of 22.9 points from its record high of 572.05 Nov. 18. A corrective reaction of some proportions was obviously long overdue and had a sympathetic reaction on Canadian stock prices.

During the month under review, I sold for your account 20 **British Columbia Power Corp.** common at $40 and 100 **Sick's Breweries** 6% Preferred at $5, and reinvested the proceeds in an additional 15 shares **Bank of Montreal**, and 20 shares **Falconbridge Nickel**, which increased your holdings in these two stocks to 45 Bank of Montreal and 50 Falconbridge Nickel.

During the month **Trans-Canada Pipe Lines** units were traded ex-stock. You now hold $300 Trans-Canada Pipe Lines 5½% debentures and 21 shares of common stock.

Your indicated annual income has thus been reduced by $5 per annum to $1,695.55.

No investment income was received during the month.

	Common Stocks	—Per Share— Cost $	Mkt. $
40	Abitibi	25.00	27
50	B-A Oil	40.45	40¼
50	B. C. Power	35.79	38¼
70	B. C. Tele., ord.	35.67	42½
45	Bank of Montreal	49.95	53¾
100	CPR	23.85	28¾
60	Cons. Mng. & Smelt.	20.00	22½
100	Dist. Corp.-Seag.	28.47	33⅛
50	Falconbridge Nickel	25.25	30
60	Internat. Utilities	21.50	29¾
20	Noranda Mines	34.44	54¾
70	Powell River	31.13	39¼
150	A. V. Roe Canada	16.70	13
100	Sicks' Breweries	24.75	31
90	H. Walker-G. & W. (new)	17.50	34
21	Trans-Can. Shares	13.99	27
	Preferred Stock		
40	Alum. Co. of Can. 4½% 2nd pfd.	51.25	45½
	Corporate Bond		
$2000	Loblaw Groc., 6% '77	100.00	102
$300	Trans-Can. Debents.	100.00	91
	SUMMARY		
	Market value		$38,366.25
	Cash		15.53
	Total value		$38,381.78
	Original amount invested		10,000.00
	Capital gain		$28,381.78
	% Capital gain		283.81
	Prosp. annual income		$1,695.00
	% Yield on original investment		16.95
	% Yield on market value		4.42

ANNOUNCEMENT

J. S. GAIRDNER H. V. SHAW

The announcement is made by Mr. J. A. Gairdner, Chairman of the Board of Gairdner & Company Limited, of the election of Mr. J. S. Gairdner, as President. Mr. J. S. Gairdner was previously Executive Vice-President. Mr. H. V. Shaw, General Sales Manager, has been elected a Vice-President.

Chib. Jaculet Resumes Work Open Copper Mine

Idled since Dec., 1957, as the result of low copper prices, **Chibougamau Jaculet** plans immediate resumption of underground work, R. P. Mills, president, says.

Plans call for mining of irregular lenses in the No. 2 zone to determine ore habit. Stope preparation will be undertaken on completion of a raise from the 300-ft. level to surface.

The work will be done under the operating agreement with **Copper Rand** which will advance the funds and mine on a cost plus 15% when the mine is in production.

LABOR ROUNDUP

Union 'After' Gold Again, And Attack Looks Powerful

By RAY MAGLADRY

Organized labor is apparently ready for an assault on the cost-conscious gold mining industry.

The mines, caught in a cost-price squeeze in recent years, have been anxious to hold wage and other costs from spiralling.

Gold price has been pegged at $35 (U. S.) per oz. since mid-1930s, and premium on Canadian dollar means even less to mines in our funds. Meanwhile, costs rise.

But now labor has what it believes are powerful arguments to toss against the defence:

- **Federal cost-aid** to gold mines has been hiked 25% this year — and unions argue the mines should pass on some of this aid in wage increases.
- **Success in trimming costs** and other factors have caused improvements in earnings of several producers recently.

Big union in gold mining is Steelworkers.

Negotiations have been under way between the union and two of the bigger mines in northern Ontario: **McIntyre Porcupine** and **Hollinger Consolidated.**

Majority conciliation board reports have given union's case a boost.

The reports recommend a 20c an hour pay boost across-the-board in both cases, two-year contracts from expiry dates, reduction in work week from 44 to 42 hours and 40-hours week later, dues checkoff.

Negotiations at both McIntyre and Hollinger have been dragging for about a year.

* * *

Hair-breadth settlement at last minute has highlighted labor scene in Sarnia's Chemical Valley.

After negotiations broke down with **Dow Chemical**, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union served shutdown notice. The plant was partially closed when an agreement was finally reached.

It ended a serious threat to supplies of products like caustic soda, chlorine, ethylene glycol, ammonia, among others.

Agreement calls for $70 settlement pay, 5% wage hike in first year and 4% next year of agreement that runs from this fall to October, 1960.

Several fringe benefits were also increased.

The Dow settlement could affect two other contracts being negotiated.

At **Polymer Corp.**, conciliation board has had hearings while union-management talks are getting under way at **Fiberglas.**

At the latter, present contract expires Dec. 17. This is the plant that experienced a 72-day strike three years ago.

* * *

Building trade unions in Saskatchewan are protesting work conditions, as well as wages, on the South Saskatchewan project (FP, Nov. 15).

Complaints are specified in a brief of the Building Trades Councils to the provincial government.

Wage rates are up to $1 hour below prevailing rates in areas from which the bulk of labor is drawn for the big project, the unions argue.

The brief swipes at federal labor laws — they govern the dam project — as "inferior" to those of Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan is understood to be trying to obtain jurisdiction in all labor matters on the project.

But Ottawa wants to retain wages under federal law.

* * *

Boost for Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in B. C. with reopening of the Britannia Beach copper operation of **Howe Sound Co.**

Mine-Mill has signed a two-year contract covering the 350 men that will be employed by the mine which had shut down last February because of low copper prices.

The contract calls for an unchanged $1.67 hour base pay for the first year, a 5c hour increase for the second year.

But miners will work a 44-hour week, compared with 40 hours previously.

* * *

Labor talks at mid-week — affecting 40,000 Ontario workers — were getting nowhere.

General Motors-Auto Workers Union negotiations at tense stage with parties apparently far apart.

UAW is armed with strike vote from 15,000-membership at GM plants.

Some 10,000 **Ontario Hydro** workers likely will be given chance for a strike vote.

Talks between the commission and the Ontario Hydro Employees Union are stalled and union plans to poll its membership.

Talks between **International Nickel** and Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, renewed by Ontario government, have collapsed with no results.

Inco's 15,000 workers have been on strike for over 10 weeks.

Dow Canada May Get Some Russ Benzene

Some of **Dow Chemical Co.'s** recent 27 million gal. purchase of benzene from Russia may come to the company's subsidiary—**Dow Chemical of Canada,** Sarnia.

The fast-expanding Canadian chemical firm has had to import substantial benzene supplies over the last several years, because of inadequate domestic supplies.

Price is believed to have been a consideration at times.

Dow Canada uses the benzene in manufacture of styrene. This in turn is processed into plastics and synthetic rubber.

In the first half of this year, for instance, 1,440,320 gal. were imported by Canada at a cost of $525,684; virtually all from U. S.

In 1957, total imports of 2,200,986 gal. came from the Netherlands.

Another Dow Chemical subsidiary operates in that country. It is this subsidiary which has made the recent agreement with the Soviet government.

Major Canadian producers of benzene are the basic steel producers — particularly the big **Steel Co. of Canada** at Hamilton —and more recently **Canadian Oil Cos.** at its Sarnia oil refinery.

Major domestic consumer is **Polymer Corp.** — Canada's crown-owned synthetic rubber producer at Sarnia.

The Russian benzene is being purchased by Dow's Dutch subsidiary at a price equivalent to 28c-29c an imp. gal.

Current Canadian price of benzene is 36c gal.

ANNOUNCEMENT

CLARE COPELAND

Frank H. Elphicke, V-P and General Manager of CKWX Radio Ltd., Vancouver, announces the appointment of Clare Copeland as General Sales Manager. Mr. Copeland has been both National Sales Manager and Retail Sales Manager of CKWX over the past six years. Previously he was in the promotion dept. at CKRC Winnipeg, a retail salesman with CJCA Edmonton and a radio station representative with All-Canada Radio and Television in Toronto and Montreal.

ANOTHER NEW DEVELOPMENT BY IRON FIREMAN

A new type of heating system with

a thermostat in every room

Why should a north room be regulated by the same thermostat that serves a room facing the sun?

Why should a whole building be overheated in an effort to make a few cold rooms comfortable?

Why should one tenant waste heat through open windows while another calls for more heat?

Why should a storeroom be kept at the same temperature as an office?

Nothing short of room-by-room temperature control can eliminate the enormous waste of fuel dollars so familiar to all building owners. Hundreds of office buildings, institutions, apartment buildings, motels and homes have proved that individualized, ultra-modern comfort heating can also cut fuel costs.

SelecTemp heating can be installed in new or existing buildings at no greater cost than a conventional steam or hot water system. If you already have a steam plant, or use district steam, you can replace bulky radiators with the marvelously compact, self-regulating SelecTemp units. It will pay you to learn more.

Send coupon below for complete information

IRON FIREMAN MANUFACTURING CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
80 Ward St., Dept. 32, Toronto, Ontario.
☐ Send SelecTemp specifications and full information.
☐ Arrange for brief demonstration of SelecTemp room unit, in actual operation, in our office.

Name .....
Firm .....
Address .....
City ..... Province .....

IRON FIREMAN.
Engineered
Heating and Cooling

$400,000,000 Government of Canada Bonds

The Bank of Canada is authorized by the Minister of Finance to receive subscriptions for a loan, to be issued for cash and offered in two maturities as follows:

4 YEAR 4% BONDS DUE JANUARY 1, 1963
ISSUE PRICE: 98.75% YIELDING ABOUT 4.34% TO MATURITY

Redeemable at the option of the holder at 98.75% on January 1, 1961 or on any subsequent interest payment date up to and including July 1, 1962, subject to three months' written notice to Bank of Canada.

Interest payable July 1 and January 1
Denominations: $1,000, $5,000, $25,000, $100,000 and $1,000,000

and

1 YEAR 3% BONDS DUE DECEMBER 15, 1959
(Non-Callable to Maturity)
ISSUE PRICE: 99.25% YIELDING ABOUT 3.77% TO MATURITY

Interest payable June 15 and December 15
Denominations: $1,000, $5,000, $25,000, $100,000 and $1,000,000

The four year bonds will mature at 100% on January 1, 1963 and will not be subject to call by the Government of Canada for redemption prior to maturity. However, they will be redeemable at the option of the holder on January 1, 1961 or on any subsequent interest payment date up to and including July 1, 1962 at 98.75% subject to three months' notice of intention to redeem being given in writing to any Agency of Bank of Canada. Such notice must be received by the Agency at least three full calendar months prior to the date of redemption specified in such notice and the relative bonds temporarily surrendered to the Agency to which notice has been given for the purpose of having an appropriate stamp placed on them to indicate they will be redeemed on the specified date and for the cancellation or removal of coupons which would have become payable subsequent to that date. Interest shall cease to accrue after the redemption date specified in the written notice.

The new 4% bonds will be dated January 1, 1959 and will bear interest from that date. The new 3% bonds will be dated December 15, 1958 and will bear interest from that date. Definitive bonds of the January 1, 1963 maturity will be available on or about January 5, 1959 and definitive bonds of the December 15, 1959 maturity will be available on or about December 15, 1958.

Subscriptions may be made to Bank of Canada, Ottawa, through any investment dealer eligible to act as a primary distributor or through any bank in Canada. An official prospectus may be obtained from any Agency of Bank of Canada.

The Minister of Finance reserves the right to accept or reject in whole or in part any subscription.

The books of the Loan will open at 5:00 p.m. E.S.T. on December 3, 1958 and will close in either maturity or both with or without notice at the discretion of the Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA, December 1, 1958.

THE
TORONTO-DOMINION BANK

opens a new branch in **THOMPSON MANITOBA**

We are pleased to announce the opening of a new Toronto-Dominion Bank in the INCO Development at Thompson, Manitoba.

We are sure this new branch will play an active part in the development of Northern Manitoba.

You are cordially invited to drop in anytime and meet the Manager and members of his staff. Whenever you are in the area—plan to visit us. Enjoy the courteous, personal service that makes your Toronto-Dominion Bank a friendly place to do business.

The Manager of this new branch, Mr. James G. James is looking forward to meeting you personally. Mr. James has 29 years of practical banking experience and is well qualified to give you sound advice and assistance with any or all of your banking problems.

Along with every member of his staff he is eager to prove that at The Toronto-Dominion you'll meet the "nicest people in banking".

THE TORONTO-DOMINION BANK
THE BANK THAT LOOKS AHEAD
H-4767

HERE'S WHY...

...IT'S 3-WAYS EASIER TO MOVE INTO TORONTO'S KEY-LOCATION OFFICE BUILDING

- We save you time and trouble by arranging all details and estimates of your move with a leading Toronto mover.
- We provide the services of professional office planners without cost to you.
- Also without cost, we provide personal decorator counsel from one of Toronto's foremost interior designers, with plans and colour schemes for your new office lay-out.
- Furthermore, 88/100 University Avenue is key-located in the business heart of Toronto. That is why we are now located at this address. Call or write us for detailed information:

GIBSON BROS. LIMITED
100 University Avenue, Toronto EMpire 2-1911

LET THE CANADIAN PACIFIC DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT GIVE YOU A CLEAR PICTURE OF CANADA

Are you planning to set up manufacturing or distribution facilities in Canada or to expand your present operation?

If so, you should bring the Canadian picture sharply into focus.

That's where the Canadian Pacific Department of Industrial Development comes in—we have the facts you should know—facts on plant sites, power availability, labour supply, raw material, transportation, market potential and other pertinent subjects.

This information on Canada from coast to coast is available to you. An inquiry directed to any office of the Department will bring a prompt, private reply without obligation.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Vancouver Calgary Regina Winnipeg Montreal Toronto London, Eng.

Pension Savings Plan for Individuals

Thousands of Canadians—business—professional—working men and women, are now creating for themselves a retirement pension through income tax savings.

Under Crown Trust's two flexible Trustee Pension Savings Plans for Individuals, you may make monthly or other periodical payments as you decide. These contributions together with the accumulation of income earned by the fund, will enable you on retirement to purchase an annuity best suited to your personal requirements.

The BALANCED FUND PLAN emphasizes safety and assured Income. The EQUITY FUND PLAN is aimed at a profitable participation in the future growth of Canada.

The all important factor is—your annual payments are deductible from income for tax purposes up to $2,500. or 10% of earned income whichever is the lesser.

If you are already a participant in a registered company pension plan, you may possibly increase your retirement income under certain conditions.

For full information cut out and mail to *our nearest office* the coupon below requesting our booklet "Pension Savings Plan for Individuals".

Crown Trust Company

TORONTO — MONTREAL
BRANTFORD-WINDSOR-LONDON-WINNIPEG-CALGARY-VANCOUVER

Please send me your booklet
"Pension Savings Plan for Individuals"

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY OR TOWN.....
PROVINCE.....
Please print clearly.

YOU AND THE LAW

If you were the judge, how would you have decided this real Canadian court case?

His Cows Became Ill

A river ran through Albert's farm on the outskirts of town. Albert used the flats on either side of the river to pasture his prize dairy herd.

The town's sewage plant discharged waste into the river just upstream from the farm.

The river and its banks became polluted with resultant loss to Albert.

Albert sued for an injunction against the town to prevent the pollution and for damages for his losses.

He claimed: "A number of my cows got dysentry and others aborted their young. I was unable to rent the land, sell sod or raise my cattle on the flats. My milk production dropped and I had to sell my cows as beef cattle."

The town argued: "We have the statutory right to discharge our sewage into the river. Some degree of pollution is a common and natural result, hence, by inference, we have the right to pollute the river.

"In addition, an injunction to prevent pollution would cause the town grave financial expense. It would be a burden to many to favor one."

Would you give Albert the injunction and damages?

The court found there to be a high degree of pollution.

It was satisfied that Albert's damages were a direct result. The town must compensate for his losses.

Where damages are not a complete and adequate remedy an injunction will be granted. Mere damages would not return to Albert the free use of his farm and hence the court granted him an injunction.

To be fair to the town and give it an opportunity to correct its system the court postponed the injunction a reasonable time.

Based on a decision of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

By H. T. G. ANDREWS

Copyright, 1958, The Financial Post.

These Cattle Experiments May Be Cash for Farmers

From Our Own Correspondent

SASKATOON — Experiments with cattle aimed at saving the producers money are going on at the University of Saskatchewan.

Over the winter, attempts are being made to determine the effects of shelter, bedding and similar feed rations on two types of cattle—Herefords and Charbray bull crossbreds.

Objectives:

- **To determine** the advantage of sheltering bedded yearling steers.
- **To compare** rate of gain, feed efficiency and carcass quality of each group.
- **To determine** the ability of each type to stand low fluctuating temperatures.

The findings, it is hoped, will provide a guide to producers on how to economically winter these types of cattle.

Dr. C. M. Williams, associate professor of animal husbandry at the university, carried out experiments last winter and this year is looking for new findings plus corroboration of earlier ones.

His advice after last year's tests: "If you are feeding a group of steers over the winter, better plan on bedding them. You might make $13 extra per steer by scattering around nine bales of straw per steer during the feeding period."

His observations were made after six groups of six Hereford yearling steers were fed throughout the winter under all possible combinations of bedding, and no bedding, along with no shelter as against shelter of straw sheds and board fences.

"Bedded steers gained half a pound more per day with a saving of 25% in feed," Dr. Williams says. "Shelter gave an advantage of about one third of a pound per day in rate of gain, at a saving of 15% in feed."

He also said steers in bedded lots reached a market finish two weeks before the steers in lots with no bedding.

B.C. Farmers Seek Labor Strike Laws

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA—They're worried about strikes even down on the farm these days.

British Columbia fruit growers want compulsory arbitration of all farm labor disputes involving perishable agricultural products.

The demand was made in a resolution submitted to the annual meeting of the British Columbia Federation of Agriculture.

More than 200 farmers representing every branch of the industry were told by the fruit growers that labor tie-ups during the harvesting and processing seasons can cause disastrous losses.

The resolution follows several harvest-time disputes this year which threatened to halt operations. No major damage was done as pay disputes were settled quickly by worried growers.

The growers argued at the convention that they should be protected by provincial legislation making arbitration of disputes by a B. C. Supreme Court judge compulsory.

The convention also pressed for federal government action to end dumping of U. S. farm products in the province.

Several soft fruit associations complained their sales are being affected seriously by U. S. dumping.

Consult:

COOPER APPRAISALS LIMITED

Appraisers of
BUILDINGS
MACHINERY
EQUIPMENT

696 Yonge Street
TORONTO, ONTARIO
Telephone WA 4-8761

Years of Experience from Coast to Coast

U. S. Citizens Must File Tax Returns

Citizens of the U. S. working in Canada or abroad have been reminded of a new ruling that they must file U. S. federal income tax returns for 1958—**even though their income earned outside the U. S. may be exempt from tax.**

Form 2555 will have to be submitted for the first time in the 1959 filing period, by those claiming that income earned abroad is tax-exempt.

But there is no change in rules providing for exemption of income earned in foreign countries by U. S. citizens.

If a U. S. citizen is a bona fide resident of a foreign country for a full taxable year, all income he receives for personal services performed abroad is exempt.

Or, if a U. S. citizen is present in foreign countries for 17 out of 18 consecutive months, the first $20,000 of income received for personal services performed abroad is exempt.

Not ordinarily exempt, whether derived from foreign sources or not, are dividends, interest, capital gains and gambling gains.

A supply of the new form 2555 will be available after Jan. 1 at the U. S. Consulate General, 360 University Ave., Toronto.

Helter Skelter Investing vs. Planned Portfolio

Investors seem to divide into two categories.

The first and largest group gradually acquire a collection of stocks, bonds and other investments in a haphazard and unrelated manner. They are often over-specialized in certain industries, and entirely ignore others which may have better long-term prospects.

Those in the second group seek to achieve a balance in their investment policy between the ultra conservative and the overly speculative. They aim for the safety of intelligent diversification and a good over-all income. Such a policy provides a bonus of better-than-average chances for healthy appreciation.

If you are intending to enter the second category *some day*, the time to do it is *now*. Our Research Department will provide an up-to-the-minute and impartial analysis of your holdings, with suggestions for changes and future action. Thousands of investors in every part of Canada have received this service from time to time to keep abreast of the changing financial climate. Your inquiry is invited.

Member The Investment Dealers' Association of Canada
All Major Canadian Stock Exchanges

Gairdner & Company Limited
320 Bay Street, Toronto
EMpire 6-6833
Montreal Kingston Quebec Calgary Vancouver
Hamilton Kitchener London Edmonton Winnipeg
New York

Food Competition Hotter in West: A & P in Calgary

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY — Retail food competition likely will get hotter in Alberta.

Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. — world's largest grocery chain — is making its first move into the Calgary market.

A & P plans:

Opening of its first store in Calgary next year. Three more locations will follow.

Other Alberta cities have been earmarked for new stores.

In Calgary, the A & P move comes on the heels of new stores opened this year by **Dominion Stores** and **Loblaws.**

The **Farmers & Merchants Trust Co.** is to build the stores for A & P, then lease them to the food chain. **A. Dale & Associates** are architects for the first Calgary store.

A $10,000 man saves his company $1,000 a year with the new Dictaphone Time-Master. That's a fact.

It's a fact proven in thousands of offices. The TIME-MASTER dictating machine not only cuts the wasteful shorthand step, it also saves *executive* time by making dictation *effortless.*

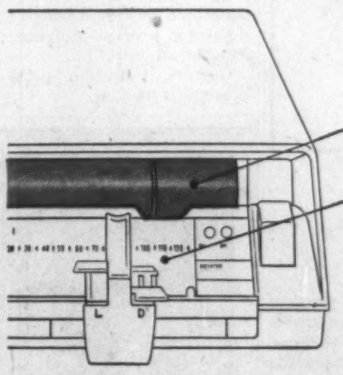
You don't have to turn it on . . . never even have to wait for a warm-up. For this machine is *transistor*-built—just pick up its mike and talk.

All dictating controls are under your thumb on the mike handle. What's more, TIME-MASTER's exclusive recording medium is . . .

THE REMARKABLE DICTABELT RECORD

The Dictabelt's always right in plain view—like this—and it records *visibly* so you can always easily find your place. That's another timesaver. What's more, this record can *not* be erased by accident.

Corrections? They're marked here automatically by touch-buttons on the mike, your secretary can spot them at once.



THE NEW DICTAPHONE TIME-MASTER

MORE THAN A DICTATING MACHINE—A MONEYSAVING INVESTMENT

Clip this coupon for information dividends

Dictaphone Corporation, Ltd., 204 Eglinton Ave. East, Toronto 12. Service available around the world. In U.S.A. write Dictaphone Corporation, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y. In England, Dictaphone Corporation Ltd., 17-19 Stratford Place, London W.1.

Dictaphone Corporation, Ltd., Dept. J-3227A
204 Eglinton Ave. East,
Toronto 12, Ontario

☐ I would like to try the *all new* Dictaphone TIME-MASTER dictating machine without obligation.

☐ I would like to have a copy of your free booklet "Writing Out Loud" with its helpful hints to dictators and also a copy of your free booklet "Letter Perfect" for my secretary.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ PROV._____

Dictaphone, Time-Master and Dictabelt are registered trade-marks of Dictaphone Corp.

ANNOUNCEMENT

STANDARD TELEPHONES & CABLES APPOINTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

WENDELL F. WHITE

Standard Telephones & Cables Mfg. Co. (Canada) Ltd., announce the appointment of Wendell F. White, B. Comm., C.A., as Comptroller and Secretary of the Company. Mr. White is a graduate of McGill University and a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Quebec. He brings to International Telephone & Telegraph's Canadian associate a broad practical knowledge of multi-company affairs.

Beer Ads: What Market Survey Told

Jubilee Brewery, Toronto, recently participated in a market survey.

A sample of 800 in Ontario was asked with what it associated the name Jubilee.

Some 13% correctly associated it with beer.

Among those who answered correctly, 68% described Jubilee beer as a U. S. product despite the fact that it has always been advertised as a Canadian product.

However, due to Ontario law, the product advertising has only appeared in U. S. publications and TV programs.

Carling Bids for Exports, Links With Brewery in U. K.

With an eye on the European Common Market, another brewery in Canada is planning to operate closely with a brewery in the U. K.

Carling Breweries Ltd., a subsidiary of **Canadian Breweries Ltd.,** has reached an agreement with **Hope & Anchor Breweries Ltd.,** Sheffield, Eng., which, subject to shareholder approval, means:

- Carling Breweries will produce and sell Hope & Anchor Jubilee stout in Canada.
- Hope & Anchor will produce and sell Carling's Black Label lager in the U. K.

Canadian Breweries will issue 38,724 common shares in exchange for 324,556 ordinary shares of Hope & Anchor.

Both shares, at the date of agreement, had the same aggregate market value.

Both companies will appoint two directors from the other company.

In the agreement it is stated that the companies involved will seek to advance each other's interests in both Canada and the U. K. and particularly in the European Common Market.

As a result of the agreement, Hope & Anchor is closing down its Canadian operation, **Jubilee Brewery Ltd.,** Toronto, and withdrawing Jubilee ale from the Canadian market.

Jubilee Brewery has been selling Jubilee ale and stout throughout Ontario since 1953.

Production has been carried out by **O'Keefe's** (also a subsidiary of Canadian Breweries).

Jubilee ale has had a better sales record than Jubilee stout. The stout, however, has been less in competition with Canadian Breweries' products.

(Similarly, Black Label lager will not be in competition with Hope & Anchor's products in the U. K.)

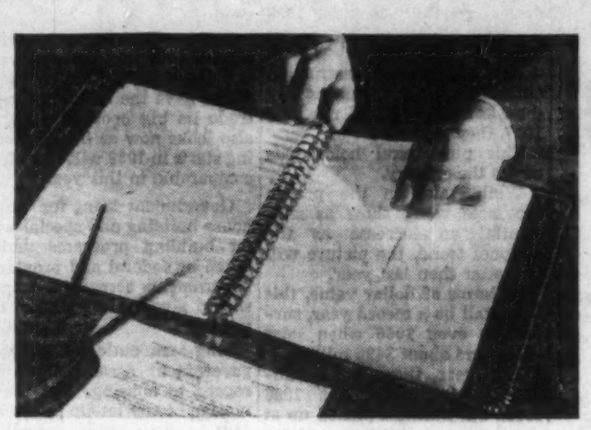
Canadian Breweries is the second brewery to link with a U. K. producer.

Last September, **John Labatt Ltd.,** agreed with **Ind Coope Ltd.,** the largest brewing concern in the U. K., to exchange information on technical, production, administrative and marketing matters.

Labatt's president, J. H. Moore, joined the board of Ind Coope, whose managing director, D. W. Pritchard, has been appointed a director of Labatt.

Both companies in this agreement are continuing to sell their own products and no financial connection has been established. However, mutual assistance is planned in research and development and in reaching export markets.

"Make it easy for customers to use your catalogue... in a modern Multi-O-Ring Binder"



It's so easy to keep your catalogue up to the minute with a Mult-O-Ring binder. Press, and rings open for insertion or removal of material . . . press and the pages are locked securely in position.

Pages of any weight lie perfectly flat. No expensive mountings for photos, copy, or prints are necessary. Multiple flat metal rings give unmatched sturdiness and durability . . . and Mult-O hard or soft covers come in a wide range of appealing colours.

It will pay you to check on Wire-O or Mechano Binding units too, for permanent binding at low cost. Write or call us for full information on any binding problem.

GAGE Bindings

DIVISION OF W. J. GAGE LIMITED

Box 550 Scarborough, Ontario

Molson's Deal with Sicks' Peps Beer Battle in West

MONTREAL (Staff)—Having secured control of **Sicks' Breweries Ltd., Molson's Brewery Ltd.** now is planning its national marketing and production setup.

Questions still to be answered:

- **When, and how, will Molson's move to produce its brands in the West**—with Sicks' facilities—in order to market them on a local price basis? At present Molson's is premium-priced in the West.
- **To what extent will production of Sicks' brands be continued?**

It seems obvious to observers that Molson's must take advantage of its national advertising potential by selling local-priced beer in the West.

For this purpose it would use the 600,000-bbl. brewing capacity (in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia) of Sicks'. (Molson's has more than 2.1 million bbl. of capacity in Quebec and Ontario.)

Speculation along these lines results from Molson's announcement that its offer for Sicks' shares had been accepted by a substantial majority of shareholders. The Montreal company has a majority of Sicks' shares.

The offer for Sicks' was two Molson's Class A shares, two Class B and one 5½% $40 par preferred share for each four Sicks' common and/or voting trust (FP, Nov. 1).

This offer now has been extended to Jan. 7.

Molson's now joins the other two Canadian brewing giants—**Canadian Breweries** and **John Labatt Ltd.**—as a national operator, with breweries in both the East and West.

This sets the scene for what almost certainly will be a long nation-wide fight for sales.

$5 Million Record Profit For Molson's

MONTREAL (Staff)—Record sales and earnings are reported by **Molson's Brewery Ltd.** in the year ending Sept. 30, 1958.

In its annual report, company says consolidated net profit in 1957-58 was $5,166,827 ($1.72 on A and B shares after a two-for-one split) or 22% higher than $4,233,772 ($2.82 before the split).

The most recent profit is 16% above the previous record, set in 1952-53.

Company points out it reached a profit peak despite the Ontario beer strike and during a year when industry-wide sales did not reach the previous record. This means Molson's improved its market share.

Atom-Powered Soviet Plane No Mere Lab

Reports from Russia that the Soviets have been flying an atom-powered plane for six months or more struck a bitter blow at the West.

But it was no surprise to men who have been studying Soviet technical progress.

What has shaken them is that the aircraft is no flying laboratory — but the businesslike prototype of an operational military plane.

Such a plane would be immensely useful as a high-altitude look-out platform.

It could carry heavy radar equipment together with infrared detection devices that could spot the trail of an enemy rocket thousands of miles away.

Furthermore, it could remain aloft indefinitely — an airborne outpost.

One Canadian company, **Canadair Ltd.,** is bidding for orders in the development of a huge U. S. radar picket air fleet (FP, Nov. 22).

The USAF wanted atom power for this airborne detection line, but decided it couldn't chance the wait until an atom power plant was in production.

General Electric, bidding with Canadair on the picket fleet project, is reportedly rushing forward an atom power plant for aircraft.

Best guesstimated date now for flight of a U. S. A-plane: 1962.

One of a series of TILDEN TIPS

THE ALL-CANADIAN SYSTEM WITH AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Head Office: 1194 Stanley Street, Montreal

ANNOUNCEMENT

BNS APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

J. DOUGLAS GIBSON

THOMAS A. BOYLES

J. Douglas Gibson, an assistant general manager of The Bank of Nova Scotia since 1954, has been appointed General Manager, and Thomas A. Boyles, also an assistant general manager, has been appointed Deputy General Manager.

Mr. Gibson joined the bank as an economist and for many years was editor of the Bank's Monthly Review. He became a supervisor in 1942 and during the war years he was on loan to Wartime Prices and Trade Board as chief of economic research. He is chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, and a member of the Executive Council of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. For the past four years he has been the assistant general manager supervising BNS operations in Western Canada.

Mr. Boyles has had wide and varied experience and has held a number of executive posts at the bank's General Office in Toronto. He was manager of the main branch in Ottawa before becoming manager of the Toronto main office in 1952. He was appointed an assistant general manager in the fall of 1956.

Western Decalta Pushes Active Winter Program

Six exploratory wells will be drilled on **Western Decalta Petroleum Ltd.** acreage this winter and 13 wells will be drilled by other companies in the vicinity of company acreage.

Probably the most significant of company holdings is interest in 18,994 drilling reservation acres within four miles of recent **Shell-Petrol-Simonette** gas and oil discovery in Alberta.

A major oil and gas discovery has been made four miles east of Decalta acreage in this area.

Net production during third quarter was 210,000 bbl., an increase of 26,000 bbl. over previous quarter.

Production increase stems from company's development program, which has resulted in 30 wells placed in production in 1958.

Compared with first nine months of last year, net revenue shows a 2% decrease at $1,180,624.

Consolidated net income (before depreciation and depletion) amounted to $633,230 as compared with $780,610 for same period last year.

However, revenue for third quarter is up 9%.

Urge Increased Capital Cost Allowance Rates

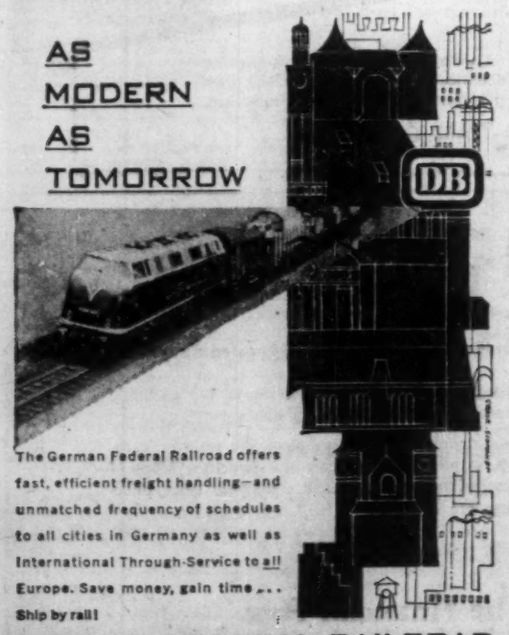
A brief urging an increase in capital cost allowance rates on contractors' moveable equipment (Class 10H) to 50% is being prepared by a construction equipment committee for submission to the minister of national revenue.

Brief points out that the change made in 1949 in the rates, ostensibly to give a higher allowance in the earlier years, was inconsistent with developments in the industry which has shown a steady trend toward greater productivity and shorter machine lifetime; with equipment becoming more and more expendable.

It quotes the case of a piece of equipment purchased in 1950 for $12,700. In five years, capital cost allowance rates would provide a reserve of $11,000. But as it would then cost the contractor $21,500 to replace the item, his capital would then be depleted by $10,500.

To carry his equipment today, a contractor needs more than double the capital he required in 1937.

AS MODERN AS TOMORROW



The German Federal Railroad offers fast, efficient freight handling—and unmatched frequency of schedules to all cities in Germany as well as International Through-Service to all Europe. Save money, gain time... Ship by rail!

GERMAN FEDERAL RAILROAD

GENERAL AGENCY FOR NORTH AMERICA • 11 W. 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 36, N.Y. • JOACHIM WENZEL, GENERAL REPRESENTATIVE

PHONE: LONGACRE 5-7545

Steels are like a family

. . . each with its own personality, its own special talents

MUCH OF YOUR KITCHENWARE is made of steel. So are the thousands of miles of railroads that criss-cross our country. And so is practically all of your automobile.

THEY'RE ALL STEEL, but that's where the similarity ends. In your kitchen, it's shining, rust-resistant stainless steel. In rails, it's carbon steel—strong and tough to endure years of hard service. And there are more than 160 kinds of automobile steels.

What makes the difference among steels? The most important influence is alloying metals—chromium, manganese, tungsten, vanadium and others.

ADDING ALLOYING METALS to molten steel changes the composition of the steel and gives it special characteristics. It's chromium, for example, that makes steel stainless. Tungsten, on the other hand, makes steel so hard that it is used in machine tools to shape 'softer' steel into things to serve you.

THE PEOPLE OF UNION CARBIDE bring ores from mines throughout the world and refine them into many different alloying metals that are vital to making more and better steel.

FREE: *Learn how ALLOYS, CARBON PRODUCTS, CHEMICALS, GASES and PLASTICS improve many things that you use. Write for 'Man-Made Miracles' booklet L-68.*

Union Carbide Canada Limited, 2221 Yonge Street, Toronto 7, Canada.

UNION CARBIDE TRADE MARK

Divisions of Union Carbide Canada Limited are: BAKELITE COMPANY — Plastics and Silicones; CARBIDE CHEMICALS COMPANY — Chemicals; ELECTRO METALLURGICAL COMPANY — Ferro-alloys, Electrodes, and Carbon Products; HAYNES ALLOYS COMPANY — Heat, Corrosion, and Wear-resistant Alloys; LINDE AIR PRODUCTS COMPANY — Industrial Gases, Welding and Cutting Apparatus; NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY — Consumer Products; VISKING COMPANY — Food Casings, and Plastic Film.

Homes, Industry In $75 Million Land Development

This Metro Toronto project covering 1,200 acres, may provide 4,000 jobs a year for five years . . .

A $75-million land development project involving 1,200 acres in the North York area of Metro Toronto will be started immediately.

Approximately 1,000 acres will be industrial, the rest residential and commercial.

The area will be bounded by Steeles Ave., on the north, Woodbridge Rd., on the west, Finch Ave., on the south and highway 400 on the east.

MILANI

Industrial land will sell at a fixed maximum price of $7,500 to $10,500 per acre.

North York offered to finance a share of the service costs for the entire area on condition that adjoining land owners get together and agree to sell the land to industry at a fixed maximum price.

As a result, **Signet Developments** was formed.

The new firm has appointed C. D. Milani, of **C. D. Milani and Associates,** and J. C. Van Huyse, of **Finley W. McLachlan Ltd.,** two of the major principals in the development, as development and management agents to sell all properties.

Milvan Enterprises Ltd., has been formed to do this.

C. D. Milani has been connected with the construction industry in Ontario for some 20 years.

He established C. D. Milani and Associates five years ago. This firm manages some 12 land development firms in Ontario. It has been very active in North York.

J. C. Van Huyse is general manager of Finley W. McLachlan Ltd. With the firm six years, Mr. Huyse, a registered architect, was previously with an architectural firm.

Canadian real estate brokers will be invited to participate.

Metro will extend the Humber trunk sanitary sewer to a point close to the area and Signet Developments will handle further extension of the sewer to the new development at a cost of approximately $150,000.

North York will pay up to $3,000 per acre for industrial land services within the area.

Signet Developments will pay the rest as required.

Development is expected to bring these benefits:

VAN HUYSE

- **By fixed prices for land,** it should attract more industry to Toronto where present cost of industrial land runs from $16,000 to $30,000 per acre. Another advantage is that land will be completely serviced.
- **Area is close to main highways** 400 and 401, Malton Airport, and the **CPR** railway line.
- **The development** can accommodate all types of industry, light and heavy, open storage and partial open storage industries as well.
- **It could provide construction jobs** for 4,000 in each of the five years necessary to complete the development.
- **Low cost housing** for industrial employees is planned, as well as shopping centre and community services.

Building Suppliers Cheer As Sales Nearing Record

Canada's building supply dealers generally look for 1958 to end in a blaze of glory sales-wise.

With the over-all construction outlook good, national sales may show as much as a 10% rise over 1957, they say.

This plus trend holds true across the country.

While sales in the prairie provinces won't show as substantial an increase as the national trend, the picture will be better than last year.

In terms of dollar value, this may well be a record year, surpassing even 1956 when sales shot up to about $490 million.

Last year, there was a substantial drop from the 1956 level, but business picked up at the start of 1958, has been booming ever since.

Major items such as lumber, cement, plasterboard and other building boards, brick and tile, have all maintained record levels of production and this has been reflected in proportionate sales by building supply dealers.

Immediate outlook for 1959—good.

There will be plenty of houses carried over into the new year. Housing boom was the big factor which gave the building supply trade its big boost in 1958. It also looks now as though housing starts in 1959 will be at least comparable to this year.

Government loans for winter house building and special winter building programs undertaken by federal and provincial governments across the country should give dealers a boost this winter.

Long-term outlook depends on government fiscal policy with regard to housing. But there's no sign of any let-up in demand for housing and everything points to a good year in 1959 for this industry.

With outlook for construction generally good, building supply dealers feel that business next year should be as good for them as in 1958—with a chance of being even better.

Montreal to Auction Off Drummond Court Property

MONTREAL (Staff) — Last chapter in a unique apartment house transaction will be written Dec. 17 when the City of Montreal auctions **Drummond Court** on a newly opened extension of Burnside St.

Upset, or minimum, price: $1.6 million.

City acquired property for $2,063,000 by expropriation in 1955 when it was decided to extend and widen Burnside.

The building was smack in the middle of the proposed throughfare.

Montreal built one block of the improved street as a tunnel through the building.

Now it has been authorized to sell the immovables with the exception of the land it used for the street.

According to charter, expropriated buildings can only be sold by auction.

Drummond Court contains 103 apartments, producing annual revenue of $192,660.

As a result of modifications to permit the road program, there are 9,650 sq. ft. of unfinished ground floor commercial space which will produce additional revenue.

Operating expenses in the fiscal year ended April 30 were $119,621.

Safeway Joins Retail Battle

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON — Chain store giants appear to be engaged in a highly competitive battle for Alberta retail business. This is especially marked in the food market realm.

Entry of **Loblaw Groceterias Ltd.,** and **Dominion Stores Ltd.,** each with extensive programs, has been followed by **Canada Safeway Ltd.,** announcing a 14-store expansion for Alberta in 1959 at estimated cost of $5.5 million.

Seven of the new Safeway stores will be in the Edmonton area and a like number in the Calgary region. Company now operates 44 food markets in Alberta.

Plan $2 Million New Edmonton Shopping Centre

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON — Third largest shopping centre projected for Edmonton, the Kensignton, will cost about $2 million and is scheduled for completion by September, 1959.

Centre will comprise three major units totalling 85,000 sq. ft. of floor space.

It will be built in northwest region of city on 7½ acres of property.

Parking space for 500 cars will be available.

One large building will be occupied by leading chain food market firm. Other buildings will be occupied by stores, shops and offices.

Shareholders of **Kensignton Shopping Centre Ltd.,** are three Edmonton men, Hans Hartwig, Arthur Bell and Sam Belsberg. **Progressive Real Estate Ltd.,** is handling project promotion and leases. Architects are **Gordon and Mangold** of Edmonton.

Boon Doon Shopping Centre was recently completed in southeast section of Edmonton at cost of $5 million.

Built by **Principal Investments Ltd.,** Toronto, it has parking space for over 2,000 cars and buildings cover eight of the 27-acre property.

CMHC Loans Awarded These Firms

Federal housing loans totaling over $3.2 million have been awarded for construction of housing projects for low-income families by **Central Mortgage and Housing Corp.,** to the following firms:

Roseview Development Corp., Montreal, $1,700,700. For construction of 216-unit rental housing project in St. Vincent de Paul, Que.

Mississauga Apartments (Kingston) Ltd., Kingston, Ont., $464,400. For 60-unit rental housing project in Kingston.

Bel Domus Apartments Ltd., Toronto, $400,086. For 51-unit rental housing project in Scarborough Township, Ont.

Broadway Properties (Iroquois) Ltd., $333,000. For 32-unit rental housing project in Iroquois, Ont.

Dougshar Investments Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., $241,225. For 37-unit rental housing project in Hamilton.

Saskatchewan Elks Senior Citizens Lodge, a company sponsored by Saskatchewan Elks Association, $111,924. For construction of 20-unit rental housing project for elderly persons in Prince Albert, Sask.

Port Hood Coal Get New Lease?

From Our Own Correspondent

PORT HOOD, N.S.—A new lease on life may be in store for the Port Hood coal seam which closed six months ago and acquired by the provincial government when assets of **Inverness Industries** and **Margaree Steamship Co.,** were placed on the option block (**FP,** Nov. 22).

It is reported that three groups are interested in opening the rich seam, including an Inverness group and a Westville, N.S., syndicate.

Government officials say they will talk business with any responsible buyer.

Government's Mines Department took over assets of the mine, at a sheriff's sale, for maintenance purposes. Action against the former operators was taken through the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Ontario Truckers' Net Profit Drops

But future bright as business grows with better highways . . .

By FORBES GILBERTSON

Profit picture for Ontario's truckers this year may not be quite as high as 1957.

A survey of 32 carriers by Automotive Transport Association of Ontario doing $62 million worth of business in 1957 showed a net profit of $1,200,000, after taxes.

This group is representative of the whole industry in Ontario.

Right now it looks as though the same group will show a 1% drop in net profit from last year.

Outlook for 1959: If general business goes well, trucking will reflect it, truckers feel. Labor costs will be up and other trucking costs are mounting rapidly.

These will affect the net profit picture but how much can't be predicted yet.

But the extended outlook for Ontario truckers is excellent.

Last week's annual convention of ATA revealed that truck transport in Ontario has become a vital part of the province's economy. With better highways and technological advances, this vital role will grow.

Three out of five Ontario communities are wholly dependent on trucks for all their land transportation services.

A study of future motor vehicle use by Ontario Department of Highways predicts commercial vehicles will increase at rate of 5.3%. This could mean there will be 400,000 trucks in Ontario by 1961, 531,000 by 1966, 832,000 by 1976.

In 1958, these problems affected the industry.

- **Steel haulers were hit heavily by the long strike at Steel Co. of Canada.**
- **Truckers in the Sudbury area are feeling the pinch** from the unsettled **International Nickel Co. of Canada strike.**
- **Dispute between bulk milk producers and transporters carrying the milk to Toronto area** resulted in milk board ordering a 5% reduction in freight rates on milk.

By July of this year, 95% of Toronto's milk was coming to the city in tank cars instead of milk cans.

Purchase of this equipment has represented a big investment for carriers and also increased wage costs.

Truckers claim that milk board's decision will cost the carriers $160,000 in gross revenue.

But the big danger as truckers see it: This decision could set a precedent for other key urban markets in Ontario.

- **Operating costs for the industry are up over 1957** and labor costs increased around 5% because of built-in increases in contracts.

Bright spots in 1958.

While haulage of milk to Toronto has dropped from 97 independent truckers operating trucks which carried eight-gallon cans to 70 who operate bulk tank trucks, sales of milk in Toronto area have steadily increased over past 2½ years.

Truckers feel they have made an important step in another direction.

Bananas have always been carried by rail in Canada but, within the past two years, a major banana grower, **Standard Fruit & Steamship,** has been induced to make truck shipments ex-docks New York into Ontario centres.

This influenced **Canadian Banana Co.,** subsidiary of **United Banana,** to make some shipments by truck.

One trucking firm is now bringing 40 truckloads of bananas a week from New York to Ontario. On the down trip, this firm usually takes fresh fish from Georgian Bay and Lake Erie ports.

Railways still carry large percentage of bananas, of course, but truckers feel that they can get more of this trade.

These trends show most strongly this year.

- **Tank trucking has increased** by leaps and bounds.
- **Tank trucks now carry flour, vinegar, cement** in powder form, grain, sugar, chemicals and acids of all kinds.
- **An application is before the Ontario Highway Transport Board** now to carry liquor in glass-lined tank trucks.

Especially important to truckers: Basically a large percentage of this is brand new business.

OPPORTUNITIES

SHORT-TERM FINANCING
Funds available for six to eighteen months in amounts of $100,000.00 to $750,000.00 at rates of 6% to 10% per annum depending on security.
Placement Fee—1% plus direct expenses. Send full particulars in first instance to—
Martindale Investments Ltd.
154 King Street
St. Catharines, Ontario

ALBERTA FRANCHISE WANTED
Twelve years' experience of proven sales and management would like to represent manufacturer. Willing to invest to establish own agency.
Box 595, The Financial Post, Toronto

MANUFACTURERS
Do you require conscientious, enthusiastic representation in Alberta? Specialty building materials or allied lines preferred. Reply to
Box 597, The Financial Post, Toronto

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY — HIGH FIDELITY —
Business opportunity — excellent chance to expand. Small well experienced key staff — Good Brand Name.
Firm, Electronics, Audio, builds Audio Equipment, High Fidelity complete package units and speakers, full line including portables and Stereo. Initial development and Working Capital frozen two years by prolonged Government Estate Probate. Undepreciated Fixed Assets $20,000, including Cabinet, Finishing Dept., Test Dept., Assembly Line etc. Good useable inventory $21,000. No Liabilities. Good Distributorship connection Vancouver to Montreal. Could expand Charter — $25,000 cash. Present owner has other business. Well situated across Lake Erie 35 minutes by air Cleveland — half way between Buffalo and Detroit.
Write Dept. K, Box 5015
LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA

ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVE IN EDMONTON
Seeks additional lines for wholesale Hardware, Plumbing Trade in Alberta. Warehouse facilities available for consignment stocks. Reply to
Box 586
The Financial Post, Toronto.

Have $10,000.00 Capital Available for Distributors Line — Alberta or Western Canada.
PROPANE CREDIT CORPORATION LTD.
9765 - 63rd Avenue Edmonton, Alberta

ATTENTION FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURERS
Are you getting the volume you desire from the Maritime Provinces? If not, a young experienced traveller with excellent connections with all accounts both large and small is open to consider one or two non-conflicting lines on a commission basis. Well recommended. All replies answered with full details.
BOX 596, THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO

AGGRESSIVE MARITIME COMPANY
Acting as manufacturers' agent, expanded to take on new lines. Excellent opportunities in distribution of food and construction firms. Address all inquiries to
Box 590, The Financial Post, Toronto

GOOD BUSINESS EVERYWHERE
through the international periodical
"Export-Import/Die Brücke zur Welt."
Complimentary copy free of charge from
SCHIMMEL-VERLAG
ABT. 3, WÜRZBURG, GERMANY

REAL ESTATE directory

Ontario

When you think of Real Estate think of
R. F. HEAL ASSOCIATES LTD.
Real Estate in all its Branches
EM. 3-3456
SUITE 1102, 21 DUNDAS SQUARE, TORONTO 1, CANADA

REAL ESTATE

A Dominion-wide market place for buyers and sellers of land, residences and commercial buildings

G. A. FISK
REALTY CONSULTANT
SUITE 201
1126 SHERBROOKE ST. W.
VI. 2-9146

ATT: PROPERTY OWNERS
2nd MORTGAGES
$2.49 Interest Weekly for every thousand dollars you borrow
Service Mortgage Co.
DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING
Suite 331, Montreal
Tel. UN. 1-5414

DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES
$9.80 per col. inch per insertion (70 cents per agate line, 14 lines constitute one inch). Closing date — Copy must be in Toronto Office by Monday a.m. Display advertising in this section payable in advance.

HERBERT HOUSE
335 BAY ST.
TORONTO.

EFFICIENT PROPERTY MANAGEMENT IS A SCIENCE!
"Serving You Since 1910"
GIBSON BROS.
LIMITED
REALTORS & MANAGEMENT AGENTS
100 UNIVERSITY AVE., TORONTO 1 EMpire 2-1911

VANCOUVER LEASE
Will build for AAA 1 Tenant on 18300 ft. land 6th Ave. 660 ft. from Cambie. Good office and truck-high loading conditions. Could construct 2 levels 36,000 ft. floor space. Land value $45,000. Rental 6% net basis plus allowable depreciation. Have other locations.
OWNER, P.O. BOX 57427, Los Angeles, Calif.

STE-THERESE DE BLAINVILLE, QUE.
Two-storey, fire-proof building presently under construction on Turgeon St., Basement booked, main floor rented to The Royal Bank of Canada; 2100 feet available 2nd floor whole or part; heated, janitor service, air-conditioned, off-street parking, windows all around, services. Entrance and exit at proximity to new Montreal-St-Jerome Express Way; C.P.R.
Apply 32 Turgeon St. TAlbot 3-7216

SALESMAN — REAL ESTATE
Attractive position for an experienced Real Estate salesman to handle industrial and commercial selling and leasing with one of Canada's LEADING TRUST COMPANIES. Only highest standard of ethics and integrity acceptable. Salary plus commission for the right man.
Box 583, The Financial Post, Toronto

ATTENTION REAL ESTATE INVESTORS
The soundest and most profitable real estate investments of our patrons has proven that our vast experience and expert advice is most profitable. Should you contemplate purchasing, selling, leasing, or desire the management or supervision of any type of Commercial, Industrial real estate or any type of real estate investment be certain and obtain the most satisfactory results— contact the firm of
M. H. Lipton Real Estate
Members of the Real Estate Board
215 Victoria St., Toronto 1 EM. 4-3161-2

INDUSTRIAL REALTORS
. . . In Western Canada

- We will erect any building to suit your plans, for sale or lease, in Winnipeg or Western Canada.
- Choice sites from which to choose.
- We arrange financing, selling or renting of any commercial, industrial or business property.

ARONOVITCH & LEIPSIC LIMITED
A & L BUILDING
FOUR SIXTY MAIN
Winnipeg, Man.

When locating in Western Canada, consult A & L, from planning to completion. Accurate advice with knowledge gained from experience in Winnipeg and Western Canada. Enquiries invited.
OVER 50 YEARS OF SERVICE

survey of mines

Ready about December 20—$4 postpaid anywhere

This is the book investors refer to for authentic investment data on Canadian mines.

Data includes production figures, ore reserves, earnings, dividends and officers and directors. Maps of principal mineral areas and eight year stock price-range are included.

Order your copy today.

The Financial Post
481 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Canada

ANNOUNCING

important appointments in Canadian Industry, Finance, Business and Government.

Association of Canadian Distillers (Mount Royal)—Fred W. Roffrey, appointed president; James M. McAvity, O. D. Johnston, Donald B. Meagher, appointed vice-presidents.

B. C. Telephone Co. (Vancouver)—Earl T. Squire, appointed vice-president, marketing.

British American Oil Co. (Toronto)—W. J. Dumsday, appointed director of direct sales.

Canadian Baker Perkins Ltd. (Montreal)—Robert W. Robertson, appointed vice-president and sales manager.

Canadian Institute of Stove and Furnace Manufacturers (Toronto)—G. I. Harrison, appointed president.

Canadian Manufacturers of Chemical Specialties Association (Sherbrooke)—George E. Flemming, appointed president; G. H. Wood, R. L. Jones, vice-presidents; secretary, A. Robins; treasurer, G. S. Lang.

Conduits National Co. (Toronto)—Ross Clarke Jr., appointed president and general manager.

Continental Can Co. of Canada (Toronto)—David H. Ross, appointed chairman; Frank A. Whittall, president and chief executive officer; James A. Stewart, executive vice-president; Arnold G. Bennett, vice-president and general manager Mono-Perga paper container division; E. E. Fry, vice-president, general manager metal products; W. George Cowan, vice-president, general manager Gair paper products division; J. Stanley Babbitt, vice-president and consultant to executive vice-president.

Direct Mail Advertising Association (St. Louis)—H. U. Banks, appointed Canadian vice-chairman.

F. Manley & Sons (Toronto)—V. F. Williamson, appointed vice-president sales.

Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine Canada Ltd. (Toronto)—E. P. Taylor, appointed director.

Honeywell Controls Ltd. (Toronto)—Keith Warne, appointed to the newly created position of merchandising manager.

Household Finance Corp. (Toronto)—M. C. E. Cooper, appointed manager Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

House of Seagram Ltd. (Toronto)—James M. McAvity, appointed chairman; Charles R. Bronfman, president and vice-president Distillers Corp.-Seagrams Ltd.

James R. Kearney Corp. of Canada Ltd. (Guelph, Ont.) — Charles Wenner, elected president; Lincoln Wagner, executive vice-president; J. I. Carmichael, assistant general manager. Directors: Charles Wenner, Lincoln Wagner, W. Marston Gifford (Toronto), Gerald F. Hayden (Toronto), Carl Spindler (Peoria, Ill.), George C. Foster (St. Louis, Mo.), S. Craig Evans (Guelph, Ont.).

DONALD J. MacLEAN

has been elected president of the Life Underwriters Association of Toronto for the coming year. He is a representative of Prudential Insurance Co. of England.

Life Underwriters Association of Toronto (Toronto) — Donald J. MacLean, appointed president; T. A. Fenn, honorary president; T. Douglas Thompson, vice-president; David A. Decker, 2nd vice-president; John A. Bowden, treasurer.

Ontario Loan and Debenture Co. (London)—George H. Belton, appointed director.

Pacific Western Airlines Ltd. (Vancouver)—Karl J. Springer, appointed president and managing director.

Salada-Shirriff-Horsey (Toronto) — Robert L. Beck, appointed to the new position of inventory control supervisor.

Salada-Shirriff-Horsey Ltd. (Toronto)—Gordon K. Henry, appointed purchasing agent.

Samsonite of Canada (Stratford, Ont.)—J. S. Young, appointed sales manager.

Superior Products Co. and Sarnia Marine & Machine Co. (Sarnia, Ont.)—George E. Temple, takes over as president and general manager of both companies.

Wolverine Tube (Winnipeg)—Robert B. Convey, appointed sales agent for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the western end of Ontario.

AVAILABLE JANUARY 1, 1959

Senior accountant, experienced in preparation and analysis of all financial statements, Federal & Provincial Taxation, Auditing procedure. Prefer affiliation with manufacturing concern where wide training in Branch & Subsidiary consolidation, and departmental costs & breakdowns could be utilized.

Box 601, The Financial Post, Toronto

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT — COMPTROLLER

Seeks challenging position — successful background of achievements in industry, finance and government. Age 41.

Box 587, The Financial Post, Toronto

WANTED

Assistant General Manager

$12,000 STARTING

Toronto area mfgr. of products for the electric power industry requires an assistant general manager, age to 40, possess E.E. degree, acquainted with public utility industry—know sales — manufacturing—financing—costing.—a career position. For interview at 1435 Lakeshore Rd., Toronto 14, phone CL. 9-6865.

DRAPER MANPOWER EXCHANGE

Managers — Accountants — Engineers — Sales Personnel; dissatisfied with present job? Want more responsibility? higher pay? In confidence register for placement —over 30 job opportunities listed in the Windsor-Toronto-Montreal area.

WANTED

TIME AND MOTION STUDY

Toronto area electrical apparatus mfgr. seeks time and motion study man to operate recently installed M.T.M. system—salary open —related to experience and ability —age to 40—opportunity for career-minded man—for interview at 1435 Lakeshore Rd., Toronto 14, phone CL. 9-6865.

DRAPER MANPOWER EXCHANGE

Managers — Accountants — Engineers — Sales Personnel; dissatisfied with present job? Want more responsibility? higher pay? In confidence register for placement —over 30 job opportunities listed in the Windsor-Toronto-Montreal area.

POSITION WANTED

Fully experienced international portfolio manager seeks position with Montreal stockbroker or investment counsellor. Languages: English, French, German, Italian. Excellent references available.

Box 600, The Financial Post, Toronto

OPC

PLACEMENT & Psychological Services

Ontario Personnel Consultants Ltd.

HUdson 1-6301

97 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto

WHOLESALE AUTOMOBILE MANAGER

Required by Distributor of popular European car to supervise and expand existing Ontario Dealer network. First-class remuneration, and car supplied. Apply in strictest confidence stating experience and remuneration expected to

BOX 598, THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO

The Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta invites applications for the position of

REGISTRAR

Applicant must be 30 years of age or over, and a member of an Association/Corporation of Professional Engineers in Canada. Salary $8,000.00 per year and up depending on qualifications. Submit fully documented application, stating references and including recent photograph to:

ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS OF ALBERTA
120 Commercial Building, Edmonton, Alberta

LABOUR LEGISLATION RESEARCH OFFICER

required by

Federal Department of Labour

OTTAWA

$5,130 - $5,730

The person selected will carry out studies and prepare reports in the field of labour legislation. He will also supply information to federal and provincial government departments and agencies and other interested parties on labour legislation through interviews, written reports and correspondence.

Candidates must be university graduates with honours or distinction in one of the social sciences including political science, history or English with preferably a Master's degree. They must also have at least two years of experience on duties similar to those to be performed.

For details, write to

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, OTTAWA

Please ask for Circular 58-737

CITY OF KITCHENER REQUIRES A PLANNING DIRECTOR

A degree in Engineering and/or Architecture necessary, preferably with a minimum of five years experience in City Planning. Salary commensurate with ability and experience.

Apply in writing submitting complete details of background and experience, salary expected and when available, to

The City Personnel Director, City Hall, Kitchener, Ont.

PURCHASING AGENT

A progressive, medium sized company in one of Toronto's suburbs requires a man to organize its purchasing activities. Applicant should have several years experience in industrial purchasing.

When applying state age, education and salary desired. Give outline of past experience indicating industries in which experience was gained.

Box 585, The Financial Post, Toronto.

The Province of Manitoba requires a

DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS

For the Department of Public Works

This is an important professional engineering position under the general direction of the Chief Highway Engineer, involving the direction, expediting and organizing of the operations of the highway construction and maintenance program including procedures, technical difficulties, and work schedules. It also involves co-ordinating and supervising the work of the district engineers.

This engineer must make recommendations for final acceptance of the work performed by contractors, prepare detailed reports and recommendations, and maintain contact with other professional, provincial and federal organizations.

Applicants should be graduate engineers with broad engineering and administrative experience including a sound understanding of engineering practices in private business or public administration.

Salary range: $8,670-$10,560 per annum.

Full Civil Service benefits—liberal sick leave with pay, three weeks annual vacation with pay, and pension privileges.

Apply giving full particulars to:

Manitoba Civil Service Commission

ROOM 247, LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS,

WINNIPEG 1, MANITOBA

WANTED

GENERAL SALES MANAGER

$12,000 STARTING

Age 35-50, central Ontario-located mfgr. of motorized machinery seeks top-flight manager to develop sales staff and build dealer organization, truck-auto-farm equipment sales experience an asset. For interview at 1435 Lakeshore Rd., Toronto 14, phone CL. 9-6865.

DRAPER MANPOWER EXCHANGE

Managers — Accountants — Engineers — Sales Personnel; dissatisfied with present job? Want more responsibility? higher pay? In confidence register for placement —over 30 job opportunities listed in the Windsor-Toronto-Montreal area.

AVAILABLE

ENGINEER, COMMERCIAL EXECUTIVE

Chemical engineer, McGill graduate 1948, ten years experience domestic and international business particularly in chemicals, metals, minerals, equipment, including executive positions, seeks opportunity, where technical background and/or commercial experience will be of value. Prefer Montreal area. Please reply to

Box 593, The Financial Post, Toronto

WANTED

Office Stationery Sales Rep.

Old established Canadian mfgr. of office stationery and furniture seeks experienced salesman for Toronto office. Salary and commission — age to 35 — be known in trade—for interview at 1435 Lakeshore Rd., Toronto 14, phone CL. 9-6865.

DRAPER MANPOWER EXCHANGE

Managers — Accountants — Engineers — Sales Personnel; dissatisfied with present job? Want more responsibility? higher pay? In confidence register for placement —over 30 job opportunities listed in the Windsor-Toronto-Montreal area.

AVAILABLE

GENERAL FOREMAN

AGE 37, eight years machine shop metal fabrication experience. Presently employed as general foreman (100 employees) Toronto manufacturer of industrial sheet metal products. Can supply best of references, salary second importance to future advancement. Have successful union negotiations record. Available January 2nd, 1959.

Apply Box 577,
The Financial Post, Toronto

WANTED

PURCHASING AGENT

$6500 to start. Waterloo area located mfgr. of electronic equipment wants purchasing agent — age to 45 — ten years purchasing experience preferred —for interview at 1435 Lakeshore Rd., Toronto 14, phone CL. 9-6865.

DRAPER MANPOWER EXCHANGE

Managers — Accountants — Engineers — Sales Personnel; dissatisfied with present job? Want more responsibility? higher pay? In confidence register for placement —over 30 job opportunities listed in the Windsor-Toronto-Montreal area.

DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES

$9.80 per col. inch per insertion (70 cents per agate line, 14 lines constitute one inch). Closing date — Copy must be in Toronto Office by Monday a.m. Display advertising in this section payable in advance.

WANTED

SALES ENGINEER

$7500 starting Ontario mfgr. of bulk handling conveyor has opening for salesman age 28-40 with minimum three years selling experience materials handling equipment, industrial machinery, etc.—Toronto-Windsor territory—for interview at 1435 Lakeshore Rd., Toronto 14, phone CL. 9-6865.

DRAPER MANPOWER EXCHANGE

Managers — Accountants — Engineers — Sales Personnel; dissatisfied with present job? Want more responsibility? higher pay? In confidence register for placement —over 30 job opportunities listed in the Windsor-Toronto-Montreal area.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES

Flat rate, per word 20c
Minimum charge $5.00

Each initial, figure or fraction, abbreviation and sign counts as one word. If a box number is desired the words, Box 100, The Financial Post, Toronto, count as six words. When replies are mailed to advertiser, 15 cents extra is charged. Closing date—Copy must be in Toronto office by Monday a.m. Classified advertising is strictly cash in advance.

Positions Wanted

ENGINEER EXECUTIVE, age 43, would like to become associated with small growing Ontario company. Can supply varied background and limited capital. Box 579, The Financial Post, Toronto.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT WITH bachelor of commerce degree and varied experience including municipal and insurance, age 31, requires a position. Box 822, The Financial Post, Toronto.

ARCHITECT, age 31. Wide administrative, mortgage lending, Public relations, supervisory experience. Desires Toronto location with established firm in Construction or Mortgage field. Box 588, The Financial Post, Toronto.

Business Opportunities

PARTNER with $5,000 to invest in new Company. Taking active interest in sales to industry. Salary plus commission. Reply giving background, education and experience. Box 578, The Financial Post, Toronto.

FOR SALE

NEW LUXURIOUS OCEANFRONT Coop. Apt. in magnificent chateau. All owners carefully screened. Best residential area. Private beach, cabanas, swimming pool, landscaped grounds, croquet lawn, shuffleboards, fully equipped Lanai, elevators, picture windows, breathtaking view of ocean and channel, spacious rooms designed for gracious living. Two bedrooms, two bathrooms, two porches. Priced for quick sale by owner including new drapery, carpeting, air conditioners. Write Anderson, 2000 South Ocean Lane, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Phone Jackson 2-2900.

MANUFACTURER'S AGENT—Industrial representative with twenty years connections requires products for mechanical maintenance and engineering. Character and credit references supplied. All replies acknowledged, interviews arranged. Reply Box 590, The Financial Post, Toronto.

For Sale

PATENTS FOR SALE—Patents Canadian #D-25046, U.S. #32,925 pending, new type roller skates. Box 592, The Financial Post, Toronto.

Travel

DRIVE YOURSELF THROUGH BRITAIN. Rent a better car—a Victor Britain car. Latest British models many with automatic transmission. Low rates include Free Petrol. Write now for fascinating guide "Dine & Drive Thro' Britain." Victor Britain, The Car Hire specialist on the spot. Berkeley Street, London W.1. England.

CAREERS

This is Canada's national meeting place for executives who have positions to offer, and for those who have ability to offer

---

SALES ENGINEER (P.Eng.) Available

Graduate Mechanical engineer, early thirties, 6 years of very diversified experience, presently employed in sales, excellent technical and commercial background. Interested in a position which requires an intelligent, high calibre, hard working person with keen ambitions for advancement through his own efforts. Aptitude test available. Ontario resident, but willing to re-locate.

BOX 594, THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO

SALESMAN

With Equipment Sales and /or Supervisory Accounting Experience. Real opportunity for high calibre businessman with plenty of drive and initiative. Excellent starting salary with extensive training. Good territories available in Toronto and many other key Canadian cities. University Education or equivalent desired, but not absolutely essential. Age 25 to 35.

BOX 589, THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO

MACHINE-ACCOUNTANT AVAILABLE

Sr. tabulating machine operator, age 27, with a thorough theoretical and practical accounting background seeks a challenging position with a progressive firm. Supervisory experience. Familiar with the following I.B.M. machines: 77, 514, 519, 402, 407 and 604. Willing to relocate. Available on short call. Write to

BOX 584, THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO

MANAGER

Experienced leader with top level references available. Age 45. Metal fabrication and extraction a specialty. Professional Engineer. Valuable to small or medium organization where professional management help required. Can invest modest capital. Temporary consulting contracts considered.

Box 539, The Financial Post, Toronto

PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL required by

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES LTD.

Saint John, N.B.

A Chemical Engineer, 35-45, with 5 years experience in food production process. Applicants with experience in production of refined cane sugar (bone char process) will be given preference but this is not an essential. Position involves assistance to Production Superintendent in the direction and scheduling of refining process and labour supervision leading, in a relatively short period, to over-all supervision of refining, packing, warehousing and shipping. This is a senior position. Salary is open.

An Industrial Engineer—To set up an industrial engineering function and develop improvements in plant and machine layout, methods, materials handling, etc. The successful candidate will have had training and experience in motion study and methods improvement probably as immediate assistant to the head of an industrial engineering department in a large firm. The salary is open.

A Mechanical Engineer, 25-35. To direct and supervise plant maintenance under guidance of Chief Engineer. Experience in industrial machine design and plant maintenance would be an asset but is not essential.
Salary $5,000.-$7,000.

A Chemical Engineer, 25-30, relatively recent graduate, as Staff Assistant to Production Superintendent to learn refining process and eventually assume supervision of one section of production department. Previous experience in operation of chemical process an asset.
Salary $4,000.-$6,000.

A Biochemist or Chemist, relatively recent graduate, to assist in production control, research and investigations.
Salary $4,500.

All applications for the above position should be addressed to:
Personnel Director
ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES LTD.
Saint John, N.B.

Every application will be replied to and will be treated with the strictest confidence.

ADMINISTRATIVE ENGINEER

— PERSONNEL SELECTION —

required immediately by
Civil Service Commission of Canada
Ottawa

$5,400 - $6,180

The person selected will recruit engineers and allied technical personnel for the Federal Government Service. He will also serve on Examining Boards and conduct liaison with Federal Government Departments, Professional Associations and Educational Institutions.

Candidates must be university graduates in Engineering with some professional or technical experience, preferably in administration, personnel selection, placement or training.

For details, write to

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, OTTAWA

Please ask for circular 58-314

OPPORTUNITY UNLIMITED

Open to a
RETAIL HARDWARE MERCHANDISER WITH PROMOTIONAL AND DISPLAY EXPERIENCE
—Enjoy —

- Interesting work
- Pleasant Associates
- The idea of working with a team

If you do . . .

Then you will want to work in Western Canada's largest Retail Hardware Program. You must have the ability to organize, be qualified to develop new ideas in cataloging, pricing and contribute new concepts in merchandise advertising, store level promotion and display. You must be a sound thinker and planner with a highly successful background in the hardware retail field for a considerable number of years.

Write The Financial Post, Box No. 565 outlining detailed qualifications including experience, education, age and enclose recent snapshot. Interviews will be arranged in Winnipeg.

EPS

SENIOR MANAGEMENT OPENING

We have an interesting opening with a well established growing organization for an executive having a wide and diversified management background with marketing emphasis.

This is a senior position requiring qualities of leadership, character and drive. Engineering degree preferred but not essential.

Age: 35 - 50.

All applications held in confidence.

Executive Placement Services

A Division of
LEETHAM, SIMPSON LIMITED
Management Consultants—550 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal

EPS

MERCHANDISING MANAGER

For a company manufacturing and marketing household paper products.

Candidates with a sales record related to the grocery or consumer goods fields and who have advertising experience and creative ability, may be suitable.

Age: 30 - 40.

All applications held in confidence.

Executive Placement Services

A Division of
LEETHAM, SIMPSON LIMITED
Management Consultants—550 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal

SALES MANAGER

For well established, progressive manufacturer of consumer bulk goods in Montreal.

The man for this job must be able to provide energetic leadership to an existing sales organization. He must be thoroughly trained in the techniques of modern sales management and have a substantial record of successful performance in planning and implementing sales policy. He will be part of an ambitious and enthusiastic executive team with the backing of a first class factory organization geared to go places. Excellent salary and unusually good prospects for a capable man, plus the usual company benefits. Write in confidence giving sufficient details to warrant an interview to

Box 516, The Financial Post, Toronto

The Province of Manitoba requires a

Director of Planning

FOR THE

Department of Public Works

This is a responsible professional administrative position involving the direction of an extensive engineering field, surveys, design, and co-ordinating the work of several divisions of the Department.

Among the duties to be performed will be the preparation of recommendations on such problems as the legal status of highways, restrictive speed zones, ingress and egress, and rail-highway crossing protection.

This engineer must also make recommendations on traffic control based on traffic census techniques, and prepare construction and maintenance programs based on economic studies. He must be able to work with other public and private organizations interested in road transportation and with technical services in the government.

Applicants should be graduate engineers with broad engineering and administrative experience. Applicants should have a sound knowledge of engineering economics.

Salary range: $8,760-$10,560 per annum.

Full Civil Service Benefits—liberal sick leave with pay, three weeks annual vacation with pay, and pension privileges. Apply giving full particulars to:

Manitoba Civil Service Commission

ROOM 247, LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS
WINNIPEG 1, MANITOBA

GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION

FOR OUR FACILITIES IN THE NEW YORK CITY AREA

Require specialists in

- IFF
- RADAR
- COUNTERMEASURES
- BEACONRY
- NAVIGATION & CONTROL SYSTEMS
- COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

Openings for high-level men to fill key positions at top salaries on its vigorous, growing professional staff

ELECTRONIC PROJECT ENGINEERS

The men we are seeking have 5-15 years' circuit and equipment design experience, advanced degrees, active professional interests, and much engineering creativity. They are proficient in at least some of the following specialties: microwave plumbing and antenna design; pulse and digital techniques, receiver front-end and I.F. design; transistor circuitry; information theory; high-level pulse modulation; master and parametric amplifiers.

We also have vacancies for Junior Electronic Engineers in these areas.

Interviews will be arranged in Canada. Initial application should be made in full confidence to our Canadian subsidiary, General Instrument-F. W. Sickles of Canada Ltd., Box 408, Waterloo, Ontario, Attention: General Manager.

Not 'Chasing' Canadian Firms, Says Washington

Here's the answer of U.S. anti-trust men to charges that they're pushing U.S. law into Canada...

From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C.—"We're not chasing Canadian companies.

"We're not interested in them.

"All we want to do is to be sure U.S. companies obey the law."

This is the answer of the Washington trust busters to suggestions (**FP**, Nov. 29) that an anti-trust case against three major U.S. electronics companies and involving eight Canadian companies as co-conspirators, involves the extra-territorial application of U.S. law.

"It just ain't so!" one official of the Justice Department in Washington told **FP**.

General Electric, Westinghouse and **Phillips** are accused of violating the U.S. anti-trust law by having their Canadian subsidiaries set up a patent pool in Canada and keep imports out of Canada.

The Justice Department says, among other things, that the patent pool, operated by **Canadian Radio Patents Ltd.**, demanded that before radios or television sets could be sold in Canada a manufacturer had to set up a plant in Canada and could not just export to Canada from his U.S. operation.

This stifled Canada - U.S. trade, says the Justice Department.

Questioned about the case by **FP**, Justice Department officials said they often run into the charge of extra-territorial application of U.S. law in anti-trust cases, but the charge invariably is wrong.

They said the U.S. companies simply huddled together in Canada set up the patent pool and had a cartel-type of operation, violating U.S. laws.

The Justice Department officials said they are concerned only about the patents held by the Canadian Radio Patents Ltd. which relate to radio and television.

The Toronto company licenses all kinds of electronic patents, but the Justice Department says these are not involved in any way in this case.

Furthermore, the Justice officials said they understood the way other electronic patents are handled is altogether different from the radio and television patents and well within the U.S. law.

Probably, however, a similar case could be started if other electronics patents were handled in the same way as the radio and TV patents.

The Justice Department feels that while all the actions which have come under fire took place in Canada and were accomplished by Canadian companies, the guiding brains behind the patent pool were in the U.S. companies.

The handwriting has been on the wall in this case for some time.

Four years ago the trust busters filed a similar civil suit against **Radio Corp. of America.**

Early this year a criminal case was begun with Canadian Radio Patents Ltd. charged as a co-conspirator in this case along with **RCA Victor** of Montreal.

The case reached a decisive point last month when a New York court agreed with the trust busters' charges.

In its final judgment, the U.S. District Court in New York carried these two paragraphs, the key ones in the RCA case and of major importance for the new anti-trust action:

"RCA is enjoined and restrained from:

"(a) Entering into, adhering to, enforcing or claiming any rights under any term or provision of any contract, agreement or understanding, which term or provision or understanding allocates or divides territories, fields or markets for the manufacture, use or sale of radio purpose apparatus or for the licensing of domestic or foreign patents or other inventions:

"(b) Entering into or adhering to any contract, agreement, understanding, plan or program under which any domestic or foreign patents are licensed upon the condition, agreement or understanding that the licensee will limit or cause any other person to limit imports into or exports from any country..."

The last sentence is important to note and the Justice Department is hopeful that the case against the three U.S. companies with the eight Canadian co-conspirators will have the same result as the RCA case.

It was the successful completion of the RCA case which led, almost automatically, to this latest trust-busting case.

While there may be a question of Canadian companies being subject to U.S. laws in the minds of some of those outside the Justice Department, there was far more reason for such thinking in the RCA case.

In that one, non-U.S. companies included those in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Mexico, Philippines, Spain and Sweden.

Commenting on the case, the Wall Street Journal said:

"We think international cartels, monopolies and price-fixing are bad devices.

"But all countries do not do business as we do, and that creates a dilemma for which there are no easy answers.

"Canadian policy, as we understand it, is to build up Canadian industry and the Canadians welcome U.S. money that does so.

"They much prefer U.S. industry to create jobs in Canada than to import U.S. goods.

"Thus, the patent pools, insofar as they are used to induce U.S. plants to be built in Canada, serve a Canadian policy and the Canadian government has not so far objected to it.

"But the dilemma has another horn, as the suit demonstrates.

"Forcing U.S. companies out of a foreign patent pool will not necessarily dissolve the pool.

"So the upshot of strict adherence to U.S. law could in some cases be that U.S. firms would find themselves completely frozen out of a foreign market..."

GEORGE E. FLEMMING

was elected president of the Canadian Manufacturers of Chemical Specialties Association at its first national convention held recently in Montreal. Some 200 delegates were present representing firms manufacturing such chemical specialties as disinfectants, brake fluids, soaps, detergents, aerosols, floor waxes, etc. Mr. Flemming is president of National Products Corp., Guardian Chemical & Equipment Ltd., Melfo Industries Ltd.

ANNOUNCEMENT

B-A APPOINTMENT

W. J. DUMSDAY

The appointment of W. J. Dumsday to the position of Director of Direct Sales has been announced by The British American Oil Company Limited. His headquarters will be in Toronto.

Mr. Dumsday joined British American's sales force at Winnipeg in 1945, later becoming Area Manager at Brandon. In 1950 he was appointed Sales Manager in Ontario Division, and in 1953 returned to Manitoba as Divisional Manager. Prior to his most recent appointment, Mr. Dumsday was Divisional Manager for Atlantic Division and resided in Halifax.

What's New

New products, new uses, new ideas, new money-makers. We report them here and invite your contributions. Write to 481 University Ave., Toronto.

Break the Bottleneck

Series of compact devices from U.S. designed to speed up the preparation of data for feeding into high-speed computers, tabulators and other electronic brain equipment. This "peripheral data processing" has been a bottleneck in otherwise top-speed process. Three new units are a data integrator which combines existing data with variable information, a tabulating card-punching machine and a device for producing a five-channel tape output.

* * *

Small-Craft Engine

Here's new marine engine for small cruisers, fast runabouts and craft where space is limited. U.K. maker is introducing what he calls the world's smallest four-stroke inboard engine of its power. It develops 33 shp at 3,000 rpm (maximum continuous rating) has new type combustion chamber and rotary type fuel pump. Full-scale production to start in U.K. next year.

* * *

Two-in-One Game

Who's for Q-bowling? New indoor family game combines bowling and billiards. Small bowling ball is shot at 10 pins by billiard cue. It comes in either floor or table models, and former can be stored away in about 2.5 cu. ft. of space, weighs only 30 lb.

* * *

Quiet Please

Two machines from U.S. — a grinder and a tooth-topping machine — are designed to eliminate three major causes of noise in spiral bevel gearing. Noises normally come from nicks on the "od" of pinion, saw-tooth edges along face angle of pinion teeth and pressure concentration on one end of ring gear teeth.

* * *

Blow-up Building

Ontario tent and awning maker is adapting a polyvinyl, inflatable bag for a variety of uses. The bag can be blown up to form an enclosure big enough to encompass a house, enclose an outdoor swimming pool for winter operation, provide a warehouse for retailers or other businesses. This winter it will be used to enclose a construction project of a two-story office building.

* * *

Speed Printing

New transistorized line printer — claimed to be 50% faster than previous machines — will select, edit and printout copy direct from computer or from agnetic tape at rates up to 1,500 lines a minute. It is said to free electronic computers from delay of slower output devices.

* * *

New Literature

Technical brochure on Glennite transducers is being issued by **Gulton Industries Inc.**, Metuchen, N.J. It describes applications in underwater sound, ultrasonics, medicine, shock and vibration and in general equipment such as surface gauges, control devices and delay lines.

GUARANTEED INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES

make your dollars work harder with security

Don't let your money become lazy. Funds placed with us on guaranteed deposit will "make your dollars work harder".

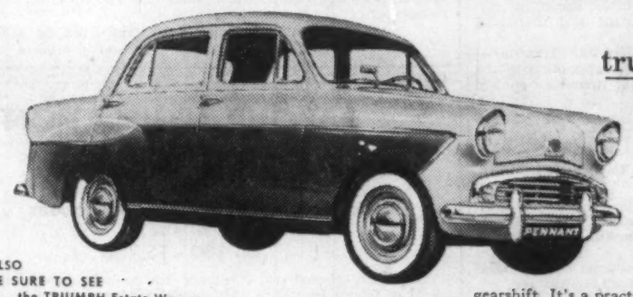
Montreal Trust Guaranteed Investment Certificates currently earn 4½% yearly interest for you on a five-year deposit, and provide guaranteed security.

Telephone our local office for rates on shorter terms.

MONTREAL TRUST *Company*

MONTREAL • CALGARY • EDMONTON • HALIFAX
TORONTO • VANCOUVER • VICTORIA • WINNIPEG
SAINT JOHN, N.B. • REGINA • QUEBEC, P.Q.
BROCKVILLE • ST. JOHN'S, NFLD. • LONDON, ENG.

TRIUMPH PENNANT



the only true quality car in the small car field

. . . handsome lines, elegant interior fittings, attractive two-tone colour schemes, thick pile carpet, courtesy lights, sports car type remote gearshift. It's a practical little beauty too—offers amazing handling ease and comfort, real driving economy—up to 47 m.p.g., cruises 60/65 m.p.h. And the price is truly remarkable—so much luxury for only $1799.00* fully equipped. Test-drive it yourself soon.

ALSO BE SURE TO SEE the TRIUMPH Estate Wagon $1849.00* fully equipped and the TRIUMPH Sedan $1649.00* fully equipped

*Toronto & Montreal delivered prices.

REG'D. TRADE MARK

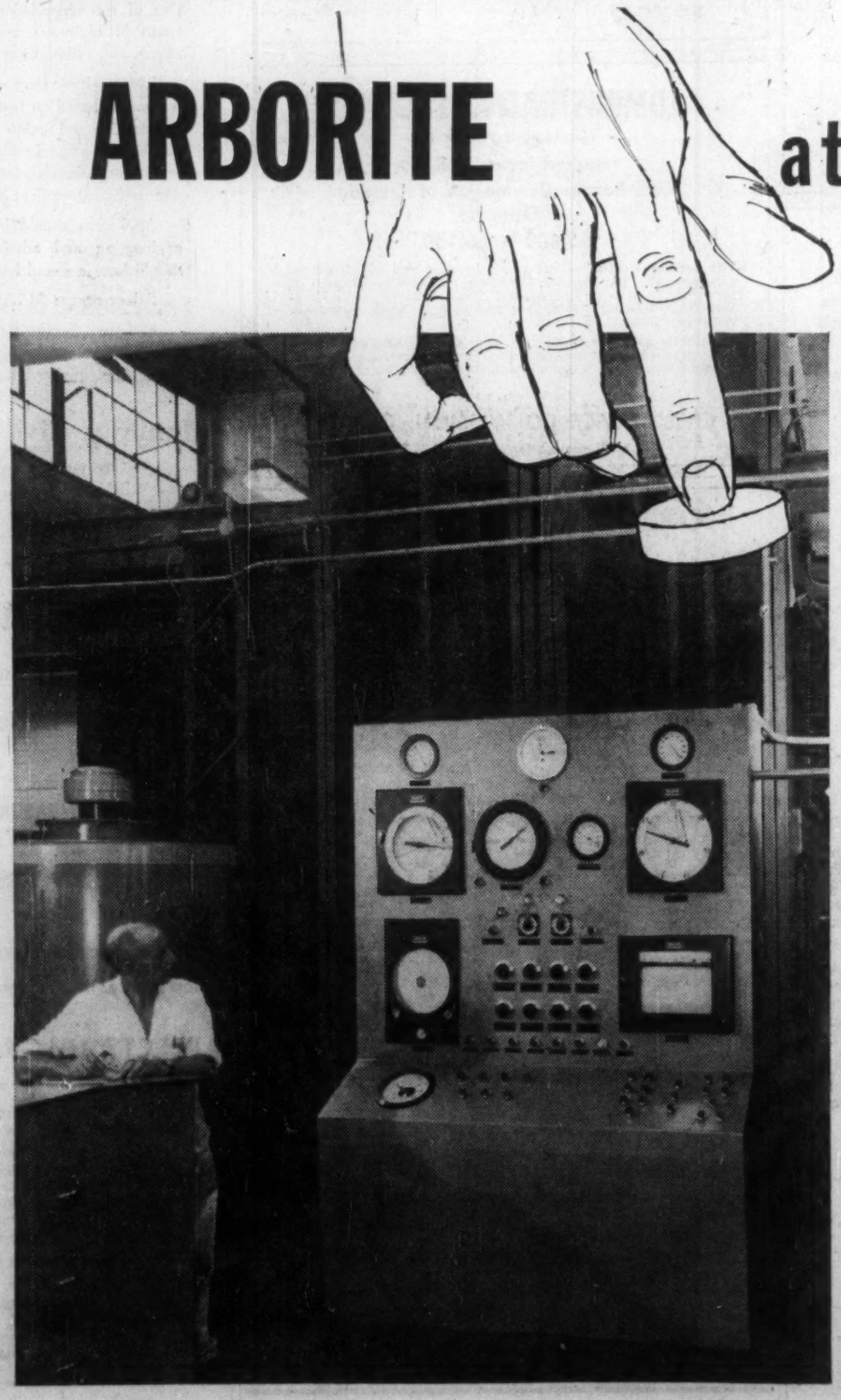
TRIUMPH AND VANGUARD CARS ARE PRODUCTS OF THE STANDARD MOTOR COMPANY (CANADA) LIMITED

PARTS AND SERVICE FROM COAST TO COAST

SEE THE TRIUMPH PENNANT AT YOUR DEALER'S TODAY

GENUINE STANPART PARTS

ARBORITE at the touch of a button



HONEYWELL INSTRUMENTATION provides centralized control over the world's first completely automatic multi-platen press for the production of laminated plastic

At the Arborite Co., Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, quality is traditional . . . is acclaimed wherever Arborite is sold or used. Honeywell plays a big part in helping to guard Arborite quality while holding costs in line and stepping-up production.

Honeywell instrumentation is the "key" to fully automatic control of the multi-platen press through the entire heating, curing and cooling cycle.

At the touch of *one button*, Honeywell instrumentation takes over . . . has complete automatic control over the following variables: (1) Ram pressure, 6000 psi hydraulic; (2) Temperature during heating and curing, by steam pressure control; (3) Cooling, steam and water valves are interlocked so that when curing is completed, steam is exhausted and the outlet header temperature drops to a predetermined value, before water valve opens.

From the Honeywell Instrumentation Center, the batch process-operator maintains a constant check on quality and volume. And, a complete record of the operation is always available.

Honeywell customized instrumentation can help increase efficiency in your operation. Honeywell offers you the most comprehensive line of instruments. And with the most extensive field service organization in Canada, Honeywell engineers are available to work with plant and engineering personnel to devise an instrumentation system for your processing. Honeywell can, if you wish, install, start-up and maintain systems. For complete information, call the nearest Honeywell office, or write to Honeywell Controls Limited, *Industrial Division*, Toronto 17, Ontario.

Honeywell

H Industrial Products Group

The Financial Post

Vol. LII | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | Publication Office: Toronto, December 6, 1958 | Twenty Cents an issue, Six Dollars a Year | No. 49

What Executives Expect in 1959

(FP Outlook Survey of 1959 vs. 1958)

Do you expect sales of your company during the next year to	73% increase	20% stay about same	6% decrease
Do you expect the price of your product will over the next year	35% increase	61% stay about same	3% decrease
Do you expect the cost of materials you use will	40% increase	53% stay about same	3% decrease
Will employment in your company over the next year	26% increase	64% stay about same	10% decrease
Will your wage rates over the coming year	77% increase	21% stay about same	. . . decrease
During 1959 will your after-tax net profit	56% increase	28% stay about same	12% decrease
Will capital spending done next year by your company	43% increase	28% stay about same	25% decrease

Figures are expressed as percentage of replies.

All lines do not add up to 100% because executives making no estimate are not shown.

How Firms Will Have Fared in '58

(Estimates for full year 1958 vs. 1957)

Did sales made by your company in 1958	52% increase	16% stay about same	32% decrease
Did the price of your product during the current year	23% increase	58% stay about same	19% decrease
Did the costs of materials used by your company	35% increase	49% stay about same	13% decrease
Did employment in your company during 1958	17% increase	44% stay about same	39% decrease
Did wage rates paid by your company during the past year	82% increase	17% stay about same	1% decrease
Did your company's after-tax net profit in 1958	32% increase	17% stay about same	47% decrease
Did capital spending done by your company during the current year	28% increase	25% stay about same	46% decrease

Figures are expressed as percentage of replies.

All lines do not add up to 100% because executives making no estimate are not shown.

1959 Outlook: Higher Sales and Profits

Higher sales, better profits and for many companies a turnaround from trends in recession year 1958.

That is the over-all outlook for manufacturing and merchandising. It's based on an FP industry-by-industry survey of what top executives in Canada's leading firms expect for their own companies in 1959.

Not all companies are out of the woods yet. Forecasts of 1959 aren't as lusty as were those of 1956 or 1957, but they show more confidence than did those for 1955.

Executives' opinions give this composite pattern:

- **Domestic sales in 1959 will be up in close to three out of every four firms.**
- **Exports give promise of picking up from 1958 levels.**
- **Prices will be stable in two-thirds of all firms, perhaps edge up in the rest.**
- **Employment will rise next year in about one-quarter of all firms, but this may not make up for sizable cutbacks made this year.**
- **Net profits in over half of all firms will be higher than they were this year, climbing fast towards 1957's high levels.**

Expectations are bright compared to recent experience — but the prospects for a sharp surge of business recovery are still slim.

Beverages

Companies in the beverage industry are almost unanimous in expecting substantially higher sales and profits in 1959. This continues the series of buoyant forecasts made by industry officials over the past few years.

However, the year-to-year increase in 1959 may not be as impressive as it looks because the strike in the brewing industry cut into this year's sales and profit expectations.

Six out of every 10 companies in the industry predict that 1959 sales will be at least 3% above 1958's. Remainder expect their sales to be about the same or down very slightly.

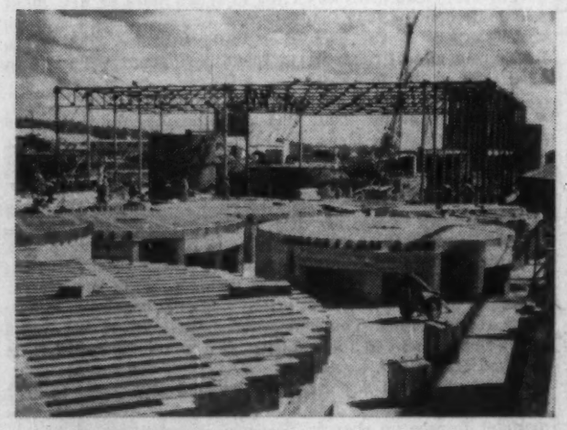
An identical pattern emerges from the companies' answers to questions about 1959 net profits. However, this marks an improvement over what is likely to be 1958 experience when about one in five firms will report a 10% or more decrease from net profit in the previous year.

If capital spending plans are the shape of things to come, the longer-term sales outlook is also buoyant. Over four out of every five firms are planning to increase outlays for expansion in 1959. And most of the increases over 1958 outlays will be larger than 10%.

This contrasts with what will likely be 1958 experience: Capital outlays for new plant and equipment were little changed, for the industry as a whole, from 1957 spending. Higher spending by some firms just about offset lower spending in others.

Other highlights:

- **Product prices likely to remain steady** throughout 1959. And most firms foresee no increase in the prices they will have to pay for materials which they use.
- **Employment in the industry** is down very slightly from 1957 totals and is likely to stay at present levels throughout 1959.
- **Wage rates will likely be 3%-10% higher next year,** say four out of every five firms. Remaining one in five expects no change from 1958 rates.
- **Inventories** which in some firms were cut back in 1958 are likely to be higher for the industry as a whole in 1959. But the changes will take place in a few firms only; most will keep stocks close to 1958 levels.



Construction

For the construction industry as a whole, 1959 will be a fair year but the gains made will not be as sizable as those chalked up in 1958.

Here is a breakdown of executive opinion about 1959 sales:

- **In 57% of companies** 1959 sales will be about the same as those made in 1958. (By contrast, 1958 experience is expected to show only 29% reporting little change from the year before.)
- **In 29% of firms,** a 3%-10% sales increase in 1959 is predicted. (Actual 1958 experience will likely show over 70% of firms reporting higher year-to-year sales with a good portion of these in the order of 10% or more.)
- **In 14% of companies,** 1959 sales are expected to be down 3%-10% from this year's levels. (By contrast, sales declines in 1958 will be experienced by only a very small part of the industry, mostly industrial contractors.)

Profit outlook follows a somewhat similar pattern. One third of the industry expects 1959 net to be up 3%-10%; one third foresees no gain over 1958 experience; remaining one third looks for a 3%-10% decline.

This compares with what industry officials say will be the 1958 experience: Year-to-year gains in net profit for two out of every three firms and a decline for the remaining one in each three companies.

"It seems to me that we will have for a short time an over-supply of dwellings and so 1959 may not be as active for some parts of the construction industry as 1958 was," states a top official in one building products company.

Other highlights:

- **Price of products sold** by three in five companies likely to remain unchanged in 1959; in the remaining two of every five firms the prospect is for price increases ranging from 3% to 10%.
- **Price of materials bought** by construction firms likely to remain unchanged through 1959, say almost all companies.
- **Labor force in the industry likely to remain very close to 1958 levels throughout next year.** Most companies expect the number they employ next year will be about the same as this year. New hirings in some firms will just about offset shrinking numbers in other firms.
- **Wage rates** will probably edge upward at least 3%, say the majority of firms, almost all of which saw a rise during the past year.
- **Outlays on new plant and equipment** may be higher next year, if bigger spending plans in about one out of every four companies are realized.

Merchandising

Prospect for 1959: Good gains for sales, improvement in profits. And this comes after a year when substantial advances were made by most firms.

Some 64% of merchandisers expect 1959 sales will top those made in 1958 by 3%-10% and 24% of the industry's executives look for more-than-10% increase. Only about 4% expect "no change" from 1958 and 8% some declines.

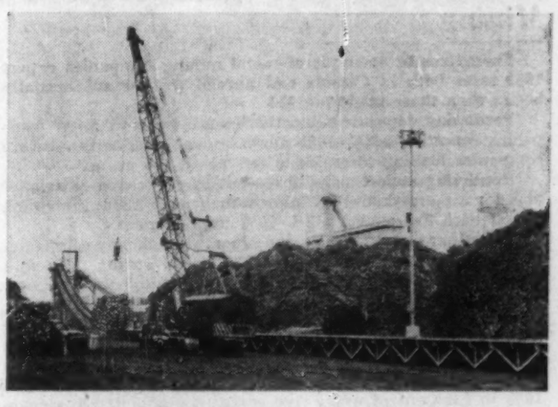
This confirms forecasts about 1959 made six months ago and marks an improvement over 1958. In 24% of firms, say industry officials, 1958 sales will turn out to be at least 10% above 1957's; in 52% the gain this year will be 3%-10%; in 16% no change from 1957 and in 8%, modest declines.

Profit expectations for 1959 are almost as optimistic as are the sales predictions:

- Some 32% of companies say their 1959 net will be up at least 10% from 1958 totals. (In 1958, 40% of firms had a more-than-10% increase.)
- In 29% of firms, 1959 net is likely to be up 3%-10% over 1957's. (This year a 3%-10% gain will likely be registered by 16%.)
- Net profit is expected to be about the same next year as it was this year in 27% of firms. (No change 1957-58 in 16%.)
- Net will slip 3%-10% in 12% of firms next year. (It will likely prove to be down at least 3% in 1958 in some 28% of companies.)

Other highlights indicated by merchandising firms:

- **Product prices will remain unchanged in 1959, say two thirds** of all merchandisers polled; prices will go up between 3%-10% in the remaining one third of the FP firms.
- **Employment in the industry as a whole will rise** during 1959, perhaps even more than it did in 1958. Some 28% of firms expect to increase the numbers they employ by at least 3% next year; about 64% say no change from 1958 totals; only 8% expect to make cutbacks.
- **Wage rates are expected to rise** by at least 3% in two thirds of all firms; remain about the same in the other one third. In 1958 wage rates went up in 92% of all firms reporting, in most cases between 3%-10%.
- **Spending on expansion will pick up steam again in 1959.** Over half of all firms reporting expect to raise outlays on new plant and equipment and in a good many cases the increase over 1958 spending will be at least 10%. Most of the remainder expect to spend as much on such facilities next year as they did this year. And this year's spending by merchandisers was not far from the records established in 1957.



Pulp & Paper

Pulp and paper industry officials expect 1959 sales and profits to be substantially better than in recession-hit 1958 and, if realized, should bring the industry as a whole back close to but probably not above 1957 levels.

Sales expectations for 1959 are in sharp contrast to what industry officials estimate will be 1958 experience:

- **Domestic sales next year** will be up at least 10% in about 6% of companies and they will be up 3%-10% in about 65% of all firms. By contrast only 5% showed a more-than-10% increase in 1958 and only 17% had a 3%-10% gain.
- **In about 29% of firms 1959 domestic sales will be about the same as 1958 totals.** Sales in 1958 remained unchanged from year-earlier totals in 35% of all companies.
- **No firms expect their 1959 sales in Canada to fall below**

(Continued on page 26)

More Confidence

Predictions of the pace of business in 1959 are less bullish than were those made for boom years 1956 and 1957.

But they show more confidence on the part of businessmen than did forecasts made late in 1954 about 1955, a year of recovery not unlike 1959 and just about the same distance from the previous recession's low point.

If current estimates are realized, they could mean that **in terms of rates of change,** 1959 business might well move at a faster tempo than 1955's—but still not in top gear.

Here is a comparison of what executives predict for 1959 with their forecasts which were made late in 1954 covering activity in 1955:

		Higher %	Same %	Lower %
Sales	1959	73	20	6
	1955	57	27	15
Prices	1959	35	61	3
	1955	13	64	23
Costs of materials	1959	40	53	3
	1955	12	69	19
Employment	1959	26	64	10
	1955	21	64	15
Wage Rates	1959	77	21	..
	1955	42	52	6
Net profit	1959	56	28	12
	1955	45	29	15

Figures are expressed as percentages of replies.

(All lines do not add up to 100% due to rounding and the excluding of those making no estimates.)

This compilation of the 1959 business outlook was prepared by Dalton Robertson, assisted by Eugene De Norber, both of FP's investment staff.

1959 Outlook: Higher Sales, Profits

(CONTINUED FROM P. 25)

1958 levels. By contrast, in 1958 over 40% of all firms took a sales cut of at least 3%.

Of those companies selling in markets outside Canada, 16% expect a more-than-10% increase over 1958's foreign sales; 49% expect their foreign sales will be up 3%-10%; the remaining 35% expect to equal 1958 totals. None predicts further declines.

In 1958, by contrast, 65% of pulp and paper companies' foreign sales suffered cutbacks from 1957's level, while the remaining minority either held its own or marked up modest increases.

Comparable, although less bullish, optimism exists about 1959 net profits. Over half of all firms reporting look for at least a 3% increase in net during 1959 and about half of these say their increase should be more than 10%. Fewer than one-third of firms say their 1959 net will be about the same as in 1958. Remaining minority either look for a slight decrease or would not make predictions.

This compares with sad experience in 1958. While 12% of firms had an increase in 1958 over 1957 net — and a big one at that — over 50% report their net will probably be down, perhaps substantially, from 1957. Remaining less than one third of firms had no change from 1957.

Other highlights of the 1959 predictions:

- **Price of pulp and paper and its products** will remain unchanged next year, according to over 70% of firms. About 6% foresee some decline for their companies' products, while 23% expect a 3%-10% increase over 1958 prices.
- **Prices of materials bought** by firms in the pulp and paper industry are expected to remain unchanged say well over half of all executives. Remaining 41% foresee increases in the order of 3%-10%.
- **Employment, which was cut back from 1957 levels** in over half of all pulp and paper firms this year, is expected to remain close to the current lower level by almost all firms. Where there are increases, these will likely be offset by declines elsewhere.
- **Opinion about 1959 wage rates is fairly evenly split.** Slightly over half of all company officials reporting expect their wages to remain unchanged from 1958 rates; remainder look for 3%-10% advances.
- **Capital expenditures** on new plant and equipment in 1959 are likely to stay close to 1958 levels — and 1958 spending will turn out to be well below 1957's in four out of every five firms.
- **Inventories,** particularly of raw materials which were reduced by most firms during 1958, are expected to show slight improvement in 1959.

Mining

Executives in a sample of metal mining companies expect 1959 sales both in Canada and abroad will be substantially better than those made in 1958.

Predicting domestic sales, there were twice as many companies expecting a 3%-10% increase over 1958 as there were companies looking for sales to be "about the same."

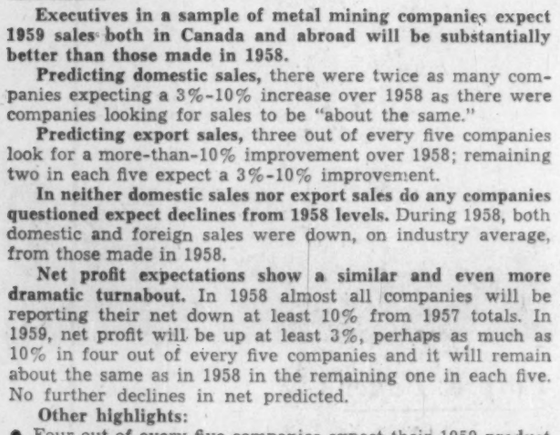
Predicting export sales, three out of every five companies look for a more-than-10% improvement over 1958; remaining two in each five expect a 3%-10% improvement.

In neither domestic sales nor export sales do any companies questioned expect declines from 1958 levels. During 1958, both domestic and foreign sales were down, on industry average, from those made in 1958.

Net profit expectations show a similar and even more dramatic turnabout. In 1958 almost all companies will be reporting their net down at least 10% from 1957 totals. In 1959, net profit will be up at least 3%, perhaps as much as 10% in four out of every five companies and it will remain about the same as in 1958 in the remaining one in each five. No further declines in net predicted.

Other highlights:

- Four out of every five companies expect their 1959 **product prices** will be above 1958's. No change, says the remaining one in each five. In 1958, prices in three out of four were below 1957 levels.
- **Employment** which was cut back in 60% of firms this year will likely be boosted in 40% next year, but companies' expectations indicate this will not bring total numbers employed in the mining industry back to 1957 levels.
- **Capital expenditures will be down again** in 1959 after taking sharp cutbacks in four out of five firms in 1958.
- **Inventories** which piled up in some firms this year will likely be scaled down in the industry as a whole during 1959.
- **Wage rates** will be 3%-10% higher next year, say four out of five firms. Only one in five foresees no change.



Textiles

Executives in textile firms are optimistic about the sales outlook for their companies next year. About four out of every five look for year-to-year gains, most of the 3%-10% order. Remaining one in each five expects 1959 sales to be about the same as 1958 sales.

If achieved, 1959 sales will be sharply better than the totals which now appear likely in 1958. Executives in 46% of textile firms questioned expect their 1958 sales will be up at least 3%, in some cases 10%, over 1957. About 8% believe their 1958 results will be about the same as 1957. Remaining 46% expect 1958 sales will be down between 3%-10%.

These predictions about 1959 sales are more optimistic than those made six months ago. However, textile executives' opinions made a year ago about 1958 were fairly well borne out by experience, except that some of those predicting no year-to-year change are now likely to find 1958 sales lower than those made in 1957.

Net profit expectations are also on the bright side. Some 33% of companies look for a more-than-10% gain over 1958; 25% foresee a 3%-10% increase over 1958 and another 25% anticipate little change from 1958 levels. Remaining companies either forecast modest declines or did not make estimates.

These buoyant predictions, if attained, are in sharp contrast to 1958 experience as company officials now tally it up.

Net profit this year, 1958, will be below 1957 levels in more than 60% of firms and for about half this number the decline will likely be more than 10%.

In about 30% of the firms polled by **FP**, however, 1958 net is expected to be up at least 10% from that of a year earlier. Remaining 8% estimated 1958 net equal to that in 1957.

Other predictions made by textile officials:

- **Price of products sold by the industry likely to remain, on average, unchanged throughout 1959.** Two thirds of all firms expect 1959 prices to be about the same as this year's. Of the remainder, increases will offset decreases.
- **Price of the materials bought** by textile firms will likely remain steady, or decline, according to member company opinion.
- **Employment in the industry is likely to advance over 1958 totals** which were appreciably lower than 1957 totals. Two thirds of all firms expect no change in the number of workers in their plants. Of the remaining one third, there are three times as many who expect to add new workers as there are those which look for further cutbacks.
- **Wage rates** in the firms of one third of all executives reporting likely to stay the same in 1959; in the firms of two thirds rates are expected to rise 3%-10% above 1958 levels.
- **Capital spending in 1959 on new facilities and equipment will probably average slightly higher** than that done in 1958 when declines from the 1957 level took place.

Iron & Steel

Sales next year will show a distinct improvement over those made this year, say most primary producers and fabricators of iron and steel.

Over half (57%) of all executives replying in this industry, look for at least a 3% increase in domestic sales and 30% think sales made by their companies will be about the same as in 1958. Only 13% foresee year-to-year decreases.

This is a turnabout from 1958 experience when 77% of companies suffered declines from 1957 levels and only 16% were able to report year-to-year gains.

This confirms mid-year 1958 forecasts made for **FP** which indicated that the worst of the decline in the iron and steel industry took place during the first half of this year and there would be steady improvement on an over-all industry basis through the last half of the year and into 1959.

Reflecting the sales upturn, the outlook for net profits in 1959 is considerably brighter. "We have learned much about controlling costs during 1958 and we hope this will stand us in good stead when we report our 1959 net profits," comments one top iron foundry official.

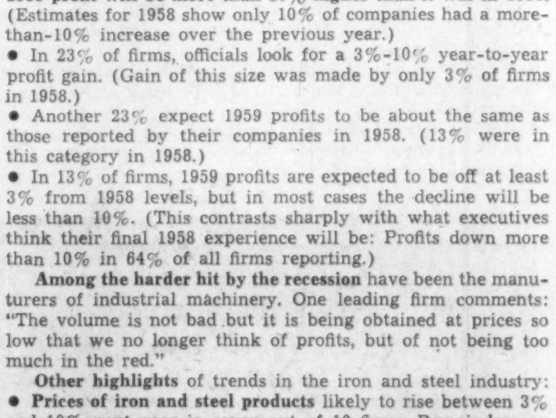
Here is the net profit breakdown:

- **Executives in 40% of all companies reporting expect their 1959 profit will be more than 10% higher than it was in 1958.** (Estimates for 1958 show only 10% of companies had a more-than-10% increase over the previous year.)
- In 23% of firms, officials look for a 3%-10% year-to-year profit gain. (Gain of this size was made by only 3% of firms in 1958.)
- Another 23% expect 1959 profits to be about the same as those reported by their companies in 1958. (13% were in this category in 1958.)
- In 13% of firms, 1959 profits are expected to be off at least 3% from 1958 levels, but in most cases the decline will be less than 10%. (This contrasts sharply with what executives think their final 1958 experience will be: Profits down more than 10% in 64% of all firms reporting.)

Among the harder hit by the recession have been the manufacturers of industrial machinery. One leading firm comments: "The volume is not bad but it is being obtained at prices so low that we no longer think of profits, but of not being too much in the red."

Other highlights of trends in the iron and steel industry:

- **Prices of iron and steel products** likely to rise between 3% and 10% next year in seven out of 10 firms. Remainder say no increase by their companies from 1958 levels.
- **Some pickup in employment:** Between one third and one half of all firms expect they will be employing at least 3% more workers next year. Remainder expect little or no change in the number they employ.
- **Capital spending** on new plant and equipment will likely be little changed from 1958 levels in the iron and steel industry. Sizable year-to-year increases in some sectors of the industry will probably offset large declines elsewhere.
- **Inventories in most firms will be about the same in 1959** as they were in 1958. There will be a few firms still cutting back, but liquidation there will be more than offset by build-ups elsewhere.



Oil

During 1959, the oil industry should recover ground lost during the present year and in terms of sales return close to 1957's record levels.

That's what the opinions of oil industry officials add up to for the industry as a whole.

Some 70% of company executives expect their 1959 sales will be between 3% and 10% above those made in 1958. Remaining 30% look for no change from present levels. The **FP** survey includes primary producers, refiners and distributors.

The 1958 world surplus of crude oil and a temporary excess of refining capacity cut sharply into the 1958 business of Canadian companies and spiked optimistic forecasts made by industry officials for **FP** a year ago and, to a lesser extent, six months ago.

When 1958 experience is tallied, this is likely to be the result, according to industry officials polled: 10% of companies will report 3%-10% sales gains in 1958 over 1957; 29% will show little change from a year earlier; sales will be down 3%-10% in 40% of companies; down more than 10% in 21% of all firms.

Result has been price instability for products sold. Company officials estimate that in 1958, prices remained the same in about 19% of companies; dropped 3%-10% in 71%; dropped more than 10% in the remaining 10% of firms.

Outlook for prices in 1959: More stability according to industry officials. About four out of every five say their 1959 prices will be about the same as in 1958; remaining one of each five predicts a 3%-10% advance.

For most companies, these trends in 1958 spelled sharp declines in net profit. Almost all firms in the industry will be reporting 1958 profits at least 10% below 1957's.

Outlook for 1959 profits: Distinct improvement in most firms.

Some 51% expect their 1959 net will be at least 10% above 1958 totals; 10% expect a 3%-10% gain over this year; 30% say no change; 9% foresee a decline of between 3%-10%.

When 1958 figures become available, they will likely show capital spending by oil firms increased over 1957 levels in 29% of companies; remained the same in 20%; dropped modestly in 10%; dropped by at least 10% in 40% of all firms.

Current predictions about 1959 outlays for new facilities show that in total they are likely to remain close to 1958 levels. In that there may be no further declines, this marks a year-to-year improvement anyway. Spending on new plant and equipment is likely to be up substantially in about 30% of firms; about the same as in 1957 in some 40%; and down, in many cases substantially in another 30%.

Other highlights:

Employment in the oil industry is likely to remain close to 1958 totals — which were lower in turn than 1957 totals.

This year the labor force in 60% of companies remained unchanged from 1957 totals; dropped at least 3%, often by 10% in the remaining 40% of firms. Next year, 1959, employment will be about the same in 80% of companies; rise moderately in 10%; drop moderately in another 10%.

Wage rates will likely rise by 3% at least, say 60% of all firms; remain constant next year, say the remaining 40%. During 1958, wage rates rose in 40% of firms, stayed close to year-earlier levels in the remaining 60%.

Public Utilities

Continued increase in the demand for the services and products of public utilities is forecast by executives in these organizations. This continues into 1959 the pattern of steady growth evident over most of the postwar years.

Over 93% of all utility company officials polled expect at least a 3% increase in the dollar value of sales in 1959 and of these, about one third expect the increase to be over 10%. Remaining 7% of all companies questioned expect their 1959 sales to be the same as those in 1958. None predicts a year-to-year decline.

This reflects, on the whole, a substantial gain in the volume of business of gas utilities; a modest and steady gain by electrical utilities and a substantial gain by most telephone companies due to steady expansion of services and, for some, higher customer charges.

Expectations in the industry also mark a continuation of steady gains over the past. In 1958, for example, it is likely that all utility companies will chalk up year-to-year sales gains and for about one in every five, the advance over the previous year will be close to 10%.

Advances on the sales front are being paralleled by increases in net profit. There are more industry officials predicting higher profits in 1959 than there are predicting "about the same." In only a few cases are declines foreseen for next year's net profit — and for the industry as a whole, these will be easily outweighed by the very substantial increases in other firms.

Capital spending by the utilities companies may be lower in 1959 than it was in 1958. And in 1958 increases by some firms were just about offset by lower spending in others, leaving total outlays by the industry as a whole little changed from 1957 levels.

For every two firms expecting to spend more on new plant and equipment in 1959 than they did in 1958, there are three which expect to cut back such outlays below 1958 levels. Remaining minority expect to spend just about the same in 1959 as they did in 1958.

Other highlights of likely trends in utilities:

- **Charges made** by about 70% of companies for their 1959 services will remain about the same as in 1958. Remainder—including some gas and some telephone companies — expect their charges will be at least 3%, in some cases 10%, higher.
- **Price of materials used** by utilities will be about the same next year, say two thirds of the executives questioned. Remainder expect their firms will have to pay higher prices.
- **Employment in the industry will rise during 1959.** Although three out of four companies expect little change in the number of people they employ, most of the remainder look for higher labor requirements. This marks an improvement over 1958 when employment in the industry as a whole remained little changed from 1957.
- **Wage rates** will rise between 3% and 10% over current levels during 1959, say four out of every five executives. Remainder foresee no change. This was the utilities' experience in 1958.

Food

Steady year-to-year growth is predicted by executives in the food industry. For the industry as a whole 1959 will be a year of bigger sales, better profits.

Almost 94% of all companies surveyed by **FP** expect their next year's sales will top 1958's by 3%-10%. Remaining companies foresee little change.

This confirms mid-1958 forecasts about 1959 and marks an improvement over 1958. Company officials in this industry

(Continued on page 27)

ANNOUNCEMENT

VICE-PRESIDENTS MOLSON'S BREWERY LIMITED

D. M. CHENOWETH

J. M. McGILLIS

The election of Mr. D. M. Chenoweth and Mr. J. M. McGillis as Vice-Presidents of Molson's Brewery Limited is announced by Senator H. deM. Molson, President. Mr. Chenoweth and Mr. McGillis are respectively General Manager and Treasurer of the Company and both are Directors.

New Projects For Saskatchewan

From Our Own Correspondent

SASKATOON—News of growth in Saskatchewan:

A Calgary firm, **Warner Holdings,** wants to build a shopping centre in North Battleford. The firm proposes to buy two city blocks for $30,000 and, if the deal goes through, North Battleford will have a $1-million centre similar to others Warner Holdings is backing in Yorkton, Prince Albert, and Grande Prairie, Alta.

Foundation Co. of Canada was low bidder on the job of installing substructure for a bridge to be used by construction crews at the site of the South Saskatchewan dam. Bid was $339,354.

In Saskatoon, a two-story office building will be built in the downtown area by S. J. Benesh and Sons.

Completion date is scheduled for next May and **Traders' Finance Corp.** will have its new headquarters on the top floor.

(Advertisement)

HOW A CHANGE IN MY READING HABITS HELPED ME EARN $14,000

By a Wall Street Journal Subscriber

"I used to read all the latest 'whodunit' stories. I became an expert on weapons and clues and where the body was hidden.

"Then one day on a trip to Chicago, I finished a detective story in the middle of the trip. I picked up a Wall Street Journal that was lying on the seat beside me. There I found the most important clue of all — namely, how to earn more money. In the pages of that amazing newspaper I found ways to get ahead, ways to cut expenses and what to do to keep my taxes down. I have been reading The Journal ever since, and it has paid off. Last year my income was up to $14,000."

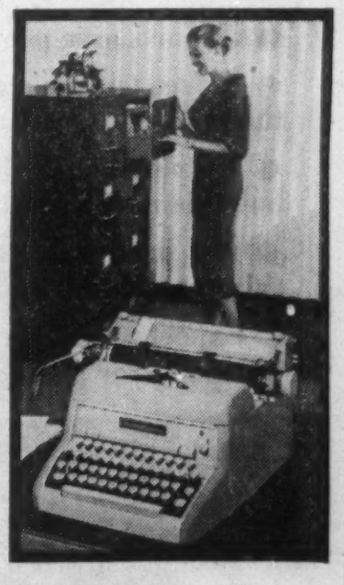
This experience is not unusual. The Journal helps thousands of men. If you think The Wall Street Journal is just for millionaires, you are wrong. It helps salaried men making $7,500 to $25,000 a year. It is valuable to small business men. It can be of enormous benefit to the ambitious young man who wants to win advancement.

The Wall Street Journal is the complete business DAILY. Has largest staff of writers on business and finance. The only business paper served by all three big press associations. It costs $24 a year, but you can get a Trial Subscription for three months for $7. Just tear out this ad and attach check for $7 and mail. Or tell us to bill you.

CFP 12-8

Address: The Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad St., New York 4, N.Y.

How her boss solved a typing bottleneck...



Thanks to her new Smith-Corona 62 SECRETARIAL, this typist is really producing! Her work's faster—because Smith-Corona's exclusive Accelerator Action brings the keyboard to life under her fingers! Her typing's crisper—clear, neat, uniform. And her boss is happier . . . "best typist I ever hired!"

All good reasons for you to investigate the new Smith-Corona 62 SECRETARIAL. Choice of colours; in both fabric and carbon ribbon models. Have your secretary mail the coupon today!

Smith-Corona
KEYED FOR SPEED

SMITH-CORONA (CANADA) LIMITED

Ask to see our new Type Selector Book, showing 50 distinctive type styles now available.

SMITH-CORONA (CANADA) LIMITED,
BOX 57, 30 BERTRAND AVE., TORONTO 13, ONT.

Send me illustrated folder on the new Smith-Corona 62 SECRETARIAL Typewriter.

NAME _____

FIRM _____

ADDRESS _____ 12-8

1959 Outlook:

Higher Sales, Profits

(CONTINUED FROM P. 26)

expect that when final 1958 results are available, about 83% of firms will have year-to-year increases, 11% as good a year as in 1957 and 6% slight sales decreases.

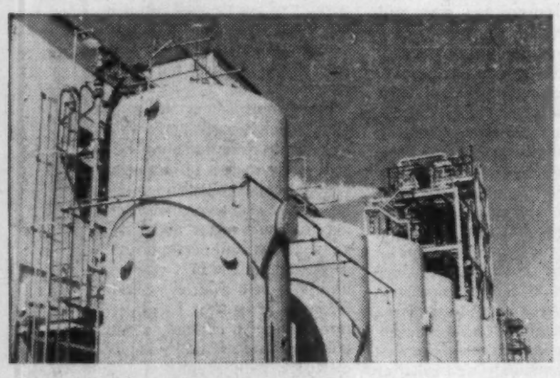
Substantial improvement in profits is also expected and this will come on top of a year which was satisfactory for the industry as a whole.

- **Almost 19% of all companies in the food industry** are likely to have a 10%-plus gain in profits next year. (33% will have had such an advance in 1958.)
- **Some 31% of companies expect** their 1959 profits will run between 3%-10% higher than 1958's. (This will likely be the size of the 1958 gain for about 17% of all firms in the industry.)
- **The remainder** which made predictions, 44%, expected their 1959 net would be about the same as their 1958 total. (About 17% of companies expect 1958 profit will be about the same as their 1957 profit.)
- **No firms predicted a lower net for next year,** although 6% of all firms made no predictions at all on this score and some of these may be looking for decreases. (In 1958 about one in five firms will have had a year-to-year decrease and for about half of this number, the decrease will be more than 10%.)

One firm summed up the optimism prevailing in the industry by saying: "We feel that 1959 should be the year in which we will reap the cumulative benefit from our recent capital expenditure program."

Other highlights of expectations in the food industry:

- **Employment** will likely show some improvement over 1958, but this will be very slight. Decreases in some cases will only just be offset by increases elsewhere.
- **Prices** of products produced by two out of every three firms will remain steady. Modest increases may be levied by the remaining one in each three.
- **Wage rates** in the industry are likely to edge up at least 3%, say 81% of companies. Remaining 19% foresee no change from 1958 rates.
- **Capital expenditures** likely to remain close, in total, to those made in 1958. Big cutbacks from 1958 levels in some firms will be just about made up for by higher outlays in others.
- **Inventories** in many firms were cut back in 1958 from year before but in 1959 there will likely be a modest addition to stocks of raw materials, goods in process and finished goods.



Miscellaneous

In total, most chemical, drug and tobacco firms, aircraft manufacturers, rubber firms and a wide variety of other organizations making up the miscellaneous category expect their domestic sales in 1959 will show a greater year-to-year increase than they did in 1958.

- **Almost 17% of the companies look for a more-than-10% sales increase next year.** About the same percentage experienced such an advance during 1958.
- **Some 53% look for a 3%-10% gain.** In 1958, by contrast, it is likely that only 34% will have a gain of this size.
- **About 23% expect their 1959 sales will be about the same as 1958's.** When this year's experience is totaled, it appears that 28% of firms had the same sales this year as they did last year.
- **Only 7% of companies look for sales decreases next year.** This compares with about 21% which will have had year-to-year declines in 1958 — and for half of these the decrease will be more than 10%.

As a group, half of the companies expect increases of at least 3% in net profit next year. (About one third had such increases this year.) Only 20% expect year-to-year declines in 1959's net. (Over twice that number, 48%, experienced such declines during 1958.) And next year about 27% expect no year-to-year change in profits. (21% in 1958.)

Other highlights:

- **Prices of products sold next year likely to remain close to this year's,** according to more than two thirds of all companies polled. Remainder expect they will be charging 3%-10% more. And their product prices, on average, held fairly steady throughout 1958.
- **Price of materials bought** also likely to remain little changed from 1958, say just under two thirds of all companies. Rest look for modest increases.
- **Employment is likely to rise appreciably in these firms next year.** While about 63% expect their labor forces will remain close to 1958 levels, some 27% look for increases and these should quite easily offset the 10% scheduling cutback. In total, the number employed by these firms sagged slightly during 1958.
- **Capital spending for expansion purposes will increase slightly** during 1958 with higher spending in some firms more than offsetting decreased spending in others. In 1958, such outlays held close to 1957 levels, in total.
- **Inventories are likely to be built up somewhat** by these firms during 1959, whereas in 1958 the firms cut back their stocks, on average.

Chemical companies' sales expectations follow those of the industry fairly closely, but not all chemical companies expect profit gains of the size expected by the miscellaneous group as a whole.

Most rubber companies look for moderate and in some cases substantial gains in sales next year and expect these will be paralleled by advances in net profits.

Looking for steady gains in sales and profits are glass manufacturers, elevator makers, tobacco companies, business form makers, packaging firms. Sales and profit outlook for some aircraft makers and dredging companies appears less optimistic.

Prospect by Areas

Here is a breakdown by regions showing how polled Canadian businessmen compare the 1959 outlook for some key phases of their operations with their 1958 record. Figures are percentages of executives reporting.

	— UP —			— DOWN —		
	More than 10%	3%-10%	About same	3%-10%	More than 10%	No Est.
DOMESTIC SALES:						
B. C.	7	53	20	7	6	7
Prairies	11	72	17	..	..	..
Ontario	18	58	23	..	..	1
Quebec	10	64	17	8	1	..
Atlantic Prov.	25	38	19	12	6	..
Canada	14	59	20	4	2	1
PRODUCT PRICES:						
B. C.	7	33	53	7	..	..
Prairies	11	33	50	6	..	..
Ontario	..	35	60	4	..	1
Quebec	..	35	65	..	..	..
Atlantic Prov.	..	25	75	..	..	..
Canada	2	34	61	3	..	..
EMPLOYMENT:						
B. C.	7	13	60	14	6	..
Prairies	..	22	67	11	..	..
Ontario	..	42	51	4	..	3
Quebec	..	21	67	10	2	..
Atlantic Prov.	6	19	63	12	..	..
Canada	3	22	65	9	1	..
WAGE RATES:						
B. C.	..	73	27	..	..	..
Prairies	6	56	28	..	..	10
Ontario	5	26	64	5	..	..
Quebec	..	77	23	..	..	..
Atlantic Prov.	..	69	31	..	..	..
Canada	1	77	21	..	..	1
NET PROFIT AFTER TAXES:						
B. C.	27	33	20	7	6	7
Prairies	17	22	50	11	..	..
Ontario	..	84	14	..	..	2
Quebec	21	33	25	14	4	3
Atlantic Prov.	31	13	38	18	..	..
Canada	29	27	28	9	2	5
CAPITAL EXPENDS.:						
B. C.	47	13	27	..	..	13
Prairies	28	17	16	11	17	11
Ontario	37	26	24	4	2	7
Quebec	33	14	29	4	19	1
Atlantic Prov.	25	13	31	6	12	13
Canada	30	13	28	6	19	4

1959 Car Sales to Boom GM Chief Sees 9% Gain

General Motors of Canada is predicting that the automobile market in Canada in 1959 will be up about 9% on 1958.

E. H. Walker, president, stated at a press conference last week-end that the company was basing its business decisions on an industry increase of this nature (4% above the level of 1957).

No substantial increase in sales appears likely however in the remainder of this year.

Registrations of new cars for the first 10 months of 1958 were 6.4% lower than the corresponding period of 1957.

Walker estimated that by the close of the year the level would be down about 5%.

He reported two bright aspects of GM of Canada's position:

- **Dealers' stocks of 1958 models are smaller** than the stocks of 1957 models carried over this time last year.
- **Firm orders from customers "are substantially higher than they were a year ago."**

He also reported that the problem of supply is the only reason that **Vauxhall** (made by GM in the U. K.) has not been taking "a great deal larger share of the market" here. But it is in second place among European cars.

Registration statistics for the first 10 months of this year indicate that Vauxhall sales have increased 244% over 1957. It accounts for 16.5% of all imported European car sales.

Volkswagen, in first place, accounts for 33.3% of sales. Its volume has risen 14.3% over last year.

Here's the record of registrations for the first 10 months:

European imported cars increased 51.1% over 1957 to take a 19.3% share of the market. Their share last year was 11.9%.

Domestic cars declined 14%.

GM secured 46.5% of the total market (43.3% if Vauxhall is excluded). Combined market share a year ago was 41.5%.

Ford of Canada secured 23.7% (of which 2% was imported British cars). Year ago position: 26.8%.

Chrysler of Canada's market share was 13.1% compared with 19.7% last year.

114 Stocks Yield Averages 4.21%

The average yield on 114 dividend-paying stocks on the Toronto Stock Exchange, as compiled by **Moss, Lawson & Co.,** on the prices of Dec. 1, was 4.21%, up .02% from the previous week.

The current yield compares with 4.24% one month ago, and 5.44% in the corresponding week last year.

Here is the yield by the various groups:

	Dec. 1/58 %	Week Ago %	Month Ago %	Year Ago %
Common	3.81	3.84	3.88	4.99
Pfd. & A	4.76	4.73	4.84	5.36
Mining	5.06	4.93	4.95	7.01
Banks	3.09	3.02	3.16	3.74

Canadian Auto Production

	Week Ending Nov. 29	Same Week 1957	Year To Date 1958	Year To Date 1957	% Change To Date
CARS †					
General Motors:					
Oldsmobile	311	356	13,351	12,882	
Buick	312	427	12,358	13,400	
Pontiac	1,372	1,428	49,025	44,129	
Chevrolet	1,611	1,940	64,630	69,921	
	3,606	4,151	139,564	140,332	—0.5
Ford:					
Edsel	54	199	1,908	3,353	
Mercury	9	182	4,849	9,603	
Meteor	842	837	23,687	27,903	
Ford	1,745	1,780	48,805	55,010	
Monarch	161	...	357	7,557	
	2,811	2,998	79,606	103,426	—23
Chrysler:					
Desoto	28	49	946	282	
Chrysler	127	98	3,083	4,075	
Plymouth	565	689	17,594	29,596	
Dodge	500	771	18,942	33,181	
	1,220	1,607	40,565	67,134	—39
Studebaker-Packard:					
Studebaker	165	...	3,642	5,226	—30
Total	7,802	8,756	263,377	†317,910	
TRUCKS					
General Motors	771	689	23,487	26,380	
Ford	614	430	14,977	23,149	
Chrysler	150	120	5,696	7,073	
International	143	156	8,837	10,476	
Total	1,678	1,395	52,997	67,078	—21
Total vehicles	9,480	10,151	316,374	384,988	—18

†Includes Rambler.
Source: Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

SWORDFISHING vessel Wayne Michael of Lunenburg, N.S., cost about $30,000 to build. She carries special gear for handy steering and "sticking" the big fish.

Tasty Swordfish Needs a Market: Profit for You?

Nova Scotians catch and sell $1.3 million in swordfish to the U.S., but hardly a morsel in Canada. There's the opening for a shrewd food promoter . . .

Special Correspondence

LUNENBURG, N.S. — New England gourmets are helping to support a $1½ million swordfishing industry in Nova Scotia.

In 1957, more than 200 boats from dozens of N. S. ports landed a catch of $1,341,000.

The figures aren't all in yet, but this year's catch is expected to be even higher.

Almost all the fish are shipped to the U. S. The Canadian market has scarcely been touched.

The landed price varies from 23c to 60c lb. depending on the season. The market opens high and closes low.

Swordfish is a white meat with a dry texture.

Like lobster, it sells mostly to the higher income groups.

Swordfish steaks sell in some retail food stores in the U. S.

They're a top seller in better restaurants and hotels.

Distribution from Nova Scotia is through a score of firms.

Prewar this was an inshore industry.

Small boats seldom stayed out over a day. Landings were small, centred off Cape Breton.

Most of the catch now is by 60 ft. longliners. They can stay at sea up to 10 days, and crews average seven men.

Swordfishing areas range Grand Banks.

These fish move in schools up the U. S. coast and appear off from 180 to 500 miles off shore on Quero, Sable Island and the Canadian coast late in spring.

The main fishing season is from June 15 until Sept. 15.

Because the fish are in U. S. waters a relatively short period, U. S. fishermen have never developed this industry.

But it's highly profitable for Canadians. In the three months period a crewman often earns $2,500, skippers considerably more.

Cost of outfitting is about $1,000.

Much of the boat's gear can be used again each year.

A 15-ft. catwalk extends over the boat's bow. This is "action station" for the sticker, the most important man in the crew.

The fish are sighted from the lookout's position atop the masthead.

The boat moves slowly up on the big triangular fin sticking out of the water.

For better manoeuvring, dual controls on the mast are handled by the lookout.

The sticker jabs a 10-ft. lance into the fish.

The short barb buried deep is disengaged from the shaft, and the wounded fish dives deep at a 40-knot clip.

Crewmen throw a buoy with hundreds of feet of line attached over the side.

Then the crew goes over the side singly in dories.

When the fish is played out, the 400-lb giant is hauled in over the dory's side.

The odd time, swordfish have gone beserk and rammed a dory at full speed. The saw tooth sword easily cuts through the planking.

Usually the fish are boated without any trouble, and the longliner returns in a couple of hours to pick them up.

At sea, tails and heads are removed, the fish are gutted and packed in ice.

Generally they are shipped to market the same way via truck transport.

When the price drops some firms freeze the flesh in small blocks.

U. S. duty is 1c lb. for the fresh product, 1½c on frozen, about the same as on other fish products.

The lucrative swordfish season happily coincides with the Atlantic's friendliest period, so fishermen stay out longer periods and boost their earnings.

With more longliners being built, the Swordfish catch will increase.

While the U. S. duty remains low, the product is easy to market.

But if the wind ever shifts and Congress steers a course for higher tariffs, the industry could get in trouble.

Canadians are less prone to try new or strange foods. **Swordfish hasn't made much of a dent on Montreal or Toronto restaurant menus.**

There's profit waiting in Canada for the promoter who can develop the domestic market.

CPR Net Off 68% in October

MONTREAL (Staff)—Net rail earnings of **CPR** during October were $1.5 million, down from $4.8 million the same month a year before.

Rail revenues were down to $39 million from $41.3 million, expenses rose to $37.4 million from $36.5 million.

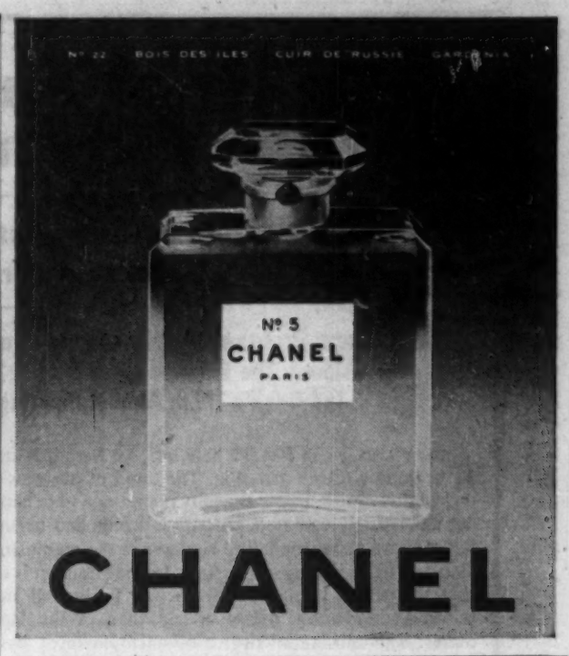
The railway included $5.3 million retroactive pay increase to non-operating railwaymen in October expenses.

Ten-month net rail earnings stand at $26.3 million, down from $29.5 million last year.

The statement shows:

	Month of October 1958 $	1957 $	Decrease $
Rlwy. rev.	38,965,895	41,324,164	2,358,269
Rlwy. exp.	37,440,065	36,515,977	*924,088
Net rail earnings	1,545,830	4,808,187	3,262,357
	Ten Months from Jan. 1		
Rlwy. rev.	387,102,194	406,143,469	19,041,275
Rlwy. exp.	360,809,231	376,677,236	15,868,005
Net rail earnings	26,292,963	29,466,233	3,173,270

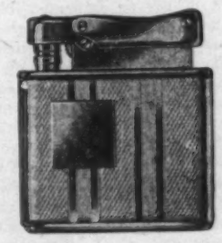
*Increase.



Christmas comes and goes - but here's a gift that lasts like the goodwill that goes with it

THE Sparklets SYPHON

"Sparklets" Hostmaster puts an end to the problem of business gifts. Available in grey, gold, ruby red and emerald, Hostmaster provides a constant supply of fresh, zesty soda water. Order now in time for Christmas. Just $15.95, including drip tray and 3 "Sparklets" bulbs. In gleaming chrome with colour trim $23.50. At drug, department and jewellery stores. For further details write Better Proprietaries, 429 St. Jean Baptiste, Montreal.



FORECAST

New Colibri plan to aid businessmen

Colibri's new industrial plan now makes it possible for business organizations to obtain suitably inscribed, monogrammed Colibri lighters bearing your firm's crest at special discount prices.

Solve your gift giving problems today with world famous Colibri lighters. The lighters renowned for mechanical perfection and beauty of design—Always the appropriate way of showing appreciation to your new, prospective and old customers whose friendship and goodwill you value so highly.

For illustrated brochure on the Colibri Industrial Plan use the coupon below.

B.F.M. Limited — Sales Agents in Canada for Colibri Company of Canada Ltd.
1487 Mountain Street, Montreal, Quebec.

Name ..... Title ..... Address ..... City ..... Prov. .....

Control Of Inflation Essential To Sound Growth

Nation's Ability To Withstand Recession Is Encouraging

Upward Pressure On Prices May Be Easing, C. Sydney Frost, President, The Bank of Nova Scotia, Tells Shareholders At The Bank's 127th Annual Meeting In Halifax, N.S.

A YEAR AGO, when I spoke here last, we were just at the beginning of the recession. The trend of business had turned downward, below-capacity operations were becoming increasingly common, corporate profits had begun to fall, and we were wondering how severe the readjustment ahead of us was going to be. Now, looking back, it is clear that the actual level of business was fairly well maintained—considerably better in fact than in the United States. The substantial degree of unemployment has reflected the failure to absorb the large increase in the labour force in 1957 which resulted from the heavy immigration in that year.

C. SYDNEY FROST
President
The Bank of Nova Scotia

I think we have reason to feel encouraged that, with the United States feeling the effects of recession, and with some slackening in overseas countries also, our own economy withstood downward pressures as well as it did and that no cumulative downswing developed. Construction activity was sustained by the final stages of work on such big projects as the Seaway and the Trans-Canada gas pipeline and by the record rate of house-building stimulated by special government financing. Exports held up well, because the rising flow of uranium, larger exports of wheat and cattle, and special increases in a few other items offset declines in most of our traditional mineral and forest exports. The reduced demand for machinery and materials resulting from the cutbacks in private capital spending and in inventories fell to a substantial degree on imports rather than on domestic production. Farm income improved. And there were a number of forces supporting the overall flow of consumer income and spending, including the additions to government pensions, the tax cuts at the beginning of the year, and such "built-in" stabilizers as unemployment insurance.

Though the downswing was thus held to small proportions, we are not yet, of course, out of the woods. It is clear that unemployment is going to be a serious problem again this winter even with a high rate of house-building and the proposed government-financed works projects. Moreover, some of the adjustments that have been going on in the Canadian economy this year have not yet been completed. Total exports, for instance, may show some decline in the months ahead, even though an improved demand for our basic products should develop in the United States. In addition, private capital outlays are expected to contract further.

As in the past year, however, there are a number of supporting influences at work. An important offset to declining private capital investment continues to be provided by rising government expenditures, though the higher level of long-term interest rates may exercise some brake on the capital outlays of provinces and municipalities. Support can be expected too from consumer spending, for consumers have been paying off their debts and building up their savings. But whether they will assume the instalment indebtedness that would be necessary to produce a strong upturn in sales of durable goods, especially automobiles, is still a question.

Of course, the recovery in the United States brightens the prospect for the Canadian economy. If it continues strongly, it should provide increasing support as the year goes on. There is, however, still some difference of opinion as to its probable strength and staying power. Meanwhile, production in Europe is still tending slightly downward. At the moment therefore, the forces at work do not appear to be such as would produce a strong or decisive upturn in Canada. The probability seems rather to be a level of activity in 1959 only moderately higher than in 1958.

Increased Concern About Inflation

One of the curious features of this recession year of 1958 is the amount of concern voiced in public about the danger of inflation. The basis of this concern varies. Some people are worried about rising prices, and some about the upward push of wages. Some are disturbed by the boom in the stock market and the lack of investor interest in bonds. Others find reason for anxiety in the large government deficit and the increase in the money supply. But whatever the individual point of view, there is clearly a widespread fear that forces are at work which may produce another spurt of inflation and a further decline in the value of money. I should like to make a few comments on this subject in an effort to reach a balanced appraisal of the very important issues at stake.

The question may well be asked why, after two decades when there was every reason to be worried about inflation, people have become increasingly concerned about it during a recession. One reason clearly is that the consumer price index has gone on rising during most of 1958 in the face of substantial unemployment, excess capacity in many manufacturing industries, and reduced corporate profits. The prices of basic commodities declined considerably and there was a slight sag in the average level of wholesale prices. But the consumer price index, generally regarded as the chief barometer of inflation, has continued to run above 1957 levels at a time when the economic climate was such as to suggest a decline or at least a levelling-out.

In assessing the behaviour of the index this year, several things should, however, be borne in mind. To some extent its continued rise represents a normal lag. For instance, the prices of services, which are slow to respond to changing economic conditions have gone on rising. Then again, producers of manufactured goods have found it difficult to reduce prices with costs still increasing. Most raw material costs have, it is true, gone down, but overhead costs have risen. And so have wage costs, partly as a result of automatic wage increases resulting from escalator clauses in labour agreements. In these circumstances the general level of manufactured goods prices, as measured by the official indices, has shown little tendency to decline, though it may be that these indices are misleading because they do not take full account of the wider use of below-list prices that we all know has been common. Finally, there has been a very special situation in food this year, with fruit and vegetable prices boosted abnormally by the freeze in Florida and beef prices pushed up by the heavy export movement of cattle to the United States.

Inflation Not an Immediate Threat

As we go into 1959, some of these pressures are becoming noticeably weaker. Food prices, in particular, now seem likely to level out or even to decline: hog supplies are becoming more than ample and the huge crops in the United States are almost bound to exert some downward influence on agricultural prices in spite of price supports. Wage increases negotiated this year have been on a smaller scale than those of last year and, with considerable slack likely to continue in the labour market, the upward push on wage rates should subside further. Moreover, productivity has increased sharply on this continent, partly because of the huge capital investment of 1955-57 and partly because pressure on profits has been a sharp spur to use the new machinery with maximum efficiency and cut costs as much as possible. The increase in productivity means that as recovery occurs employment will not increase as fast as production—a development which is already quite obvious in the United States. In view of all these factors, an increasing body of opinion both in the United States and in Canada holds that the upward pressure on prices in the months ahead is unlikely to be great, even with some strengthening in business activity.

But, we must ask ourselves, even if inflation is not an immediate threat because cost pressures are subsiding, what of the somewhat longer term—say the next two or three years? And here I think we should recognize that some of the underlying conditions that have shaped our postwar world now appear to have changed. A dozen years of high-level production have satisfied the massive demands that fed the postwar boom—the social and consumer needs dammed back by the depression and the war, and the needs created by the reconstruction and expansion of war-shattered European and Far Eastern economies. Population trends, too, are less expansive than they were: fewer new families are now being formed, and the uptrend in births has finally levelled out after its long postwar climb. Consumer indebtedness is still high. There has been a notable increase in world capacity to produce basic materials and, with the passing of scarcities, markets have become much more competitive.

Is Inflation a Long-Term Threat?

It must be admitted, however, that even with these developments, there are real sources of concern about inflation, especially in the financial sphere. The postwar price rise is not in itself a valid reason for believing that there must of necessity be a further rise, for the greater part of the postwar inflation was generated by World War II and the Korean War. But the large government deficit, the difficulty of financing it in the face of lack of interest in government bonds, the consequent increase in the money supply, and the "inflation psychology" that is obviously one element in the stock-market boom could lay the basis for another inflationary upsurge. The speculative element in the stock market is the first symptom of a desire to hedge against a decline in the value of money—though it may well be asked how much protection is actually afforded by the purchase of equities at prices out of line with current and prospective earnings.

The danger is that, if a conviction of the inevitability of long-run inflation takes hold, these speculative tendencies might spread to the commodity markets and to the sphere of capital spending. With some signs of recovery in business volume and profits, it is conceivable that businessmen might feel impelled to assure themselves of inventories and fixed assets in advance of the expected price rise. If this occurred while business remained sluggish, other things besides stock prices would get out of line: unneeded inventories would be accumulated, more excess capacity would be created, property values would be inflated. In short, all sorts of distortions would develop which might lead eventually to what we used to call a depression.

If this were to happen it would be unfortunate indeed, for the belief that some degree of inflation is inevitable is, in my view, a mistaken one. I do not wish to minimize the difficulty of achieving a healthy rate of growth and a high level of employment and income while maintaining stability in the price level. But I do not subscribe to the defeatist view that the two objectives are incompatible. Much less do I subscribe to the view that a small amount of inflation is tolerable if not actually desirable, that it helps the economy to function smoothly and promotes growth. Superficially agreeable though inflation may be, its costs in the long run are heavy. A little inflation is only too likely to lead to more inflation. For, if people are once convinced that a gradual rise in prices is inevitable, they are almost certain to try to protect themselves, thus driving up prices still further. Even if inflation could be held to small proportions, it could still cut the purchasing power of money in half in a generation—surely a prospect no sensible person can regard with equanimity.

Both Public and Private Policies Necessary to Combat Inflation

Though it is easy enough to recognize the evils of inflation, it is not so easy to decide what policies are appropriate to achieve the twin objectives of sustained growth and a stable price level, and it is very difficult indeed to carry out those policies successfully. Any thoughtful observer must admit that the advanced economies of the free world have a strong bias towards inflation—a bias that stems from the huge defence expenditures necessitated by the cold war and the technological race associated with it, from the tendency of governments to spend heavily yet to be reluctant to increase taxes, and most of all perhaps from the increasing economic and political strength of producer groups. The emphasis on yearly increases in wages and the disinclination to cut prices have reduced flexibility and complicated the task of achieving stability. It is widely recognized that wage increases in excess of productivity gains are inflationary. It is also true that price increases which are excessive in relation to costs have inflationary consequences. A stabilization program must therefore include responsible attitudes and actions on wages and prices in the private sector as well as public fiscal and monetary policies.

In reconciling growth and stability, the basic tool is of course monetary policy. We must be willing to accept periods of credit restraint when necessary, and the monetary authorities will continue to be faced with the very delicate and difficult task of deciding when and how much they should tighten or ease credit conditions to keep the economy as nearly on an even keel as is feasible. But monetary policy cannot do the whole job. There has been some tendency in the past few years to expect it to carry too large a share of the burden. It must be complemented and reinforced by fiscal policy. Governments must have the courage to budget for surpluses in active periods in order that they may be in a position to run the necessary deficits in times of recession. While deficits are appropriate at such times, it is important that anti-recessionary outlays should, as far as possible, be of a sort that will not lead to a permanently higher level of expenditures, and it is most desirable that they should be devoted to activities that will directly ease unemployment. Perhaps the most fruitful type of spending is that which results in the building of needed social capital, since whatever is achieved in that sphere will serve to ease inflationary pressures in the next period of high activity.

These two areas of public policy can, however, be hindered in achieving their aims of national growth and stability by the rigidities in the private sector that I have already mentioned. Efforts to maintain or increase prices in the face of slackening demand create the same type of difficulty as do wage increases out of line with increases in productivity.

It is essential for stability that *overall* wage increases should not exceed *overall* gains in productivity in the economy. It must be remembered that these gains vary greatly from industry to industry. If large increases in productivity are fully absorbed by higher wages in those particular industries which achieve them, inflation will result. For to a greater or lesser degree wage increases are bound to spread to industries in which such substantial improvements in output per worker are not possible. If some equity and balance are to be achieved, some part of the gain in productivity must be reflected in lower prices, thus relieving pressure and allowing for price increases to cover wage increases in industries where productivity gains are not so large.

It will be recognized, of course, that these comments apply to the general situation on this continent and in Western Europe. Naturally, whether we in Canada are successful in controlling inflation depends to a considerable extent on what happens in the United States. Our task would become extremely difficult if a substantial degree of inflation were to develop across the line. But, regardless of what the United States does, it is our responsibility to handle our own affairs. Well-conceived Canadian policies, resolutely carried out, are essential to stability in Canada. Fortunately we have a highly productive economy and one that can be kept flexible. Equally important, there is an increasing awareness that a responsible attitude on the part of government, business and labour is a pre-requisite to controlling inflation.

With courage and foresight we can avoid inflation and the inequities and violent adjustments it is almost bound to bring in its train. In doing so, we shall have taken a long step towards achieving the sustained and soundly based growth we all desire.

General Manager Reports "A Year of Notable Achievement"

Public Welcomes Scotia Plan Announcement F. William Nicks Tells Shareholders

THE year 1958 will undoubtedly be recorded as a year of notable achievement in the history of the Bank—notable not only for the extent of the Bank's expansion, but also for the widening scope of our services.

I am pleased to report to you today that the increase in the Bank's assets was the largest that has ever been achieved in a single year. Our total resources have just crossed the $1,700 million mark, an increase of almost $350 millions, or 26 per cent in the year ending October 31st. Our largest single increase in the past was in 1955 when our total assets rose $164 millions. Our rate of growth for the fiscal year was significantly greater than the average for all other banks.

F. WILLIAM NICKS
Vice-President & General Manager
The Bank of Nova Scotia

Our deposits have increased by $335 millions in the fiscal year. Of this increase $196 millions was in Canadian dollar deposits, divided about equally between savings and current accounts. The remainder of the increase, about $139 millions, was in foreign currency deposits.

The increase in savings deposits, which amounted to $91 millions, or 15 per cent, was noticeably greater than the average increase for the other chartered banks, which was about 12 per cent. Current accounts also grew rapidly, in striking contrast to last year when they showed almost no change. The increase reflected in large measure the general expansion of the money supply during 1958, following a period of comparative stability.

On the asset side, our general loans to business and industry show only a slight gain from the year before. Here the major factor, of course, was the recession, which led to some reduction in inventories and put a brake on the demand for financing receivables and consumer purchases. Businessmen generally have been following more cautious policies, and as yet there is no marked departure from that pattern.

Although our loan position at the year end was only a little higher than a year previous, marked fluctuations occurred over the twelve-month period. At one point our loans dropped nearly $40 millions below the level at October 31, 1957, and then recovered sharply to a point well above the 1957 year-end figure. This rising and falling tide of loan demand naturally caused substantial changes in our liquid resources. The need for flexibility is one of the main reasons why we have felt it necessary to maintain a substantial level of liquidity.

Entry Into Consumer Credit

One of the most interesting developments in bank lending has been our entry into the consumer credit field in an organized and substantial way. The announcement of Scotia Plan credit on October 1st created quite a stir across the country, and indeed aroused no little interest in the financial press of the United States. The volume of Scotia Plan loans placed on our books to date indicates that the public welcome this additional banking facility.

The introduction of this new lending service was taken, I can assure you, only after a good deal of careful thought and many months of preparation. As we all know, many thousands of Canadians are accustomed to borrowing from one source or another to purchase needed furniture, cars and household appliances and to finance family medical, education and other expenses. These people, though often not in possession of collateral such as stocks and bonds, are men and women of integrity whose character and capacity to repay make them admirable credit risks. Such people use a bank regularly to protect their savings, and they naturally look to their bank to meet their normal borrowing needs. We strongly feel that sound consumer credit is a worthy addition to our range of banking services.

Increase In Securities

One of the major changes in our assets during the year was the $78-million increase in holdings of Government of Canada bonds other than Treasury Bills. Much of this increase occurred in the early months of the fiscal year before the decline in short and medium term interest rates had gone very far. With loans declining at that time, and with a relatively plentiful supply of cash, we began rebuilding our government portfolio, which had become somewhat depleted during the period of heavy loan demands. By June our buying had largely ceased, and since then our portfolio has been increased mainly by a special issue of bonds sold to the banks in July. Since the net growth in our government security holdings, as well as the roll-over of maturing issues and the conversion of our Victory Bonds, has occurred at relatively favourable rates of interest, our average return on governments was considerably improved compared to 1957. On the other hand, our interest earnings can be sharply affected by changes in Treasury Bill yields. Owing to the understanding between the Bank of Canada and the chartered banks with regard to the maintenance of liquid assets amounting to 7% of Canadian deposits, Treasury Bills bulk large in the portfolios of the banks. When short-term interest rates are declining, this soon has an appreciable effect on interest earnings from Treasury Bills. In 1958 this factor worked to largely offset the improved yields on other Government of Canada securities.

Before leaving the subject of government securities, I would like to mention the Conversion Loan, which was the outstanding financial development of 1958. The chief purpose of the Conversion Loan was to stretch out the average maturity of the national debt. Since the banks were large holders of the Victory Bonds which were converted, inevitably their portfolios tended to lengthen. Our actions during and subsequent to the Conversion Loan were such as to meet so far as we could the intentions of the Government, and at the same time have regard for the overall liquid position of the Bank.

The past year has also been one of marked expansion in our holdings of N.H.A. mortgages and of provincial and municipal securities. We have endeavoured to develop a steady and substantial flow of funds into moderate-cost housing. Our mortgage loans outstanding increased during the year from $23 millions to $40 millions, and we have a substantial backlog of commitments which will carry us well into 1959. In addition, we are now servicing a considerable volume of N.H.A. mortgages on behalf of customers, and it would appear that a secondary market for mortgage funds is now beginning to bring a sizeable amount of private capital into the housing field. This is certainly a step in the right direction, since the postwar market for new low-cost housing has been hampered to some extent by the difficulty of tapping private funds outside the larger financial institutions.

Our increased participation in provincial and municipal securities reflects the shift in the emphasis of the nation's capital investment program in the direction of roads, schools, hospitals, and public works of all kinds.

Foreign Operations

This Bank was founded in a busy seaport town by men accustomed to scanning the seas for business opportunities. So it was but natural that from the beginning The Bank of Nova Scotia should become an active partner in overseas trade. This phase of our operations has grown in importance as Canada has forged forward as a great trading nation.

A significant development in this field within the past year has been the creation of the Federation of the West Indies. Canada, as a young democracy in the free world, shares many of the hopes and aspirations of this new venture; and this interest has taken concrete expression in the financing by the Canadian government of the building of ships for the inter-island trade. Our branch at Kingston, Jamaica, opened in 1889, was the first Canadian bank established in the Caribbean; and, as a corporate citizen of the West Indies community, we are sharing in the growth of business in the islands.

We have, of course, other interests in the Caribbean area, where our business in the past year has grown substantially. Another major step in the area was the formation this year, in partnership with some British financial friends, of The Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Company (Bahamas) Limited. The Bahamas offers certain advantages particularly to companies engaged in overseas trading operations, and investment in the island has shown a sharp increase in the postwar years. The trust company, which provides a full range of both corporate and personal trust services, forms a natural complement to our banking service.

Another aspect of our international operations that has created considerable interest is our dealing in gold. Throughout the past year there has been increasing evidence that gold is regaining its traditional attraction as a store of value, and more and more of our customers, particularly those from overseas, have entrusted their gold to the security of our vaults in Canada. As a facility for customers, the Bank has designed a special gold certificate in readily transferable form which serves as a warehouse receipt for the precious metal.

Continued Branch Expansion

Although the flood-tide of postwar births seems to have ebbed somewhat, our bulging public schools and crowded collegiates give evidence of the earlier upsurge. Soon these young men and women will be taking their part in community life, engaged in productive work, and in time will be raising families of their own. If we are to meet the banking needs of the future, we must continue with our program of branch expansion and renovation.

Last year we opened at 17 new locations, bringing our total to 553 offices which includes some 19 sub-branches. In addition, many of our older buildings are being modernized or rebuilt.

In September your Directors and senior management made a trip through the Western Provinces, meeting with business and community leaders in the principal centres. En route they were able to inspect many of our offices, and the striking new premises at Edmonton and Vancouver.

Here is perhaps a good time to express a word of appreciation to our Directors for the continuing interest they display in the welfare and progress of the Bank. We know it was not easy for men who carry, as they do, a wide range of executive responsibilities, to take the time to accompany us, for example, on an extended trip such as the western tour. Certainly the fact that they would do so is evidence of their interest.

Staff and Progress

While I am on the subject of the people who make up the Bank, I want to stress the importance of building a team which can work together efficiently and happily. The most important function of our management, of course, is to select, train and develop the people who will successfully guide this institution in the years ahead. We mean to continue to create and nourish an atmosphere that will attract competent people, and provide them with both incentive and job satisfaction.

Some of our innovations, such as the Scotia Plan, the Trust Company, and the gold certificate, indicate that your management is aware of the need for flexibility and imagination in modern-day banking, and from the staff point of view, there is no doubt that innovation has made BNS banking an interesting and satisfying experience.

In previous years, I have drawn attention to the splendid opportunities which await young men in modern banking. I think that these opportunities are now being recognized increasingly, and it is noteworthy that our male staff rose this year by over 200—the largest increase in some years. Also, of course, there has been a moderate further rise in the number of female staff and it is noteworthy that they continue to demonstrate a capacity to perform work formerly altogether reserved to men.

One feature of our staff program which I particularly want to draw to your attention this year is our system of local and regional conferences and meetings. These include regular meetings of the various managers' associations and accountants' clubs. During the past year we have also held a series of conferences at central locations throughout the country, where officers from supervisory offices discussed with Managers and other senior branch personnel the common problems of the Bank's day-to-day activities. These meetings provide a friendly, informal atmosphere for group discussions, from which a man gets a broader perspective of the Bank as a whole, and this is a healthy process.

It is, in the final analysis, our staff who made last year one of notable achievement. I want to thank them for their efforts; and I hope that the new year will be one in which we can again share a sense of accomplishment and enjoy a feeling of satisfaction at a job well done.

Looking back over the year's activities, I believe we are justified in feeling that The Bank of Nova Scotia has acted as one of the progressive forces for community well-being. These are times of social and economic change. To act as a constructive force in the community in such times a bank must be sensitive to changing economic needs, adapting its services as may be required with foresight and vigour.

A good banker, like a good neighbour, must be sensitive to the needs of his customers and his community; and the bank which behaves like a good citizen becomes a rewarding place to work in, and to invest in, too. In an atmosphere of expanding horizons, all the staff enjoy a greater sense of personal fulfilment. This, in turn, is reflected in an atmosphere which makes banking at The Bank of Nova Scotia a pleasant experience for our customers—an atmosphere which is undoubtedly gratifying to you, our stockholders, as well.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

ANNOUNCEMENT

FULTON BANISTER LTD. announces new Process Plants Division

RON BANISTER

NEALE PINET

Mr. Ron Banister, President and General Manager of Fulton Banister Ltd. announces the formation of the Process Plants Division of Fulton Banister Ltd., and the appointment of Mr. Neale Pinet as Managing Director of this division.

The new Process Plants Division is associated with Prengle, Dukler and Crump Engineering Inc. of Houston. This newly formed division will offer complete design, engineering and construction services to the Petrochemical industry.

Swan Hills Oil On Way to Market

First oil from the big new Swan Hills oil field of Northern Alberta is on its way to Edmonton and the markets of eastern and western Canada.

Line fill of the recently-completed 130-mile **Federated Pipe Lines** system began recently and the crude is expected to hit the market by Jan. 10.

The Swan Hills field is a joint development of **Regent Refining (Canada)** — a subsidiary of **McColl-Frontenac** — and **Home Oil Co.**

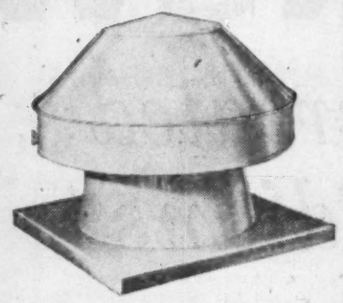
Elevation of the area is approximately 2,000 ft. higher than Edmonton which will provide a gravity assist for the line.

Provision has been made for the Federated line to connect at Edmonton with both the **Trans-Mountain** and **Interprovincial Pipe Line** facilities.

Sheldons Air Equipment

specifically engineered for air moving and conditioning needs

HEATING
COOLING
DRYING
VENTILATING
AIR CONDITIONING
PROCESSING



FR ROOF VENTILATOR
Supply or Exhaust type

Sheldons ENGINEERING LIMITED GALT, CANADA

CFM

Toronto WAlnut 1-3182
Hamilton JAckson 8-4127
London 3-9494
Montreal REgent 8-4739
Ottawa CEntral 2-6411

Company Buying: Who, Why, How?

Here's the first glimpse of a report on industrial purchasing that will shock salesmen and sales managers . . .

Most industrial purchasing decisions in Canada today are made by a team and rarely by one man.

This is just as true in the small family-controlled company as in large public corporations.

The senior group in each "team" rarely see a salesman for the products they're considering buying.

They form impressions from subordinates' reports, from contact with similar operations and their executives and from preconceived images of potential suppliers.

These were some of the points brought out by a panel which had a peek at the preliminary report of the London Study of Industrial Purchasing.

The study was sponsored by National Industrial Advertisers Association and Business Newspapers' Association of Canada and made by the staff of the Institute of Business Administration, University of Western Ontario.

Detailed examinations were made of three actual industrial purchases in each of 37 companies, located for the most part in the London, Ont., area.

Aim: To find out who are the people who influence the process and what are the main factors which influence them in their decisions.

The completed report will not be available until next spring, but the panel which discussed it at a meeting of the Toronto chapter, NIAA, drew some general conclusions from the study of the raw material.

A. A. Shea, managing director, **CORE Research,** said the study revealed the complexity and subtlety of the process by which:

- **The need for a product** is realized.
- **The decision made** to survey what was available.
- **And approval given** for the actual purchase.

It suggests that many assumptions on which sellers operate are of questionable validity.

The process varies greatly from company to company and within each company for various types of purchases.

He warned that, while the sample was carefully selected to be as representative as possible of all types of Canadian industries, 37 companies could not adequately represent the more than 40,000 manufacturing companies across the country.

The results are not projectable nationally.

It does underscore the infinite variety of industrial purchasing procedures which apply in Canadian industry.

Points brought out by T. J. Scanlan, **Dow Chemical of Canada:**

Influence of the purchasing agent varies all over the map.

He concerns himself with price and availability, depending upon company engineers for assistance in assessing product quality.

He's influenced by his contacts with other companies in like fields and quite frequently contacts outside his immediate industry.

The advertisement, while much maligned, is still noted.

Editorial is apparently an important factor in helping to formulate ideas.

Salesman is possibly still the most important single factor in the industrial purchasing process.

He's called, questioned, listened to and respected for the most part.

Purchasing function is a complex thing in industrial companies, with many people entering the picture. Multi-level selling is essential.

Company image is more important than most people realize.

Frequently decisions to purchase were summarized by the statement . . . "company nationally known."

James A. Daly, president of Business Newspapers Association and of **Hugh C. MacLean Publications Ltd.,** said the report showed time taken to consider industrial purchases was often longer than usually believed.

Capital goods purchased were often discussed for two or three years ahead.

Sales managers, he suggested, would be shocked by the study.

In the buyer's mind, he is never sold—he buys.

The study is full of references such as "salesmen were called in" or "salesmen were not called in."

"It would be very interesting," Mr. Daly said, "to see the salesmen's call reports — even more interesting their expense and entertainment vouchers — for these purchases where the buyers felt salesmen had no influence."

How You Can Save Costs When Dealing with Unions

A negative approach by management at the bargaining table may lead to efficiency-killing, high-cost working conditions in the plant.

That's the view of a top U. S. negotiator, W. H. Powell, vice-president of industrial relations for **International Resistance Co.**

"In trying to save a few cents in wages, management too often surrenders its right to run the business efficiently," he told the sixth annual conference of Toronto Personnel Association.

The real cost of abor is found not only in wage levels, but in other clauses that creep into union contracts covering seniority and other questions.

It's also a mistake for management to wait for the union to make its demands. Management should take the initiative too, and present a positive approach rather than take a "no" position from which it knows it will have to retreat eventually, Mr. Powell said.

Here's a digest of his talk:

There are two areas where costs may be reduced: At the bargaining table, and in day-to-day living under the contract.

In negotiations, management often permits the union or a tribunal to define the limits of collective bargaining.

In bargaining, management loses sight of a vital area where labor costs can get out of hand, tends to knock down wage demands while giving away management rights that also cost heavily.

For example: Clauses covering pay for time not worked, seniority and "bumping" provisions that generate a large amount of intra-plant worker movement.

This movement of personnel by seniority bumping piles up the cost—in our 700-man plant it was estimated at around $750,000 a year because of disruption in production.

Loss of worker morale and efficiency is very high in this constant involuntary change.

Management, as well as taking the initiative with positive demands of its own, should come to the bargaining table prepared for negotiations.

- **Figures about GNP or state of the economy just don't impress.** But research the economic conditions of your own plant and company, its position competitively, and explain logically why and how costs have to be cut.
- **Learn the real day-to-day job situations before trying to bargain with men who do know.** Failure will result in union negotiators telling management what the actual conditions are, to the latter's embarrassment.

In our negotiations we have not only tried for a "victory" but have followed up with a selling job to logically justify our position.

In our attempt to stress the difference between wages and other labor costs, we convinced the union leaders who in turn used the same argument to explain it to the rank-and-file.

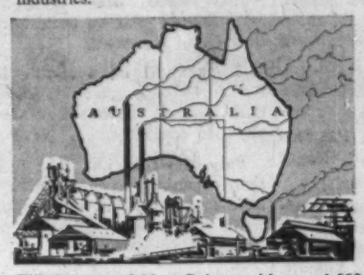
A union will usually respect a management that bargains from strength, backing its case with logic and sense.

After signing a contract, the job of making it work begins. Some suggestions:

- **Rumors are costly.** Make certain the first-line supervisors are informed of all changes so that union stewards and men can expect him to have accurate data.
- **Use the union communication system too.** If union leaders are told of a change simultaneously with foremen, then both the foreman and steward on the job are happy.
- **Prompt information on an impending layoff is important.** Again, both foremen and union leaders should be given the story at the same time.

AUSTRALIA OFFERS opportunities for industries

With its rapidly expanding local market and proximity to South-East Asian markets, Australia continues to provide opportunities for industries.



If you are interested in Australia and require industrial, economic, or market information, you are invited to use the comprehensive facilities of the Bank of New South Wales, the oldest and largest commercial bank operating in Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua and New Guinea, with over 1,000 branches and agencies.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES
ESTABLISHED 1817
Head Office: Sydney, Australia
International Division — John W. McEwen, Manager.

A REVOLUTION IN RECORD KEEPING

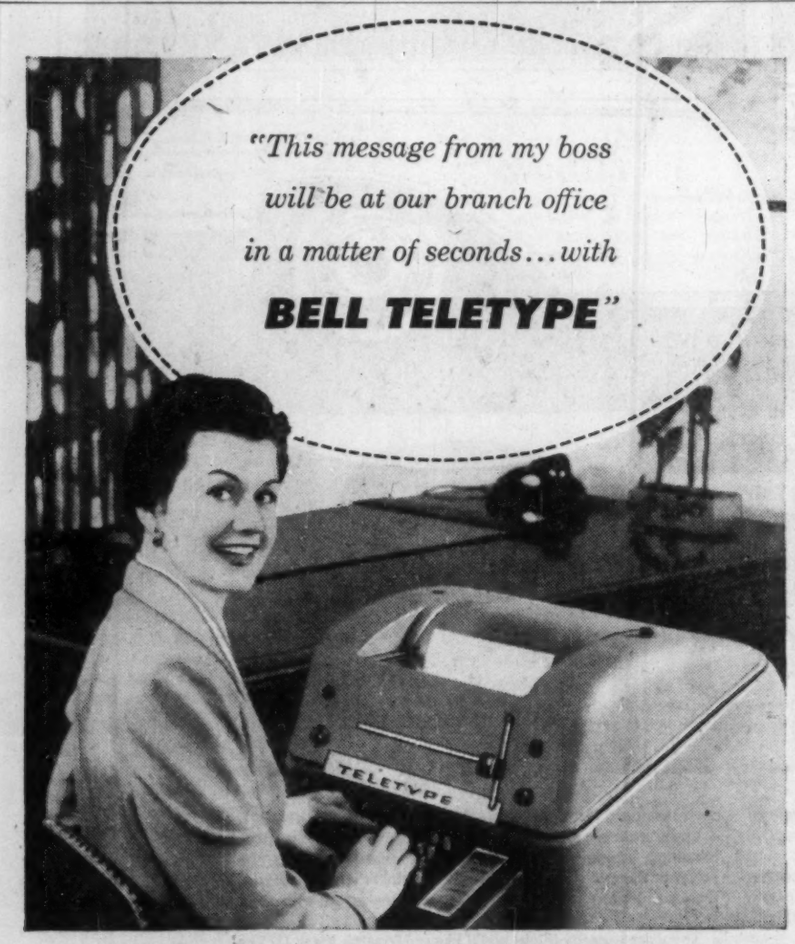
VISCARD

will save you up to 50% in time and effort over any other record keeping method you now use *

* get the facts—write for full information to

VERTICAL RECORDS LIMITED
114 YORKVILLE AVE., TORONTO, ONTARIO

VISCARD



Reproduces, even at distant points, carbon copies of orders, reports, etc.

Doubly Useful
Does your business require written communication between two points on your own premises — or to many points in distant cities? In either case, BELL TELETYPE can be tailored to meet your needs . . . save you money.

An "Automation" Service
In distributing data by BELL TELETYPE, the whole operation is 90% automatic. You can carry on two-way communication between factories, branches, warehouses. All orders, reports, etc. go down in writing . . . in single or multi-copy . . . at both sending and receiving ends; they can be quickly checked, filed for future reference.

No Upkeep Cost
With BELL TELETYPE you have no equipment to buy, thereby conserving capital. You also gain the extra dependability of Bell operation and maintenance.

Enquire NOW
With more and more automation in business record keeping and integrated data processing, BELL TELETYPE is worthy of your immediate interest.

Call collect: Toronto-EM 8-3911 Ext. 2151, Montreal-UN 6-3911 Ext. 2981

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Carling to Buy Tacoma Firm

Carling Brewing Co. Inc. of Cleveland will rank among the top three or four brewing companies in the U. S. if Carling's offer to purchase the assets of **Heidelberg Brewing Co.,** Tacoma, Wash., is accepted, President I. R. Dowie of **Canadian Breweries Ltd.** said.

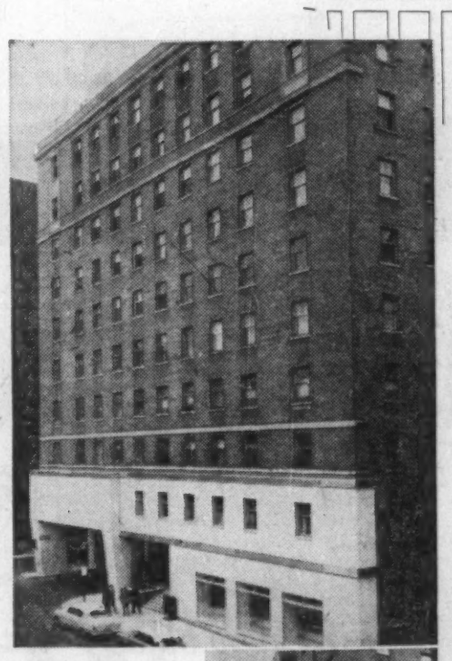
The purchase offer, stated to be in the neighborhood of $3.5 million, has been approved by Heidelberg's board of directors and will be submitted to shareholders for their consideration.

Acquisition of the Tacoma brewery would increase Carling's U. S. production capacity to approximately 5.5 million bbl., and would be the company's second major expansion in the U. S. market in the past six months (**FP,** June 21, 1958).

Carling, a subsidiary of Canadian Breweries, has plants in Atlanta, Ga. (opened in June this year); Cleveland, Ohio; Natick, Mass.; Belleville, Ill., and Frankenmuth, Mich.

Construction of a seventh plant is planned for Baltimore, Md.

Carling's moved from 62nd place in sales in 1949 to sixth place in 1957, among the nearly 200 U. S. breweries.



103 apartments of 3 to 13 rooms each. 9650 square feet of commercial space on the ground floor.

CITY OF MONTRÉAL
Sale by Auction
Wednesday, December 17, 1958
at 10.30 a.m.
in the Hall of Honor of City Hall
THE

DRUMMOND COURT APARTMENTS

in the heart of Montréal
(10 storeys) situated on the south of Burnside, between Drummond and Stanley Streets

UPSET PRICE $1,600,000

A deposit of 20 per cent (in cash or by certified cheque) of the upset price will be required from all bidders.

The conditions of the sale shall be given in detail at the auction.

For the prospectus and other information on this sale, apply to: L. J. Pariseau, superintendent, Real Estate Division, 930 St. Denis St., Montréal, UNiversity 1-3811, Local 2491.

Office of the director
City Hall, Montréal

Lactance Roberge, C.A.
Director of Finance

Growth

Manufacturing plants new to Canada, expansions of existing industry across the nation.

Batch Plants

Barber-Greene Canada Ltd., Don Mills, Ont., will produce two new asphalt batch plants, model 890, with 1,000 lb. rated capacity, and model 891, with 1,500 lb. rated capacity.

Both new plants will produce all types of bituminous mixes.

Both have many of the features of the company's larger BatchOmatic plants.

Features: Batchometer asphalt measuring system which can be preset for delivery of any required amount of asphalt; full hydraulic operating controls available; complete scavenger dust system and full range of accessories.

Guelph Expansion

James R. Kearney Corp of Canada Ltd., Guelph, Ont., will complete a 23,000 sq. ft. expansion of its plant early this month.

The addition will be used for manufacturing and storage and brings total plant area to 63,000 sq. ft.

CHAS. WENNER

At the same time, Charles Wenner, formerly executive vice-president and general manager, becomes president of the firm, replacing W. Heinrich, who died recently.

(For other appointments, see Announcing.)

Mr. Wenner joined the sales department of the parent firm, **James R. Kearney Corp.,** St. Louis, Mo., in 1929 and came to Canada as general manager in 1951, a position he retains in addition to his new duties.

Established in Toronto in 1930, the company moved to Guelph in 1948, and into a new plant in 1956.

Products made are high voltage electrical switchgear, substations, lighting, fuse links and a general line of accessory equipment for electrical power transmission and distribution facilities.

Packless Joints

Indufab Ltd., a newly organized firm with offices at 32 Front St. W., Toronto, will manufacture for the first time in Canada Kopperman packless expansion joints made by **Joseph Kopperman & Sons Inc.,** Philadelphia.

JOSEPH SIEGEL

Indufab will also manufacture process equipment, including pressure vessels, storage tanks, distilling equipment and prefabricated piping in a variety of metals.

Joseph H. Siegel, executive vice-president of the new firm, was formerly with Adsco Division, **Yuba Consolidated Industries,** San Francisco, and Duo-Temp Corp., Depew, N.Y.

Toronto Growth

Industrial expansion in metropolitan Toronto area as reported by the Toronto Industrial Commission:

Canadian Wilbur B. Driver Co., has started construction on a 12,000-sq.-ft. plant on a 3¼-acre site at Ronson Dr., and Enterprise Rd. Completion is scheduled for early spring.

A Canadian sales organization was established about three years ago as a first step.

Manufacturing facilities will be expanded up to 40,000 sq. ft. in future as production warrants.

The firm will make precision alloys for the electronic, electrical, chemical and mechanical industries.

Coles Cranes of Canada Ltd., moves into quarters at 484 Kipling Ave. S., at the beginning of January.

The new firm is a joint operation of **International Equipment Co.,** Montreal, and **Steels Engineering Products Ltd.,** Sunderland, Eng.

The new building occupies 8,000 sq. ft. and cranes will be assembled initially from parts produced in Canada and the U. K.

It's hoped that complete manufacture will be done here as volume increases.

Cranes will be available in five to 80-ton capacities. Locomotive and shipboard cranes are also available.

Poly-Mol-Lite Co., is a new firm organized to make, distribute and carry out application work with a patented new type of plastic finish.

The new product is said to be resistant to burns, scratches, alcohol and water.

It can be used to protect wooden, metal and masonry surfaces and can be pigmented for color and design flexibility.

Plant facilities have been leased at 2139 Dundas St. W., and equipment installed to finish restaurant, commercial and home furniture.

Dominion Carbon Brush Co., has moved to a new plant at 550 Evans Ave., in Etobicoke Township.

The larger facilities will mean greater efficiency. Carbon brushes for automotive and industrial motors and generators will be made.

NEW ASPHALT BATCH PLANT which will be produced by Barber-Greene Canada Ltd., Don Mills, Ont.

Toronto Sanitary Towel Supply Co., has moved to a new plant containing 45,000 sq. ft. of floor area and equipped with up-to-date machinery designed to handle 80 tons of linen per week.

Le Page's Inc., subsidiary of **Johnson & Johnson,** is adding 70% more floor area to its Kipling Ave., plant.

Addition will house increased manufacturing and research facilities and more storage space and brings total floor area to 56,000 sq. ft.

Systems Supply Corp., has bought a building with 20,000 sq. ft. floor area at 361 King St. E.

The firm manufactures labor and time-saving systems for invoicing, receiving and production control.

Forms for these systems will be made in the new plant.

Canadian Baker Perkins Ltd., subsidiary of **Baker Perkins Inc.,** Saginaw, Mich., is building a 20,000 sq. ft. addition to its plant in Brampton, Ont.

Extension will more than double available floor area for increased production.

The firm makes food and chemical equipment.

Pottery Firm

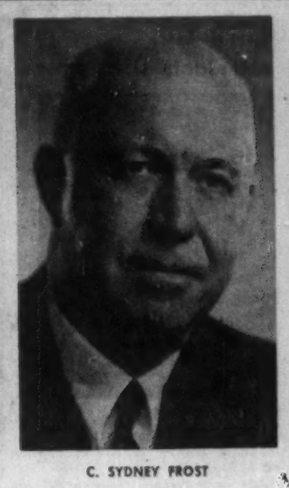
Foster Potteries Co., Hamilton, Ont., has formed a new company, **Cayuga Potteries Ltd.,** to manufacture fired clay flower pots in a variety of sizes for distribution throughout Eastern Canada.

Cayuga Potteries will be a separate operation.

A $75,000 plant providing 7,000 sq. ft. of production space will be built on an 18-acre site and about 20 employees will eventually be hired.

ANNOUNCEMENT

F. WILLIAM NICKS



C. SYDNEY FROST

ROBERT L. DALES

F. William Nicks has been elected president and chief executive officer of The Bank of Nova Scotia, succeeding C. Sydney Frost who has retired for reasons of health. Robert L. Dales has been elected executive vice-president.

Past president of The Canadian Bankers' Association, Mr. Nicks has been general manager of the BNS since 1954. He was elected a director of the bank in January, 1957, and a vice-president in the fall of that year. He is a director of National Trust Company Limited and the Canada Life Assurance Co.

Mr. Frost's banking career began fifty years ago in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. As his executive responsibilities increased, he travelled widely across Canada and abroad. He was elected executive vice-president in 1954, and President in June 1956. Mr. Frost will remain a director of the bank.

Mr. Dales, after beginning his banking career in Ontario, served at a number of important posts in that province and in the Canadian west. In 1946 he was appointed supervisor of Eastern branches of Saint John, N.B., and was supervisor of Western branches when he was appointed an assistant general manager in 1951. In 1954 he was elected a director and vice-president.

Bank Staff Changes

Imperial:

R. F. ALLAN, to be manager, Strafford-ville, Ont.

J. G. ANDERSON, to be manager, Prince Albert, Sask.

G. DICKINSON, to be accountant, Northtown Shopping Centre, Willowdale Branch, Toronto.

S. E. ASHLEY, to be assistant general manager, Head Office.

K. SJAARDA, to be accountant, Lundy's Lane & Dorchester branch, Niagara Falls.

R. W. BEST, to be assistant accountant, East Kildonan, Winnipeg.

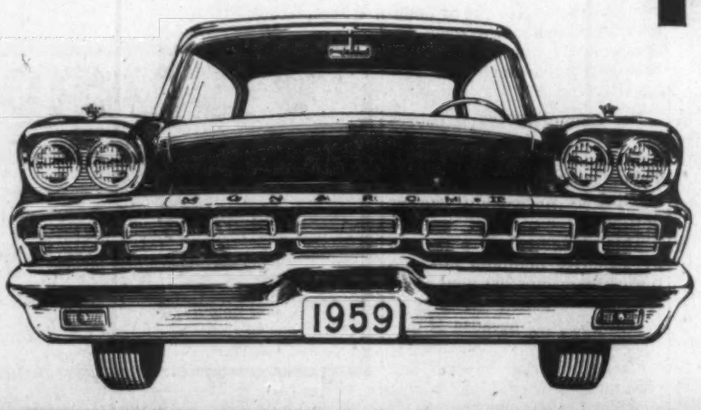
P. B. BIGNELL, to be accountant, Eglinton & Falmouth Branch, Toronto.

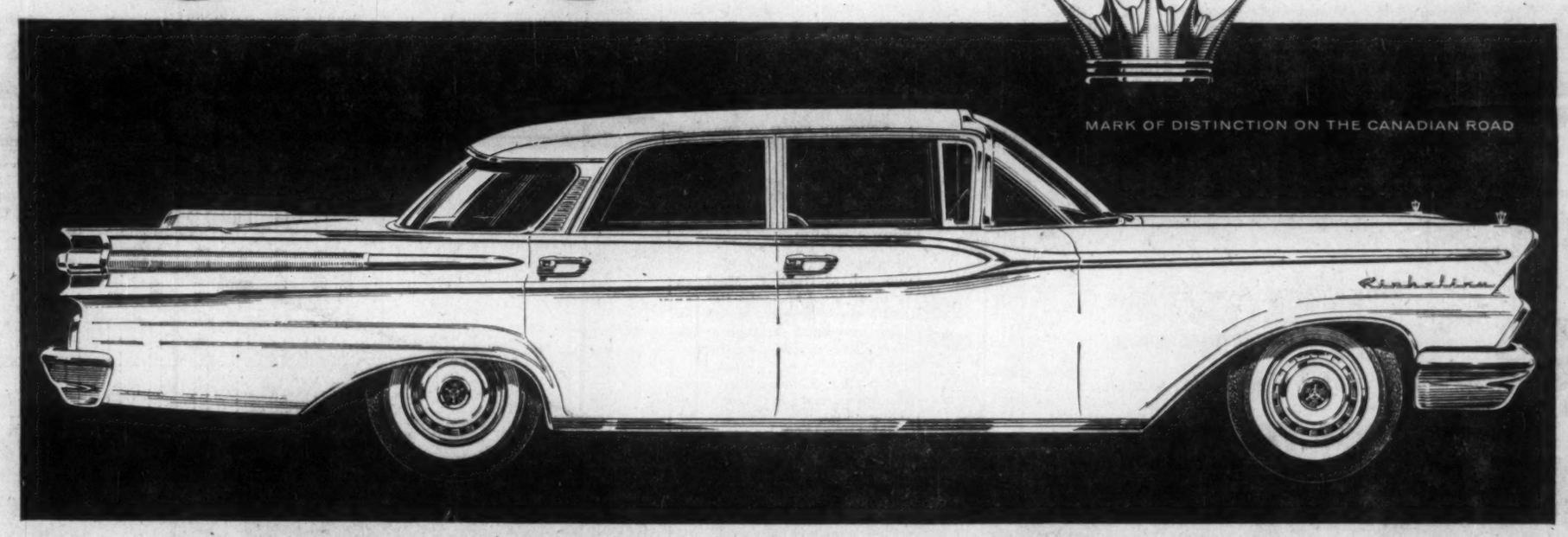
J. BILSLAND, to be a supervisor, Head Office.

W. G. BOHUN, to be accountant, Tillsonburg, Ont.

HERE NOW

The car created for Canadians





MONARCH MARK II

A thrilling new blend of beauty, performance and luxury . . . priced to invite you to the adventure of fine-car ownership

Monarch Mark II is a new edition designed to meet the needs of today's Canadian motorists. It is an impressive car; a distinctive and broad-shouldered car that is exceptionally handsome.

See that majestic sweep of glass. It gives you a new horizon-wide outlook—a new feeling of spaciousness. The crisp and functional styling has the timeless look of good taste—without the extremes and excesses that go out of fashion so fast.

Wide, wide doors make this an easy car to enter. And inside, you are immediately aware that Monarch Mark II is a remarkably roomy car. Monarch Mark II is a true six-passenger car in every respect. The wide floor areas and the new low centre tunnel mean that passengers in the middle seat have full knee and leg-room to stretch out and enjoy the ride—mile after relaxing mile. Interiors are frankly luxurious and elegantly appointed, with deep-cushioned seating to cradle you in supreme comfort.

Underneath the gleaming hood are new advances in big, deep-breathing, economical V-8's. You sense, rather than hear, the power of these efficient V-8 engines. Unseen, but most important, there's a wide, strong frame which surrounds you with solid steel for extra safety.

There are so many things you'll like in Monarch Mark II. The eager response. The precise arrangement of instruments and controls. The outstanding handling ease. And you'll like the smoothness of the automatic transmissions and new self-adjusting brakes—two of the many engineering advances.

Your dealer will be delighted to have you drive this fine car. You'll find Monarch Mark II offers you more of the things you want—more value—and a new choice of fine cars for 1959.

Three superb series:

LUCERNE—*Brings you today's most economical fine-car value*

RICHELIEU—*Brilliant performance and distinctive styling*

SCEPTRE—*Finest expression of Monarch Mark II luxury*

Two distinctive rooflines:

Above: the sedan roofline shown in the Richelieu 4-door Sedan

Left: the sleek Cruiser roofline seen in the Sceptre 4-door Cruiser

Certain features illustrated or mentioned are "Standard" on some models, optional at extra cost on others.

SEE YOUR DEALER

FORD EDSEL MONARCH

DRIVE SAFELY! SAFE DRIVING WEEK DECEMBER 1st - 7th

ANNOUNCEMENT

EMCO APPOINTMENT

L. K. SCHRAM
Industrial Sales Manager

Mr. C. N. Chapman, Vice-President—Sales, Emco Limited, London, Canada, announces the appointment of Mr. L. K. Schram as Industrial Sales Manager of the Company. Mr. Schram's activities will centre in Toronto.

Educated at London, Canada, and Tri-State College, Indiana, Mr. Schram has been with Emco since 1946 and is well known in industrial circles throughout Canada.

Mr Schram's appointment re-emphasizes the importance to Emco of the broad Canadian industrial market.

Ease the Freight Burden New Committee's Task

OTTAWA (Staff) — It may be several weeks before the cabinet appoints its "committee of experts" to make a long-range study of Canadian freight rates.

In the meantime a cabinet committee under the chairmanship of Veterans Affairs Minister Brooks will make a short-range study to recommend measures to ease the burden of the 17% rate increase which went into effect Dec. 1.

The two committees were promised by the cabinet following the decision to reject provincial appeals against the Board of Transport Commissioners' award of the 17% increase to avert a railway strike.

Recommendations by the cabinet committee are expected in about six weeks.

The "committee of experts," presumably, will take up where the cabinet committee left off and their appointment is not expected until after the cabinet group reports.

Both groups will deal with two separate problems — both of which have baffled experts in the past:

1. **The fact that the so-called "normal" rates,** which move 42% of Canadian rail traffic, have been raised (counting the Dec. 1 increase) 157% since the war; while rates under which all other traffic moves have been raised hardly at all.

The statutory grain rates, the worst offenders, are at levels set in 1897.

2. **There are inequalities within the "normal" rate structure.**

The transport commissioners are about three quarters through a mammoth inquiry started five years ago, and intended to "equalize" these normal rates (**FP**, Sept. 13).

Under an equalized rate structure, the railways would charge the same prices for hauling the same kinds of goods the same distances in all parts of Canada.

Equalization was recommended by the cabinet 10 years ago, but the job didn't get under way until 1953 because the Turgeon Royal Commission on Transportation had the question under study for several years.

The Turgeon Commission also studied the rising "normal" rates vis-a-vis the fixed grain rates and heard testimony by the railways that revenues from grain shipments didn't cover costs.

But the railways didn't have precise information on how much they lost and the commission didn't propose any changes, in effect saying to the railways, "If you don't know for sure how much, you can't be suffering too badly."

Observers here predict that one or other, probably both, of the committees will recommend subsidies on some shipments.

There are now four kinds of direct freight subsidies:

- **The coal subventions,** designed to equalize the cost of shipping coal into Ontario and Quebec (cost, 1957-58, $8 million).
- **Subsidies under the Maritime Freight Rates Act** which cover 20% of the cost of all shipments in the Maritimes ($12.5 million).
- **Subsidies on shipment of Prairie feed grains** ($17.5 million).
- **A "trackage maintenance" subsidy** paid to the railways to cover part of the cost of the long haul between Sudbury and the Lakehead ($7 million).

B. C. Generators Will be Driven By Natural Gas

Installation of last two turbo-generators at **B. C. Electric's** Port Mann generating plant started this week.

Brown - Boveri (Canada) Ltd., is the contractor and **Flanders Installation Ltd.,** is putting in the units.

The first two units are being installed by **Industrial Piping & Controls Ltd.,** and will be in service early in 1959. Final two units in the $13-million plant will be ready next fall.

Plant is said to be world's largest generating plant in which natural gas is applied directly to turbine blades to drive electrical generators.

Supplying 134,000 hp, the plant will help the BCE hydro system on peak demand days next winter.

For easy giving of the absolutely right gift...

STETSON Gift Certificates

With a Stetson Gift Certificate he can select the hat style and colour he likes best ...your gift's *sure* to be right. And if he's out of town, give him a Stetson *National* Gift Certificate—redeemable at *any* Stetson dealer's. Scores of smart hat styles and shades, prices: $9.95, $11.95, $15 and up. Gift certificates are also available for Mallory Hats which have a slightly lower price range.

This gay Gift Box to hang on the tree...

Smart "Shaped-to-wear" Hats like this Centre-dent.

Defends Peace River Job As Last B.C. Hydro Source

Impact of construction of a Peace River power project, if it is proceeded with, will be equal to more than four **Westcoast** natural gas pipelines.

That was the prediction of President A. E. Grauer in a letter to shareholders of **British Columbia Power Corp.** outlining the background of company's participation in Peace River studies and in the formation of **Peace River Power Development Co.** (**FP**, Nov. 8).

The letter was an indirect reply to statements of H. Lee Briggs, recently dismissed general manager of British Columbia Power Commission (**FP**, Nov. 22), although Dr. Grauer did not mention Mr. Briggs.

"I ask you not to take too seriously the many authorities on the cost of Peace River power that have blossomed overnight," Dr. Grauer wrote to shareholders.

He said that British Columbia Power Corp. needed to know how it would meet expanding requirements for power by the mid-1960s.

If hydro power were to be developed, Peace River was the only large source now available.

Rather than leave it to others to explore the Peace's possibilities, corporation thought it wise to participate "and to be in a position to exert some influence" on the speed and thoroughness of the surveys.

Construction of the project, if it is feasible, "will be a tremendous stimulus to the economy of British Columbia in general," Dr. Grauer said.

"If the project is economically feasible, construction can proceed and be completed in time to have the power available when it is needed in the mid-1960s.

"If the results of the further surveys on the Peace River are disappointing and if no other sources of power become available in the meantime, there will still be time for us to build sufficient additional thermal capacity to meet the growth in load."

Public participation in financing of a public company will be required if the project becomes feasible, the president said.

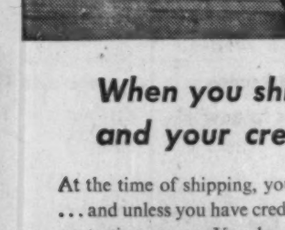
"Thrift Season" Savings to EUROPE by WHITE EMPRESS

Travel trans-Atlantic in Thrift Season . . . enjoy luxury living at low cost ...sparkling entertainment . . . memorable meals . . . and traditional Canadian Pacific service and hospitality. Frequent sailings

to LIVERPOOL From SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Dec. 12* . . . Empress of Britain
*Specially conducted Christmas Sailing
Dec. 23 . . . . Empress of France
Jan. 6 . . . . Empress of Britain
Jan. 27 . . . . Empress of Britain
Feb. 13 . . . . Empress of France
Mar. 6 . . . . Empress of France
Mar. 17 . . . . Empress of Britain
Mar. 27 . . . . Empress of France

SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, or any Canadian Pacific office



Canadian Pacific

Canada Cuts Coal Imports Maritimes May Get Boost

MONTREAL (Staff) — Canadian coal is narrowing the gap between itself and imported U. S. coal.

If increased subventions, now being sought, are granted on the domestic product, Maritime producers will get a further competitive boost.

Imports this year will be the lowest since 1939 when Canada brought in 13.3 million tons, including 3.7 million of anthracite.

Canada will import between 14 million and 15 million tons this year compared with 20 million in 1957.

This country is still importing more coal than it produces but, in the face of declining consumption, domestic operators are making a better showing in a sagging market than the importers.

For the first 10 months of 1958 production was nine million tons, imports 11.3 million tons. In the corresponding period a year ago production was 10.5 million tons, imports 18 million tons.

The decline in U. S. imports is due to lower consumption of coal in Quebec and Ontario. In many cases where oil and gas have replaced coal, it is imports that have been curtailed.

Increased subventions have enabled coal-producing subsidiaries of **Dominion Steel & Coal** not only to retain Eastern Canadian customers but to serve new outlets in Ontario.

Recently **Ontario Hydro** placed a test order with Dosco and results are being awaited. As Hydro is expected to require 5.5 million tons of coal a year by 1968, **acceptance of N. S. coal could mean the salvation of the hard-pressed Nova Scotia mines.**

Dosco coal shipments to St. Lawrence River ports reached nearly 1.9 million tons this season, an increase of some 200,000 tons over 1957.

To the end of October, Nova Scotia produced 4.3 million tons. This was a drop of 314,000 tons from a year ago, reflecting largely the summer shutdown of Dosco mines.

Price-wise, Nova Scotia coal may be more competitive with U. S. coal next summer when the Seaway is opened (FP, Sept. 27).

Taking into account the present subvention of $5.25 a ton, but not discharge costs, the difference between the net Dominion Coal Co. price of $8.62 and the U. S. coal at $8.15 a ton would be only 47c at Toronto.

It is felt possible that increased federal subventions will be granted to wipe out this differential.

When you ship, title passes, and your credit risk begins

At the time of shipping, you create an account receivable ...and unless you have credit insurance ... your insurance protection ceases. You lose control of the asset because title of the merchandise has passed. It is sound to insure your product while you own it . . . it is equally sound to insure it when your customer owns it . . . and owes *you* for it. Aggressive executives, through American Credit Insurance, continue protection of their working capital and profits invested in receivables. It is an important tool for constructive credit management. Our booklet on the many ways credit insurance contributes to financial security and sales progress should interest *you*. Write AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY CO. of New York, Dept. 33, Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Toronto, Hamilton, Woodstock or Vancouver.

Protect your capital and profit invested in accounts receivable with

American Credit Insurance

ANY ACCOUNT...NO MATTER HOW GOOD...IS BETTER WITH ACI

Gruneau Units Are Regrouped

A newly formed "family" of marketing and business research organizations will operate the separate services now offered by **Gruneau Research Ltd.,** it is announced by President V. C. Gruneau.

Following a recent reorganization, this group of research agencies and services will work autonomously in terms of organization but together in other respects:

Blankenship, Gruneau Research Associates, doing custom-tailored studies for individual clients.

Daniel Starch (Canada) Ltd., conducting continuing Starch readership studies on various publications.

Industrial Market Research Associates, doing marketing and technical-economic studies for firms selling producers' goods to industry.

Consumer Data Service, doing a continuous interviewing program covering national samples.

Gruneau Research Ltd. will continue, as an operating company, restricting its activities to business research outside the areas covered by the above operations. Reorganization is effective Jan. 1.

EXPANDS TO B. C.

Breithaupt, Milsom Ltd., marketing, advertising and merchandising agency, has opened a Vancouver office under the name of **Breithaupt, Milsom (Western) Ltd.** Office is in B. C. Estates Bldg., 1075 Melville St. Gordon Wood is manager.

by an advertisement in the Star Weekly

Well, she's *almost* through. She's just washed her hair with a different shampoo. It was one she had seen advertised in the Star Weekly. She'd read the advertisement, and decided she would try the shampoo. She was sold by an advertisement in the Star Weekly. Sold on the shampoo, too.

Women like the Star Weekly because of its large volume of editorial material devoted to subjects of particular interest to women. Frequently, an advertiser can match his product with the editorial content. That's one reason why more than 500 leading advertisers place their advertising in the Star Weekly.

SELL YOUR PRODUCT IN VOLUME AT LOW COST IN THE STAR WEEKLY

MERTON DURANT

Pension Plans
Estates Analysis
Employee Benefit Plans

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

320 UNIVERSITY AVE.
TORONTO
EM. 8-7432

BALL PENS

Model #E.P. Push-Push

Direct From Factory To You In Quantity only 20c ea.

QUANTITY	50	200	500	1000
PEN	30c	25c	22c	20c
REFILL	18c	15c	..	12c

Your company name or ad. Gold Embossed @ 3.00 per 100 lines.

Many other styles—Send $1.00 for sample assortment of 4 Pens.

TRUFORM INDUSTRIES
50 Main St. S. Weston, Ont.
Telephone CHerry 1-1971.
Some agencies still available.

Aluminum Giants Fight for Sales

Big U. K. debate over aluminum finance draws anxious Canadian glances . . .

MONTREAL (Staff)—A fireworks-starred debate over aluminum finance in Britain is drawing anxious Canadian glances this week.

Involved is the Baie Comeau smelter of **Canadian British Aluminium Co.**; the British market for Canadian aluminum; and a possible interest by **Aluminum Co. of America** in Canadian fabricating.

The question: Whether there will be changes in any of these fields, as a result of overseas moves by **British Aluminium Co.**; Alcoa; another U. S. firm, **Reynolds Metals;** and **Tube Investments** of the U. K.

Here is what has happened:

British Aluminium — controlling parent of Canadian British — announced that it had accepted an offer by Alcoa for 4.5 million unissued shares. It did not announce terms. It's believed the approximately 30% interest sought by Alcoa would give effective control.

Still needed: Consent of the British government. This fact ensures political overtones.

Then Tube Investments revealed details of an offer it — in association with Reynolds — had made for all ordinary stock of British Aluminium. This represented close to $100 million.

It was termed not acceptable by the U. K. firm.

This sequence has kicked off an international chain reaction.

There are complaints and allegations in Britain that the Alcoa offer means loss of British control of the company to the U. S.

There are other complaints that British Aluminium shareholders are being kept in the dark about a deal which greatly affects their company.

(Note: Both offers were accompanied by claims that the British nature of the company will be maintained.)

Canada's most obvious interest results from the parentage of Canadian British. Its Baie Comeau smelter is on its way to 90,000 tons annual capacity, plans an eventual 180,000.

The natural interest is in where CBA fits into the new picture for British Aluminium, if there is to be strong U. S. influence.

The British deal reportedly took the Canadian firm by surprise. Therefore there are no informed guesses yet on this question.

Production from CBA's first 90,000 tons capacity is to go under long-term contract to British Aluminium, with smaller quantities going to **Aluminum Co. of Canada.**

Another item for consideration:

Will this have the indirect effect of bringing Alcoa into the Canadian aluminum fabricating industry? (Reynolds is already here.)

CBA is participating jointly with **Phillips Electrical Co.**, Brockville, in an aluminum cable mill.

This might prove the door through which Alcoa could expand in Canada. It would use ingot from Baie Comeau.

Still another point for discussion is the British demand for ingot, running as high as 300,000 tons annually.

If a U. S. firm — whether Alcoa or Reynolds — becomes influential in British Aluminium, might that tend to limit Canadian exports in favor of U. S.?

Aside from that question, such heightened U. S. interest almost certainly would intensify competition in the British market. The fight for this huge market already has become stiffer because of Russian exports.

So far as Canada's **Aluminium Ltd.** — parent of Alcan — is concerned, it controls through subsidiaries the largest fabricating setup in the U. K.

The No. 2 fabricator is British Aluminium. Next in line is a company which would be expected to buy from Reynolds.

Then come smaller independent fabricators who are likely to be wooed even more ardently in the future than in the past.

Aluminium Ltd., because of its expanding U. K. operation and long experience in Britain, still is the biggest factor.

But competition is expected to be keener than ever.

Tougher Entry To University?

From Our Own Correspondent

SASKATOON — It may be tougher for high school students to enter the University of Saskatchewan.

This is suggested by this sentence in the annual report of the University for 1957-58:

"**There appears to be growing support** for the proposal that the minimum average in Grade 12 for admission should be raised from 60% to 65%."

U. of S. president, Dr. W. P. Thompson, said:

"**The percentage of students who failed,** in the sense of being advised or required to discontinue attendance because of unsatisfactory academic records, in each of the last three years was: 17.7 in 1955-56; 17 in 1956-57 and 19.6 in 1957-58.

"But," he adds, "no matter what criterion of success or failure is used, the results in recent years have been better than those of a quarter of a century ago."

Shipping Unions Pressure For a 'Home-Flag' Policy

MONTREAL (Staff) — World shipping unions were busy this week trying to put pressure on companies that register ships under flags of convenience to escape taxes and labor costs in their own countries.

Initially International Transport Workers' Federation called for a four-day boycott on ships registered in Panama, Liberia, Honduras and Costa Rica.

It was estimated that it would affect some 10% of the world's shipping fleet.

Shipping men were wondering this week what would happen next. While ITW appears united in this, some of its members are far from agreed on future policy.

One of the shipping union leaders attending the recent ITW get-together in West Germany was Hal Banks, Canadian head of Seafarers' International Union.

Banks wants to extend the home-flag policy to cover Canadian ships under U. K. registry and U. K.-owned ships sailing on Canadian coasting trade.

It was competition from these low-wage vessels, SIU feels, that virtually destroyed the Canadian deep-sea fleet and trimmed our coastal shipping.

With next year's Seaway opening, shipping on Canadian coastal and inland routes is expected to show a marked upswing. SIU would like this work for its own members — even if it has to sign up British crews.

The latter is hardly likely to be popular with U. K. shipping unions.

a NIDC design award

ELECTRO VOX INTERCOM

- VERSATILE
- EASY OPERATING
- NATURAL VOICE
- Automatic Answering
- Chime & Light for privacy
- Simultaneous conversations
- Each station (from 2 to 40) costs less than 4c a day
- Interesting rental plan

for National Sales & Service call

ELECTRO-VOX INTERCOM INC.

Montreal 2626 Bates Road RE 9-1981 · Quebec LA 2-8606 · Ottawa SH. 6-1938 · St. Catharines MU. 4-4640 · Toronto 137 Raleigh Ave. AM 1-7293

MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW PRACTICE MODERATION TODAY

The House of Seagram

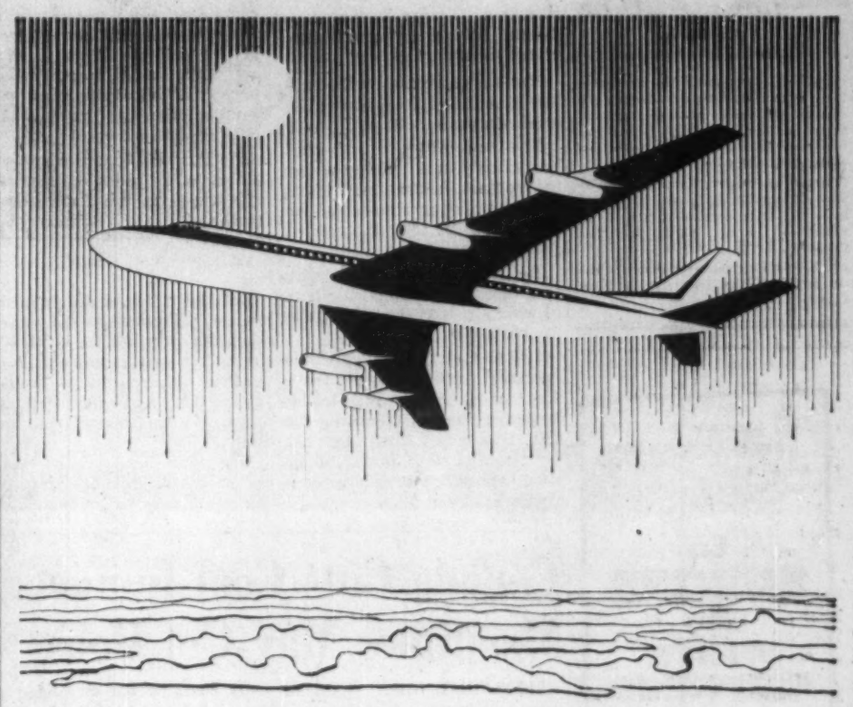
DISTILLERS SINCE 1857

ANNOUNCEMENT

WESTINGHOUSE APPOINTMENT

E. P. ZIMMERMAN

The appointment of E. P. Zimmerman as General Manager, Consumer Products, for the Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited has been announced. Mr. Zimmerman will be directly responsible for operations of the Westinghouse Appliance, Television, Radio, Lamp and Electronic Tube Divisions. He replaces John D. Campbell who was recently elected executive vice-president of Canadian Westinghouse.



"YOU SAY C.A.R.L. IS ABOARD"

"Sure the whole of this line is fitted with C.A.R.L.'s de-icing equipment"

CANADIAN APPLIED RESEARCH LIMITED

THE INVESTMENT FUNDS

Axe-Templeton Growth Fund Per Share Assets Up 24%

Axe-Templeton Growth Fund of Canada Ltd., a U. S.-owned Canadian investment company, net asset value per share rose 24.4% to $25.66 (Canadian) per share at Oct. 31, 1958, from $20.62 at April 30, 1958.

Total assets rose 20.1% to $3,517,871 at Oct. 31, from $2,928,841 at April 30.

During the six months ended Oct. 31, 1958, fund liquidated one preferred convertible stock.

Four common stocks were added to its portfolio, and holdings in one were increased; three common stocks were liquidated and holdings in one were decreased.

Here are the portfolio changes in detail:

	Shares held at Oct. 31/58	Change since Apr. 30/58
Preferred:		
Cdn. Brew. $1.25 cum. red.	...	—3,000
Common:		
Ind. Accept. Corp.	1,000	+1,000
Investors' Syndicate A	2,000	+2,000
Western Plywood B	1,780	+880
Cdn. Tire Corp.	90	+90
Aluminium Ltd.	1,275	—525
Asbestos Corp.	...	—1,000
Eureka Corp.	...	—40,000
North Star Oil	2,000	+2,000
Royalite Oil Co.	...	—6,000

Dom. Woollens Plant Sold

Plant and equipment of **Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd.,** Hespeler, Ont., has been sold to **Silknit Ltd.,** Toronto.

Price is not disclosed.

Dominion Woollens has been in receivership since March this year.

While final accounts have yet to be settled, realization of the company's assets will not be sufficient to pay in full the holders of the 6% first mortgage serial bonds, **FP** understands.

No funds will therefore be available for holders of the 5% sinking fund debentures, which rank junior to the bonds.

Some 270,472 npv common shares of the company were outstanding Dec. 31, 1957. Price this year has declined from a high of 50c (Jan. 10) to a low of 19c (Nov. 10).

In less than board lots however, the stock has traded as low as 5c. Sale of 100 shares last week was at 20c.

Operations of Dominion Woollens have not been profitable since 1951, the last year that a dividend was paid.

In 1957, operations at the company's Peterborough mill were transferred to Hespeler and the Peterborough mill was sold.

Silknit Ltd. plans to use the 450,000 sq. ft. Hespeler plant for knitted piece goods operations, including dyeing and finishing, a company official has stated. Some surplus space will be rented and some surplus equipment sold.

THIS MAN

and 900 others are looking for NEW INDUSTRY in SPRINGHILL...

THE PEOPLE MAKE SPRINGHILL. They have a fine record of courage, hard work and resourcefulness. They like Springhill, a well-managed town, in a beautiful countryside, where many own their own homes. They have faith in Springhill and in their ability to prove themselves in new industry there.

Springhill, centrally located in a market of 1,800,000, has the rail and highway connections and the electrical energy for new industry. Above all, it has the stable, adaptable labour force on which to re-build its industrial future.

The Town of Springhill and the Province of Nova Scotia are prepared to offer exceptional inducements to locate new industry in Springhill.

DIRECT YOUR ENQUIRIES TO:

E. A. Manson, Minister

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY
Halifax - NOVA SCOTIA

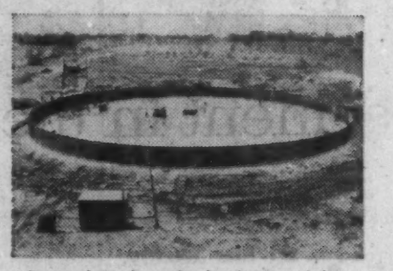
T.I.W. HELPS BUILD for tomorrow's GASOLINE NEEDS

Upper photo shows erection of T.I.W. Gasoline Storage Tank, 150 ft. diameter x 48 ft. high, 5,292,000 Imperial gallons capacity, for Shell Oil Company of Canada Limited, Montreal.

Toronto Iron Works have specialized in the fabrication and erection of steel tanks for Canada's petroleum industry since 1907. And T.I.W. meets modern requirements in the industry with a modernly equipped plant.

T.I.W. is a leading supplier of a wide range of steel fabricated petroleum processing units . . . pressure and vacuum vessels, catalyst towers; distillation columns, Wiggins vapour-saving equipment.

T.I.W. engineering, production and field-erection teams offer top flight experience for any metals fabrication project.



Lower photo shows the foundation and first course of shell of a 180 ft. diameter x 40 ft. high tank for McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited, Montreal, with 6,345,500 Imperial gallons capacity.

AN ALL CANADIAN COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1907

THE TORONTO IRON WORKS LIMITED
TORONTO-MONTREAL
IN WESTERN CANADA-T.I.W. WESTERN LIMITED, EDMONTON, ALTA.
DESIGNERS • FABRICATORS • ERECTORS

What Makes Success

Hush-Hush Sell, Low-Low Pressure Set Him Booming

This Winnipeg company is so exclusive that millions of Canadians see its products every year but don't know it . . .

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—For Ralph Van Kirk the success of an unusual business has been based on a combination of art, creative imagination, and the skills of those who work for him.

Van Kirk Decorating Co. of Winnipeg, which he founded, is one of those rare enterprises which has gained a nation-wide market by reversing the usual order of business.

Unlike most other merchandising projects its coast-to-coast coverage hasn't been achieved by high pressure salesmanship.

Its name never appears in advertising, or on posters or billboards.

In its way it is a classic example of exclusiveness.

It sets its own standards.

Its only concession to promotion is special display of its products two or three times a year in sample rooms of large hotels in large cities.

Even then, only a small, select audience ever gets a look.

The privileged few are the window dressers of large department stores or other institutions which use decorative displays as a framework for showing their merchandise.

Products of the firm don't get into channels of retail trade.

Every day of the year thousands gaze at windows of big department stores in cities from St. John's to Victoria.

They will be gazing more than ever in the approaching Christmas season.

Few of them know it, but in nearly every case they will be admiring colorful displays turned out by Van Kirk of Winnipeg.

They will be doing it again at Easter, Thanksgiving, and other holiday seasons throughout the year.

Chiefly the Van Kirk products are for big stores.

They are originated and made for about 150 stores in Canada's major cities, not to mention retailers in smaller centres whose business volume is smaller than those in metropolitan centres.

It's the only organization in Canada exclusively manufacturing floral decorative requirements for seasonal exhibits of the big merchandisers.

How much its business induces the public to spend in stores can't be estimated.

All that can be said is that its products are widely used to attract the buying public. Test yourself at a store window.

One of five sons in a family of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction, **Ralph Van Kirk was born in Canton, Ohio.**

His first take-home pay was earned as assistant to the window dresser of a haberdasher's shop in his home town.

This may have convinced him that decorative art might be profitably employed in merchandising.

Eventually he went to Chicago for a course in window display, which led to a position on the teaching staff while he attended the Chicago School of Art.

His move to Western Canada was result of a contact with Horace Chevrier, one of the owners of the **Blue Store,** a posh fur emporium of Winnipeg's earlier days.

Mr. Chevrier visited a school at which Mr. Van Kirk had studied and asked its staff to recommend someone who might be interested in display work for the fur business.

In Winnipeg things didn't work out as expected.

Still convinced there was a field for decorative display work and knowing there was no firm in Canada engaged in this line of work, he started on his own.

He opened a shop in a 10-ft. by 12-ft. room in a downtown business block, with one employee.

The gross turnover for the first year was less than $1,000.

There were bad years, particularly in the 1930s, but not once was there a year without a profit.

For the first six or seven years there was never a job outside Winnipeg.

RALPH VAN KIRK at work.

The first display contract outside Manitoba came from **Woodwards** of Vancouver which gave it reluctantly because its services of this kind had always been supplied from U. S. sources.

This auspicious foothold was soon clouded when every line of business felt the stunning impact of the 1929 crash.

Singularly it had its bright side, because it stimulated efforts in sales promotion and merchants started to give more attention to display.

This was grist for the Van Kirk business.

By start of World War II, it was supplying display requirements for practically all department stores in Western Canada.

The only field for expansion was Eastern Canada.

A large job came from one of Toronto's big department stores.

Soon after, a special representative was named for Ontario, another for Quebec, and a couple of years later one for the Maritimes.

The present ultramodern plant, opened in 1947, on Broadway is about 300 yd. from the Legislative Buildings.

Most people who pass it have no idea what goes on inside.

The one-story brick building doesn't occupy all the 55 ft. by 150 ft. lot on which it stands.

The biggest part of it is reserved for the Van Kirk gardens, which rank as one of Manitoba's prize horticultural displays, admired by thousands.

Within the building there's adequate space for a nation-wide business largely because it is so aired, lighted and architecturally designed, that employees have full scope for turning out the products of their fairyland surroundings.

The company has about 40 permanent employees, on occasions a few more, all but six of them women.

Some of them of long years' service came from countries of central Europe.

Department store appropriations for display purposes are many times what they were 15 years ago.

Now that the business is established nationally, managers look to Van Kirk to design types of decorative display to synchronize with seasons of the year, the merchandise to be displayed and often location of the store.

Van Kirk's seasonal displays to prospective customers are always about six months ahead of season.

Samples for Christmas business are shown in June, for the Easter trade not later than January.

When buyers make their choice they know the decorative motif they select will not be duplicated by a competitor in their city.

Trends in decorative display designs are continually changing.

New things in science, in transportation and in architecture have their impact.

One tradition apparently doesn't lend itself to change.

Santa Claus might make the rounds quicker in a jet plane, but the small fry won't believe it.

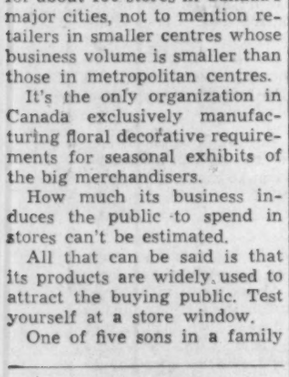
They still think he can land on the roof tops easier and more quietly with his eight reindeer.

Store managers agree and so does Mr. Van Kirk and they don't try to upset the old order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. between Oct. 31 and Nov. 19 issued an additional 5,670 common shares on conversion of convertible collateral trust bonds due April 1, 1970, and 510 common shares on conversion of convertible collateral trust bonds due Dec. 1, 1969, raising number of common shares outstanding to 14,196,290.

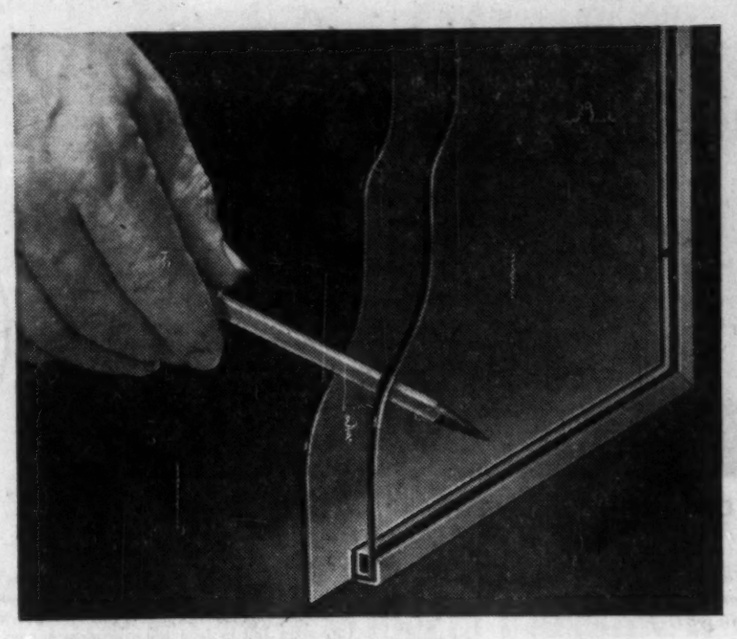
ANNOUNCEMENT

GREATER WINNIPEG GAS COMPANY APPOINTMENT



ARTHUR R. ELLIOTT

The Board of Directors of the Greater Winnipeg Gas Company announce the appointment of Mr. Arthur R. Elliott as Vice-President and General Manager of the Company. Mr. Elliott holds the degrees of B.Ec. and M.Sc. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has had 30 years experience in the electrical and gas utilities field in the United States and immediately prior to his appointment was Division Manager of Central Indiana Gas Company at Muncie, Indiana. Mr. Elliott will assume his new duties effective January 1, 1959.



TWINDOW offers so much more...

Insulating advantages! Twindow*, the insulating window, is like a built-in storm window. A Twindow-equipped building keeps rooms warmer in the winter, cooler in the summer. Living and working space is useable right up to the windows. Twindow ensures clear undistorted vision the whole year 'round.

Cuts heating and air conditioning costs! Twindow's excellent insulating properties mean smaller heating and air conditioning equipment is necessary . . . substantially reduces heating and air conditioning operating expenses too.

Offers important "plus" when renting or selling! Twindow increases the value of your building! Whether you are renting or selling, the comfort Twindow provides is a sign of *acceptable* quality.

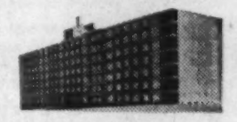
A Twindow-equipped building is worth more when it's built—and stays up-to-date longer too! Twindow gives the owner or tenant greater comfort and at the same time proves its worth as an investment. You can be certain that a building with Twindow will be more saleable in the years to come than a building with "old-fashioned" glazing.

For full details, write your Twindow distributor today. *T.M. Reg.

Typical **TWINDOW** *installations*

Hudson's Bay Oil Building, Calgary, Alberta. Architect: *Stevenson and Dewar.* Contractor: *Poole Construction Company.*

Marymount College, Sudbury, Ontario. Architect: *Fabbro and Townend.* Contractor: *Fassel Construction Company.*



Park Tower Apartments, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Contractor: *F. R. Lount Construction Co.*

Dundalk Post Office. Architect: *E. A. Gardiner.* Contractor: *Mel Medow Construction.*

modern miracles in glass made by **Duplate** CANADA LIMITED *for brighter safer living!*

Twindow is sold exclusively in Canada by CANADIAN CPI PITTSBURGH INDUSTRIES LIMITED 50 branches coast to coast

WHO SAID DIRT CHEAP?

Clean air can cut air-conditioning costs up to 20%

AIR CONDITIONING CONTRACTOR: Albern Universal Limited, Toronto

In the new Saphire Tavern a Honeywell Electronic Air Cleaner saves money while keeping air c-l-e-a-n . . . it could do the same in your premises

In Toronto's brand-new, grand-new Saphire Tavern a Honeywell Electronic Air Cleaner traps chokey, smoky air-borne particles . . . helps remove internal odors . . . keeps patrons smiling instead of smothering.

To air-condition the "Saphire" would ordinarily require a 20-ton compressor with standard filters. However, by installing the Electronic Air Cleaner a 15-ton capacity compressor handles the job : : : with ease!

The Honeywell Electronic Air Cleaner does such a complete job of purification it can cut air conditioning costs up to 20%. Here's why: It reduces the need for "pulling in" large volumes of outside air that may be costly to cool or heat. Air that is already heated or cooled can be *cleaned* and recirculated.

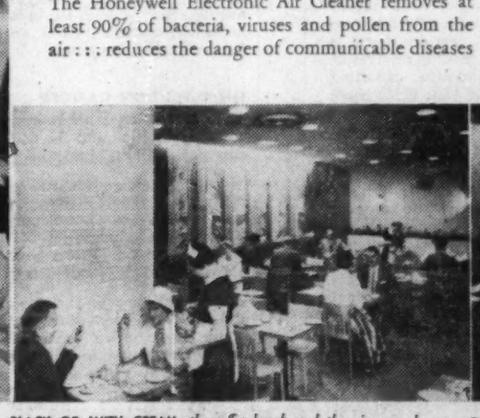
The Honeywell Electronic Air Cleaner removes at least 90% of bacteria, viruses and pollen from the air : : : reduces the danger of communicable diseases and allergy discomforts:

Two types of Honeywell Electronic Air Cleaners are available to fit any air conditioning or ventilating system: Field Assembled models which are built and assembled at the factory, disassembled and shipped to job site for erection in the duct-work; and Custom Package models, built with a package-enclosure, tested and shipped completely assembled for installation.

For expert information and assistance in specifying, or installing Honeywell Electronic Air Cleaners call the nearest Honeywell office, or write to Honeywell Controls Limited, *Commercial Division,* Toronto 17, Ontario.

Honeywell

H First in Control

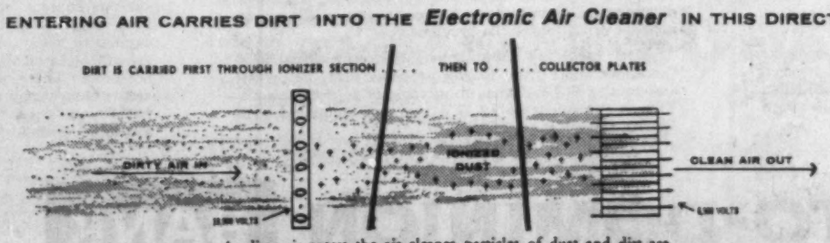


DINING OUT AND WITHOUT *objectionable air-borne impurities that bring discomfort. Happy customers always come back. And repeat business is the most profitable.*

BLACK OR WITH CREAM, *the coffee break and the air are always enjoyable at the Saphire Coffee Shop. Glassware and silver stay sparkling longer when air is clean.*

COCKTAILS FOR TWO *or one hundred thirty, the air in the Saphire Lounge is always pleasant . . . and pure. Clean air will save decorating and cleaning costs.*

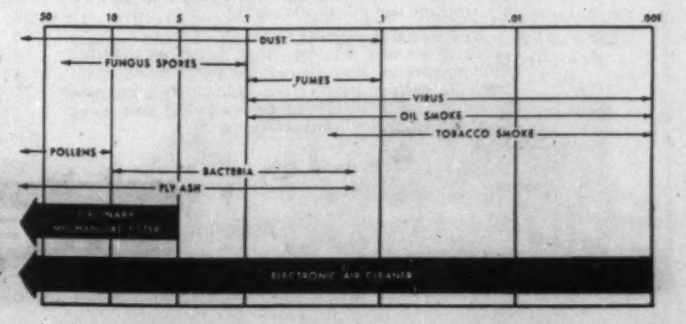
ENTERING AIR CARRIES DIRT INTO THE *Electronic Air Cleaner* IN THIS DIRECTION



As dirty air enters the air cleaner, particles of dust and dirt are given a positive electrical charge. The dirty air then passes over collector plates which have a negative charge and collect all the dust and dirt particles—just as a magnet attracts iron filings.

HERE'S PROOF

Common air-borne contaminants range in size from 50 to .001 microns. In this area are the major causes of soiling and many respiratory ills. It should be noted that the ordinary mechanical filter removes only part of these contaminants—for practical purposes, very little under 5 microns. But notice the wide range of protection you get with a Honeywell Electronic Air Cleaner. Here you get not only the removal of large coarse particles, but microscopic carriers of many other kinds of dirt and disease, as well.



Decisive action needed to halt inflation

A. C. ASHFORTH, PRESIDENT

Creeping inflation
will not assure full employment
or sustained economic growth

Over-all prospects
for 1959
are promising

A. T. LAMBERT, GENERAL MANAGER

At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of The Toronto-Dominion Bank, Mr. A. C. Ashforth, President, said in part:—

The past year has been one in which the hopes of Canadians have not been realized and their fears have proven unfounded.

A year ago many Canadians were full of hope that 1958 would see a resumption of rapid growth by the Canadian economy. Others were fearful that Canada was headed into a depression. Neither has happened.

During the past 12 months over-all economic activity in Canada has moved sideways on a plateau. The term "recession" has been freely bandied about but I sometimes wonder whether or not future historians will not regard the 1958 recession as Canadian folklore rather than an historical fact.

According to the dictionary, recession means the act of falling back from a point already achieved. In terms of over-all activity there has been no falling back on the part of the Canadian economy.

In dollar terms the gross national product will achieve a new peak in 1958. Available data indicates that it will amount to more than $32 billions, an increase of two per cent.

Unfortunately, most of this increase has been due to advances in prices so that volume of production shows little change. In other words, on an over-all basis, we have been producing as much as ever.

What is true for the economy as a whole is not necessarily true for particular industries, but this situation has prevailed throughout most of the postwar period. Some industries have experienced a recession in production and sales whereas the volume of others has increased. Industrial production has been below peak levels but the service industries have continued to expand.

Throughout the postwar period we have been proud of the basic strength of our economy and of the fact that we have experienced a more rapid rate of economic growth than has the United States. The events of the past year have strengthened that pride. The levelling off of economic activity in Canada has not been as great as in our neighbour to the south and ample evidence still exists of strong underlying forces of expansion in the Canadian economy.

In a dynamic free economy periods of rapid growth are bound to be followed by periods of consolidation and correction. In fact, they are necessary in order to eliminate distortions in the economy which booms are bound to breed. Perhaps the surprising thing is that the correction has not been deeper and longer.

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1959

What is the economic outlook for 1959?

A number of uncertainties obscure the view of the road ahead but it seems to me that Canadians can look forward to 1959 with cautious optimism. During the past eight months economic activity in Canada has been following a gentle upward grade. Continuance of this trend is to be expected and some acceleration of the rate of progress may develop. However, a resumption of the rate of growth experienced in 1955-56 is not a near-term prospect.

As usual, there are both favourable and unfavourable factors impinging on the outlook. The most important of these is the economic climate in the United States—the largest market for our exports. The U.S. economy has definitely turned upward and the recovery appears to be more vigorous than was generally regarded two months ago. Assuming this trend continues then we can look for an increase over 1958 levels of our exports of traditional items to that market.

As against this, prospects for exports to the United Kingdom and Western Europe have deteriorated. True, Britain has removed restrictions on a wide range of imports from Canada and announced that dollar discrimination will be reduced further and ended as soon as possible. But the United Kingdom and Western Europe are now experiencing some slackening of business activity.

TRADE PROSPECTS MIXED

One of the favourable developments of the current year has been the reduction in our trade deficit, particularly with the United States. Exports in the first nine months of the year were slightly higher than in the same period of 1957 whereas imports were down by 11 per cent. However, it should be recognized that the maintenance of our exports in 1958 has largely been due to increased shipments of wheat and of such unusual items as cattle, uranium and aircraft. Next year our wheat is likely to be faced with increased competition as a result of heavy crops in the United States and other exporting countries. As a result of a build-up of U.S. herds there may be a lessened demand for our cattle. Of the major contributing items to our favourable export situation in 1958 uranium alone has prospects for further improvement in 1959.

You will gather from what I have said that trade prospects are mixed for 1959. However, if the recovery trend in the U.S. proves decisive then one can expect our exports to exert a mild expansionary influence on our economy. Perhaps I should say frankly that resumption of a desirable rate of growth for the Canadian economy is dependent on recovery and expansion of our traditional exports of products of our mines and forests.

CONSUMER AND CAPITAL SPENDING

Personal disposable income has continued to increase in 1958 despite the fact that we have had a large number of people unemployed. In view of recent wage increases in a number of important industries this upward trend is likely to continue and this suggests that consumer spending will remain on a high level. During the past year consumer spending has been a major support for the economy and this should also be true in 1959.

New capital investment by business in 1958 has been about 10 per cent below the 1957 figure and a further drop appears to be in prospect for 1959. Re-establishment of a decisive growth trend could alter the situation materially but it should not be overlooked that many Canadian industries have excess capacity.

The drop in total capital spending has not been nearly as great as the decrease in new capital investment by business. Increased capital outlays by governments have offset the fall in business expenditures to a very large extent. Thus, aggregate capital outlays this year are expected to be only 2 per cent below the 1957 level. As far as 1959 is concerned, a reasonable assumption would be that government spending on schools, hospitals, roads and other social assets will again fill a large part of the gap.

HOUSE BUILDING AT PEAK LEVEL

A record rate of residential construction has been an important prop to economic activity throughout 1958. It is estimated that new housing starts this year will total at least 155,000 units, which is considerably higher than in any previous year. Continuance of a high level of house building into 1959 seems assured, especially as house sales have been good. However, doubt exists as to whether the 1958 pace can be maintained and there are strong arguments against a further injection of government money into the mortgage market.

BORDEN COMMISSION ON ENERGY

In earlier postwar years one of the important factors in the capital investment programme has been the development of our oil industry. More recently the pace of development has slowed down and expectations have been that this slackening in the oil sector would be offset by further expansion of the natural gas industry. Now, some doubts exist on this score. The Borden Commission on Energy in its preliminary report recommends broad regulation of the oil and gas industry and the very possibility of such regulation is bound to have a depressing effect on investment in the natural gas industry.

Few will disagree with the recommendation for a National Energy Board but there will be wide disagreement with the powers suggested for such a board. The report, if adopted, would subject the oil and gas industry to bureaucratic control—to greater regulation than exists for any other major industry.

The oil and gas industry involves considerable risks. Since 1946 companies and individuals have poured huge sums into development of the industry and this risk-taking has contributed materially to Canada's economic progress. If the regulations contemplated by the Borden Report had been in existence throughout this period then development of the industry would have been slowed down considerably.

The Government of Canada in considering implementation of the report should weigh carefully the implications of some of its recommendations. If risk-taking is discouraged both the industry and Canada as a whole will suffer. The report is a discouraging document for an industry that has been a pace-setter in Canada's postwar development. Canada is a free enterprise economy. Relaxation of controls following the war was a major factor in creating an economic climate favourable to expansion. To the extent that they contemplate tight control of an essential industry the recommendations are, in my opinion, a step backwards.

UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES WORRISOME

To summarize my comments about the outlook, I would say a modest upturn in economic activity is underway and expectations are that this trend will continue in 1959. However, a rapid acceleration in business activity does not appear to be in prospect and is not likely to develop until a strong revival of business abroad is reflected in an expansion of our export trade. This means that unemployment will continue to be a worrisome factor next year. It looks as if the seasonal peak, which usually occurs in March, will see about one in ten workers unemployed as was the case in March, 1958. Furthermore, the same degree of unemployment will undoubtedly bring somewhat more hardship than last winter since some of the unemployed will have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits and personal savings.

Throughout the postwar period Canada has made remarkable progress in diversifying her production. More and more products formerly imported are being made in Canada but even so the expansion of our secondary industry is not as great as we would like to see. Perhaps attention should be given to developing positive incentives to speed up this process. Then, again, Canadians, individual and corporate, can assist by reviewing their buying policies and purchasing Canadian products wherever price and quality are competitive. Another avenue open to us is for industry to examine all items imported, including parts, to see if we cannot manufacture such items here.

THE INFLATION DANGER

In addressing you a year ago I spoke of the danger of creeping inflation and the need for maintaining a stable currency and I make no apology for reverting to it today.

It may seem paradoxical to talk about inflation when many industries are operating below capacity and we have a good deal of unemployment. Yet, deterioration in the purchasing power of the dollar has continued throughout 1958. Prices have continued to rise and a dollar will not buy as much today as it did a year ago.

Reconciliation of the objective of economic growth and maximum employment with that of stable money is, in my view, the No. 1 economic problem facing Canada today. Our economic well-being in the future depends on our finding a way to achieve both of these objectives at the same time.

Full employment is an objective we have pursued since the end of the war with a considerable degree of success. True, we fell somewhat short of this ideal in 1958 but on the whole we have done very well.

WHAT ABOUT STABLE CURRENCY

But what about the other side of the coin—a stable currency. Here, we have fallen far short of success. Rather, the purchasing power of the dollar has fallen steadily and as I pointed out a moment ago this has been true even in the past 12 months.

One of the factors in this is that the instruments we have used to encourage production have been monetary and fiscal devices which have also contained the seeds of inflation. So engrossed have we been in achieving our full employment objective that we shut our eyes to the fact that what we were doing could not help resulting in debasement of our currency.

The time has come for Canadians to face squarely the question of whether or not they want a stable dollar and it is one that has to be faced not only by the government but also by Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen. In the final analysis it will be the Average Citizen who will provide the answer. If he decides to vote in favour of a stable dollar he will have to recognize that there may be times when he will have to forego short-term economic gains for the long-term benefits of a currency which retains its purchasing power.

In my remarks so far I have implied that we have a choice. Taking the short-term viewpoint this may be the case but if one is looking at the long term welfare of the Canadian economy there is really no alternative to a policy directed toward maintaining a stable currency.

Creeping inflation will not assure us full employment or sustained economic growth. Recent experience is proof of this. Inflation begets booms and booms beget recessions.

CREEPING VS. GALLOPING INFLATION

Economic history is replete with examples of the evils and destructive powers of inflation. Canadians are inclined to feel that it cannot happen to them, but in this respect they may be over-confident. The only difference between creeping and galloping inflation is that with the former kind the crisis or day of reckoning is slower in developing. Those who favour creeping inflation assume that people's habits in handling money will not be greatly affected if its value is eroded away a little bit at a time. This view, it seems to me, underrates the intelligence of most Canadians. If people become convinced that depreciation of the currency is to continue indefinitely then we are in for real trouble. A general expectation of inflation can be a great accelerator of inflation.

The experience of the past year indicates that the fear of inflation is real. How else do you explain the inflated stock market prices and the decline in bond prices? Government bonds now yield a larger return than many common stocks and this is due, in part, at least, to the expectation of further inflation. In fact, the situation both in Canada and the United States, more particularly in the latter, has all the earmarks of a minor flight from the dollar.

FANNING THE INFLATIONARY FIRE

Fiscal and monetary policy in Canada in the past year has had a strong inflationary bent. In fact, I venture to predict that the huge expansion in the money supply that has taken place has sown the seeds for more inflation in the future.

Not only have we had a large expansion of the money supply but also increased government spending and deficit financing. These also are inflationary instruments. The kindling for the inflationary fire has been laid and it will not take much of a breeze to make it burst into flame.

Canadian bank deposits rose by $1,250 millions between April and October. This came about mainly through the purchase of government bonds by the banking system. Net new borrowings by the government during this period totalled $950 millions, which means that $300 millions were purchased by the banks from the public. This is another indication of a flight from fixed income securities. Deficit financing is inflationary at any time but doubly so when the funds are raised by way of sale of bonds to the banking system.

DECISIVE ACTION IS NEEDED

What are we going to do about this inflation problem?

A solution of the problem is going to require the co-operation of all segments of the community—governments, business, labour, agriculture and investors.

The first and foremost requirement is decisive action by the government to put a stop to the inflationary process and this entails a revision of monetary and fiscal policies. There is not much sense in appealing to business, labour and others to hold the line against inflation if the policies of the government are creating inflationary pressures which make holding the line difficult or impossible.

I fully appreciate that inflation has been popular in some sections of the community and governments must concern themselves with the political as well as the economic consequences of their actions. But the Canadian people need to be told what the stakes are—what the consequences of continued inflation will be.

Statesmanship rather than political action is needed. Given leadership I am sure that the Canadian people will choose the right road.

Mr. Lambert in addressing the meeting said in part:—

From a banking point of view, this has been a year of expanding resources with business and personal savings deposits showing a growth rate of impressive size. As you would expect we have participated in this expansion of deposits, but I am pleased to report it goes further than this for we have increased our share of the market to a worthwhile extent.

Progress recorded in the twelve months ended October 31st was the greatest in the history of the Bank. In every department we have shown increases.

EARNINGS

The statement of undivided profits shows earnings of $9.8 millions, after deduction of operating expenses, depreciation, and provision for contingencies. This is an increase of 20% over the previous year.

After providing $5 millions for income taxes, $950 thousands more than in the previous year, net profit amounts to $4.7 millions, an increase of $664 thousands. This is equivalent to $2.37 a share as compared with $2.04 a share last year.

Higher volume in all departments has been the principal factor in the improved earning results. Income from our earning assets was up as we have had more money invested in loans and securities, but the average interest yield on these assets was slightly lower than last year.

DEPOSITS

Deposits are the main source of funds which your Bank has available for loans and to invest in securities. Our rate of growth depends almost entirely on our ability to attract additional deposits and the extent to which we are successful in this reflects the standard of service which members of our staff provide. In the circumstances it is particularly gratifying to report that deposits rose during the year by $358 millions or 28 per cent. Not only did the dollar volume of deposits rise sharply, but the number of depositors showed an impressive increase.

Total deposits as at the end of the fiscal year amounted to $1,653 millions. The increase of $358 millions, which I have already mentioned, was almost equally divided between personal savings deposits, other Canadian deposits, and deposits in foreign currencies.

ASSETS

Total assets rose by $361 millions during the year to $1,743 millions. This is an increase of 26 per cent. Our assets have climbed more than 50 per cent in the last four years.

Once again the balance sheet shows a strong liquid position. Cash resources amount to $278 millions, an increase of $24 millions, and are equivalent to 16.8 per cent of deposit liabilities.

SECURITIES

Subject to maintaining a proper cash reserve, your Bank endeavours to keep its funds fully employed. It is not surprising therefore that our holdings of investments increased sharply since available funds rose more rapidly than the demand for current loans. Holdings of Government of Canada, Provincial, Municipal and other bonds at the end of the fiscal year stood at $557 millions, an increase of $182 millions or 48 per cent.

CURRENT LOANS

Whereas available weekly statistics indicate that aggregate current loans of all banks declined somewhat last year, current loans of The Toronto-Dominion Bank were $41 millions higher at the end of October, amounting to $626 millions. In my address a year ago, I commented that "the consideration which this Bank has shown to its loaning customers, both large and small, during the period of strong credit demand is showing results in terms of good will, which augurs well for the future". The loan trend of the past year and the increase in the number of borrowing accounts bears this out. As a result of the build-up in our deposits we are in an excellent position to take care of the expanding needs of our present borrowing customers and take on new loan accounts.

N.H.A. MORTGAGES

The Bank continues to take an active part in the financing of new residential construction. Our holdings of N.H.A. mortgages rose by $26 millions during the year to $66.5 millions. However, our actual advances on N.H.A. mortgages were considerably greater than this increase indicates since principal repayments and sales of mortgages amounted to $7.5 millions.

Outstanding commitments, for which funds will be advanced when construction of the various properties reaches the stage where draws can be made, total $21.5 millions.

TIME FOR RE-ASSESSMENT

As we stand on the threshold of a new year it is timely to pause for a re-examination of our position and for a look at the direction in which we appear to be heading. If we are serious about the importance of maintaining the value of our dollar, and I believe we are, we must be sure we pay it more than lip service. It is a sobering thought that our economy is being buttressed by spending of governments, resulting in heavy deficits. When governments over-spend revenues they must compete in the market for the savings of the people to make up the difference and this conflicts with and tends in ever-increasing part to replace investment of the private sector. The danger lies not only in the inflationary aspect of deficit financing but also in the difference for which the money is spent. Broadly speaking, Government spending, necessary and all as much of it is, goes into non-productive things whereas private capital investment is largely for productive purposes.

Another hard economic fact which we have to face is that our resources are not limitless. It is desirable that we should set our sights high and the aim of most Canadians is for a standard of living at least equal to that of our neighbours in the United States. However, we should recognize that the standard of living of any nation is governed by its productivity and the U.S. economy is more productive than ours.

It is not easy to live alongside a country as large in population and as wealthy as we have to the south of us. There is a danger in overlooking that differences do exist. We are a young country and a vast country with a fine potential but we are as yet sparsely settled and we do not have the accumulated wealth of some of our friends. The gap between the wealth and productive capacity of Canada and the United States is real and cannot be ignored. We cannot indulge ourselves to the extent they can and we are foolish if we try. There is a tremendous amount to be done in this country and if we are to continue a reasonable rate of development and create the job opportunities necessary to take care of the large group of young people who will be coming on to the labour market over the next few years, we will have to use our financial resources as wisely as possible. Even then we shall continue to be dependent upon outside capital to assist in maintaining a satisfactory rate of growth, but our objective must be to do more and more ourselves. This places upon us the great responsibility to assure that we are not adding too many frills to our life pattern and not setting up too many competitors for the available savings.

THE TORONTO-DOMINION BANK

THE BANK THAT LOOKS AHEAD

FRASER DEACON
C. L. U.
Estate Planning
Business Insurance • Estate Taxation
330 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
TORONTO 1 — EM 8-7432

(Advertisement)

My Smartest Investment of all was the Five Bucks

From a Barron's reader

Like many other men, I was a hit-or-miss investor—who too often missed. One day I saw a Barron's ad in the paper, and it made sense. So I sent in $5 for a trial subscription.

I remember the first issue I got, because it made me change my mind about a stock I was going to buy.

Since then, every issue of Barron's has given me information on industries and on a number of companies. Barron's tells me how they are doing and where they are going—the information I've got to have to pick good investments instead of lemons.

That's how Barron's has helped me increase my capital. You can't read it without becoming a better judge of investments.

And my smartest investment of all was the five bucks I paid for Barron's itself.

This story shows how Barron's serves its readers. There's no other business or investment publication like it. It is *written for the man who makes up his own mind about his own money.* It is the only weekly affiliated with Dow Jones, and has full use of Dow Jones' vast, specialized information in serving you.

A trial subscription—17 weeks for only $5—brings you:

Everything you need to know to help you handle your business and investment affairs with greater understanding and foresight . . . the *investment implications* of current political and economic events . . . the *perspective* you must have to anticipate trends and grasp profitable investment opportunities.

See how important Barron's can be to you in the eventful weeks ahead. Try it for 17 weeks for $5 (full year $15). Just tear out this ad and send it today with your check for $5; or tell us to bill you. Address: Barron's, 392 Newbury St., Boston 15, Mass. TFP-126

Getting Ahead

Astute businessmen plan for success; they read The Financial Post because it helps them make right decisions. Yearly by mail in Canada $6; elsewhere $7 yearly.

YOUR CITY?

Litter and Trash Turned into Cash

U.K.'s giant cleanup plan would work in Canada, too. It not only cuts costs, but actually makes more money . . .

Special Correspondence

LONDON, Eng. — Britain's new anti-litter law shows signs of turning a $30-million headache into a new revenue source for hard-pressed local councils.

And the same sort of scheme could provide a tax-saving idea in Canada.

The legislation, climax of a seven-year fight spearheaded by central authorities and the National Federation of Women's Institutes, provides for an up-to-$27.50 fine against anyone who drops rubbish or litter "in or from any place in the open air to which the public are entitled or permitted to have access without payment."

And it's open to any private individual and the police to lay charges.

Significance: Local councils, worried about street cleaning costs running up to $8,250 per mile per year, now have a general law with teeth to enforce against offenders.

With it they hope to:

- **Cut down on the cleaning job.**
- **Pick up extra cash** from increased collections of waste paper, other junk.

Currently, the clean-up budget in Britain has run around $33 million a year, the largest part of it for squads and machines to scoop the debris of day-to-day living.

And when it's not centralized —in corner bins or garbage pails — the salvage possibilities shrink.

"The man of the house, even when he doesn't have to tidy up, usually has to pay the rates and taxes involved," H. S. Winterbourne of the Ministry of Housing told FP.

"We're very hopeful that the new law, with the campaigning to go with it, will help in cutting these costs down."

Sample prediction: 20% off cleaning charges, as much as $16.5 million more in salvage gains.

Currently U. K. refuse salvage averages about 600,000 tons a year, netting about $9.2 million for local authorities.

The hope is to push it up to more than a million tons for the first year, possibly double after that.

"The day is not that far off, with the rise in prices of salvage materials (paper, scrap metal, raw kitchen waste), when municipal cleaning will be self-supporting," a London County Council spokesman says.

"Some painless organization should do most of the job."

Already some Barnum methods have started the ball rolling. Samples:

- **Bounties:** The seaside town of Barry in Wales offered kids a two cent bounty for every empty bottle they turned in.

Manufacturers, wary of concession troubles if they didn't co-operate, agreed to cover the cost.

Result: Glass-free bathing for tourists, sufficient drop in injuries to justify laying off one of the four beach patrols needed previously to cope with injuries.

- **Containers:** In eye-catching and repelling colors and shapes alike, councils and private organizations all over the country have been putting out boxes for litter.

Findings so far:

People will go about 12 steps out of their way to deposit litter.

Kids like boxes with flaps, "like a letter box."

Containers get about 20%-30% more litter if they are brightly colored.

- **Shock treatment:** In hard-pressed Manchester, second only to London in cleaning costs, city council ordered selected streets left unswept for three weeks to show what piles up.

It paid off. Since then the streets have been models of neatness.

In East Grinstead in Sussex local Boy Scouts collected all of a weekend's debris and piled it in the town square as an object lesson.

- **Competitions:** The Council for the Preservation of Rural England, for example, runs contests for "Best Kept Village," offering cash prizes, certificates, etc.

Officials say it had "marked results, especially in seaside towns."

- **Commercial co-operation: Walls,** Britain's largest ice cream manufacturer, has sponsored neatness competitions in schools, reaping a harvest of free publicity in return for effective preventative work right at the source.

Wrigley's, Ind Coope breweries, other firms marketing products with high "litter ratings," have agreed to print anti-litter slogans on their packages.

The glass makers have jointly sponsored a national ad campaign.

- **Ads and publicity:** Keynote is a neatly designed "Keep Britain Tidy" campaign using a standard symbol as much as possible for greatest repetition of the neatness theme.

So far, radio, TV, private advertisers all have joined government organizations in sponsoring ads.

And now there's the law to give the extra edge.

Nationwide publicity of first cases (65c for dropping an orange peel in Sussex, $27.50 for a fish and chips wrapper in Epping) has had astonishing results.

In London's Hyde Park, where about three tons of litter is collected after a weekend, officials report close to two thirds of it was placed in the proper baskets — cutting clean-up costs by more than half.

Several resort towns have been able to cut down on street cleaning schedules too.

MASSEY-FERGUSON LTD. converted 2,056 preferred shares into common shares between Aug. 13 and Sept. 14. On Nov. 14, 241,590 preferred shares were outstanding.

How Many Canadian Tourists? Report Will Start Argument

OTTAWA (Staff) — The annual Dominion-Provincial tourist conference, which is meeting here this week, will not be able to consider the exhaustive report on Canada's tourist industry which it commissioned two years ago.

The report, which has been the cause of much speculation, was the responsibility of a committee under the chairmanship of Rex Grose, who recently returned to the service of the Manitoba government.

It was prepared for this committee by **Business Planning Associates** of Toronto. Federal and provincial governments, and the Canadian Tourist Association, contributed to the cost.

It had been hoped that the report might be presented to this conference; but as the meeting opened it had not yet been reproduced in sufficient copies. The expectation was that Mr. Grose would make a statement about it, and that either the existing committee or a new one might be appointed to examine it in detail.

The four-volume report contains a good deal of material which may be controversial, and will certainly require consideration by experts in various fields.

First, and perhaps most important of these, is statistical.

Primary objective of the enquiry was to see how much could be learned about the amount of tourism in Canada by Canadians.

Vol. 1 of the report gives the figures estimated by Business Planning Associates; but it is clear that they will not be accepted without discussion and critical analysis.

Since this is the first effort made to compile statistics in this field, no one expects it to be the last word.

The disposition in Ottawa, certainly, is to regard it as a beginning which may lead the way for collection of more complete information.

The report expresses doubt about the DBS estimates of travel expenditure by tourists from other countries, and alleges that they consistently show "a downward bias."

But some of those who have studied it say they found in the report no supporting evidence for this charge.

Some readers found themselves more sceptical about the new estimates of tourism within Canada — suspecting that the totals given may be a good deal too large.

A second point of disagreement will be the report's comment on advertising methods for Canadian tourist attractions. These form the bulk of the second volume.

The sort of comment which will be vigorously disputed is a recommendation that tourist advertising should not be concentrated into a fairly short season, as it now generally is.

They recommend that it be spread around the year, in the hope of persuading tourists to come to Canada at all seasons.

The report is reasonably free with its criticism of many people in the tourist industry. Its most favorable — indeed almost its only favorable — comments are reserved for **Canadian National Railways** and the **Canadian Government Travel Bureau** (though on some points such as the seasonal use of advertising it also seeks to correct them).

Stronger criticisms are expressed of the CPR's management of tourist information.

Even if the report was available for distribution at this week's conference, there probably could be no fruitful discussion of it without a good deal more time for study and analysis. At mid-week a special committee appeared likely.

Resorts Join In 'Variety' Tourist Plan

Ten resorts in Quebec's Laurentian mountains have joined forces to offer tourists variety vacations in this popular corner of French Canada.

All offering American Plan accommodation, guests at one hostelry may dine and enjoy entertainment facilities at any of the others at no extra charge.

The 10 resorts: **Alpine Inn, Chalet Cochand, Far Hills Inn, Gray Rocks, Jasper-in-Quebec, Laurentide Inn, Manoir Pinoteau, Sun Valley Hotel Suisse, Tremblant Club** and **Win-Sum Inn.**

Together, they provide half the first-class accommodation in the area, and they vary from small intimate inns to large hotels.

ANNOUNCEMENT

FRY & CO. LTD. APPOINTMENT

W. LEWIS ALEXANDER

Fry & Company Limited, Toronto Investment Dealers, has announced the appointment of Mr. W. Lewis Alexander as Manager of its new Montreal Mutual Funds office. Mr. Alexander has had many years experience in the management of Mutual Fund companies and in the sale of shares of such companies and will be actively engaged in both phases, particularly in respect of American Growth Fund Limited — a Canadian Mutual Fund investing in American growth securities, managed and sponsored by Fry & Company Limited.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Abitibi Mill Appointments

W. A. PLANT — V. OLESKEVICH — W. F. McKEE

E. W. McBride, Vice-President, Manufacturing, Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited, announces the retirement of W. A. Plant, Mill Manager, Smooth Rock Falls Division, effective December 1, 1958, and the appointments of V. Oleskevich as Mill Manager and W. F. McKee, General Superintendent. Both appointments effective on the same date.

New Alberta Forestry Road Will Boost Tourist Travel

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON—A fresh bid for tourist traffic will be made next year by the Alberta Government.

It plans to start construction of a new forestry road which will open hundreds of square miles of virgin forest land to travel in the foothills.

This year the government undertook a $42 million highways construction program in various sections of the province.

And 90% of this was completed before winter conditions caused a suspension of work.

Good weather conditions prevailed through most of the road-building season.

Contractors built 254 miles of new grade, or 97% of the grading program.

Stabilized gravel base was applied to 287 miles of road, to complete 96% of the schedule.

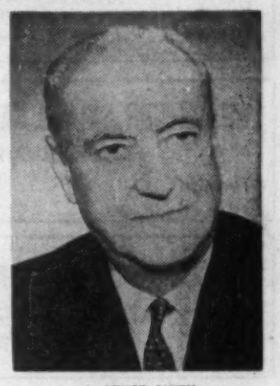
The year's 285-mile asphalt surfacing program was 100% completed. Seal coat surfacing was completed for 162 miles, which represented the entire year's program.

In addition there was concrete paving of 328 miles of the Trans-Canada Highway.

The first phase of the new forestry highway will be a connecting link in a road which will lead from Entrance, 200 miles west of Edmonton, north to Grande Prairie.

The second phase, to be built in 1960, will be completion of a road from Nordegg, west of Rocky Mountain House, to Lovett in the Coal Branch, west of Edmonton.

ANNOUNCEMENT



S. BRUCE SMITH

Mr. F. G. Winspear, President of NORTHWEST INDUSTRIES LIMITED, Edmonton, Alberta, has announced the appointment of Mr. S. Bruce Smith, Q.C., to the Board of Directors of Northwest Industries Limited.

Mr. Smith is senior member of the firm of Smith, Clement, Parlee, Wittaker, Irving, Mustard and Rodney, Edmonton, Alberta; is a member of the Edmonton Advisory Board of the National Trust Company, Limited, and a Director of the following Companies: Northern Transportation Co. Ltd.; Carling Breweries Alberta Limited; Bohemian Maid Brewing Co. Ltd.; Financial Building, Edmonton Ltd.

ANNOUNCEMENT

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE APPOINTMENTS

J. T. GLENN, B. Com., Assistant Treasurer — E. T. HILL, B.A., F.S.A., Assistant Actuary

North American Life has announced the appointment of J. T. Glenn, B. Com., as an Assistant Treasurer and E. T. Hill, B.A., F.S.A., as an Assistant Actuary. Mr. Glenn was formerly Manager of the Securities Department and Mr. Hill, Manager of the Mathematical Department.

Gestetner

ONLY GESTETNER can offer you a Stencil Duplicator with such wonderful Simplicity, Economy, Versatility and Efficiency. Let us show you how easily anybody can run off letters, internal forms, and other printing now done by outside services. There is a model for every business—large or small—let us show it to you.

Write us for Specimens of GESTETNER work applicable to YOUR business.

GESTETNER (CANADA) LIMITED
117 KING STREET WEST • TORONTO • CANADA
With Branches in all Principal Cities

Unique New Plant of Canadian Charts and Supplies Limited

CC&S MICROGRAPH

THE TEMPERATURE of sugar cane in Cuba, the depth of an oil-well in Iraq, the thickness of paper in B. C. and the beat of a heart in Toronto — all these are being recorded on charts produced by Canadian Charts & Supplies in Oakville.

Canadian Charts have specialized for over thirty years in producing charts for every make and type of recording instrument, as well as graph sheets and other technical forms for the engineering and scientific fields.

They celebrated their 30th anniversary by moving into their unique new plant, built to incorporate many ideas for efficiency and economy. The circular design provides ideal work flow, minimum of distance for communication and for utility services, unobstructed work areas and excellent working conditions

"Wherever there's Purchasing . . . there's FRASER'S

Fraser's Trade Directories Limited, 6835 de L'Epee St., Montreal; 23 King St. E., Toronto

'Practically Indispensable'

Says

CANADIAN CHARTS AND SUPPLIES LTD.

"FRASER'S is used by our Purchasing Agent as a guide to other than purely local purchases, and by our Plant Superintendent for a reference as to what is available in his area of requirements. We would think it fair to state that both men consider it practically indispensable."

So writes Mr. D. G. Macrae, Vice President and Sales Manager, Canadian Charts and Supplies Ltd., Oakville, Ont.

For over 25 years, FRASER'S CANADIAN TRADE DIRECTORY has been used by Canadian Charts and Supplies Ltd. for both purchasing and advertising. The use of FRASER'S by this pioneer Canadian manufacturer is duplicated in thousands of Canadian companies, who refer to FRASER'S for specifying and locating supplies, equipment, and machinery.

From coast to coast, in all lines of business, FRASER'S is first choice by purchasers — first choice by advertisers.

YOUR FREIGHT ARRIVES THE DAY BEFORE

by Midland Superior Two-Driver Freightliners

A day saved means dollar savings . . . when you ship freight to or from Alberta by Midland Superior Express. Midland Superior double-mans each cross-country trip . . . delivers door to door without re-routing or unloading in transit. Temperature control equipment protects your freight en route. Departures are daily and teletype service connects all branches. Small shipments or truckload lots . . . Midland Superior can deliver YOUR freight a day sooner.

MIDLAND SUPERIOR Express—LIMITED

Call: TORONTO (CH 1-8525) MONTREAL (RI 8-8848) HAMILTON (JA 2-3501) CALGARY (CH 3-3477) EDMONTON (792071) LETHBRIDGE (FA 7-7100) VANCOUVER (HA 3192)

HEAD OFFICE: 3605 MANCHESTER RD., CALGARY, ALTA.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

• *Chartered Accountants*

Clarkson, Gordon & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Montreal • Toronto • Hamilton • London • Windsor
Winnipeg • Regina • Calgary • Edmonton • Vancouver

DELOITTE, PLENDER, HASKINS & SELLS
Chartered Accountants
Montreal Toronto Windsor Chatham Winnipeg Regina
Calgary Edmonton Vancouver Prince George Quesnel

McDONALD, CURRIE & CO.
Chartered Accountants
COOPER BROTHERS & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Montreal Quebec Ottawa Toronto Saint John
Charlottetown Halifax Rimouski Sherbrooke Hamilton
Kitchener Winnipeg Edmonton Calgary Vancouver
Associated International Firm
COOPERS & LYBRAND

PRICE WATERHOUSE & Co.
Chartered Accountants
HALIFAX MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO HAMILTON
WINDSOR WINNIPEG CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

WILLIAMSON, SHIACH, SALES, GIBSON & MIDDLETON
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Toronto Montreal

WILTON EDDIS & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Federal Building, Toronto

MATTHEWS BROTHERS, PARTRIDGE & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Licensed Trustee
Imperial Oil Building TORONTO
Seaway Building KINGSTON

W. J. McCoy & Co.
Chartered Accountants
100 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO
Phones EM. 3-2329 2320

THORNE, MULHOLLAND, HOWSON & McPHERSON
Chartered Accountants
TORONTO GALT KITCHENER
WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

FRED PAGE HIGGINS & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
Licensed Trustees • Liquidators • Receivers
H. M. COOTES, C.A. W. R. KAY, C.A.
Toronto, Sarnia, Guelph, St. Thomas, Peterborough, Niagara Falls

LAVALLEE, BEDARD, LYONNAIS, GASCON & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
KENT BUILDING, 10 St. James St. East, MONTREAL, Tel. MA. 7085
SHERBROOKE
THREE RIVERS

NASH & NASH
Chartered Accountants
EDMONTON CALGARY
GRANDE PRAIRIE PEACE RIVER

GUNN, ROBERTS AND CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
TORONTO CHATHAM

PETTIT, HILL AND BERTRAM
Chartered Accountants
HOLLAND PETTIT, Jr. R. DOUGLAS HILL R. C. BERTRAM
T. D. WARDLAW DONALD D. HILL P. J. ROUTERY BRUCE B. PHILIP
181 BAY ST. EMpire 3-2381 TORONTO

GEO. A. WELCH & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
OTTAWA
BELLEVILLE CORNWALL

Gaviller, McIntosh & Ward
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Collingwood • Owen Sound • Walkerton

ROSS, TOUCHE & CO.
Chartered Accountants
SAINT JOHN, N.B. • MONTREAL • OTTAWA • TORONTO
LONDON • WINNIPEG • REGINA • SASKATOON • CALGARY
EDMONTON • VANCOUVER • VICTORIA
Represented in the United States of America and Great Britain

COURTOIS, FREDETTE & CO.
Chartered Accountants
10 St. James St. West
MONTREAL

V. D. Harbinson & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
80 Richmond St. W., Toronto EM. 2-2757

We Have Reached Limit Ford Tells Auto Union

Since early May Canada's auto-makers have been negotiating new labor contracts with the United Auto Workers.

These negotiations are now reaching the crucial point where claims are backed by the threat to strike.

At stake are the familiar issues of management's rising costs versus labor's additional demands.

- **How serious is the problem of rising costs?**
- **How justifiable are labor's demands?**

These questions as they apply to one of the Big Three, Ford Motor Co. of Canada, are answered in a submission that the company made to the Ontario Conciliation Board.

Of labor's demands, the company says: "The lack of realism of their proposals and the disregard for general public interest is self-evident . . ."

It adds: "It would be an empty victory to achieve illusory gains at the expense of the real interests of employees."

Here is a digest of the Ford submission.

The economic position of Ford of Canada is summed up in a single sentence: "The most significant result of the company's Canadian operations over the past 10 years was a persistent decline in income."

In 1950 the company's sales totaled $248.5 million. Income, on Canadian operations, was a peak $16.3 million.

In 1957 sales had risen 37% to $339.8 million. Income had fallen to $2.2 million.

The average ratio of income to sales for all manufacturing companies in Canada last year was 5.2%. Ford of Canada's ratio was 0.6%.

In the period of seven years (1950-1957) that Ford's net income declined by $14.1 million, wages and salaries increased by $17.7 million.

(Footnote refers to calculation of financial results.)

From 1953 onward, income from Canadian operations alone has been insufficient to meet the needs of the company. Maintenance of its dividends and financing for new facilities has been possible only through the availability of income from overseas subsidiaries.

More than two thirds of the capital expenditures made by the company in Canada in the last 10 years have been, in effect, financed from an outside source which would have required public financing had overseas earnings (received as dividends) not been available.

- **The amount of capital invested per worker employed** has risen from $3,500 in 1948 to $6,100 in 1952 and to $9,900 in 1957.
- **The number of vehicles produced per employee per annum** was 9.2 in 1950, 10.6 in 1955 and 9.3 in 1957.
- **Average hourly earnings by Ford of Canada employees** have risen from $1.33 in 1949 to $2.06 in September, 1958, a rise of 55%. In the same period, the consumer price index has risen 26%.

Fringe benefits including pensions, medical and hospital plans, insurance and supplemental unemployment benefits, have added another 50c to the company's hourly labor bill.

Increased costs of labor and of purchased goods and services have been accompanied by higher prices for Ford of Canada products.

Here is what has happened in the company's markets:

Exports have declined from 27.4% of total sales in 1948 to 7.7% in 1957. (Conversely, sales of Canadian type vehicles by the company's overseas subsidiaries have declined from 57% of their total sales in 1948 to 29% in 1957.)

Part of the loss of export markets can be attributed to currency problems in overseas markets but "a significant part of the decline was attributable to the worsened competitive position of higher cost Canadian-built vehicles compared with imports of English and European vehicles."

In the domestic market, retail sales of all types of new passenger cars declined by 6.4% in the first eight months of 1958 compared with the same period of 1957. Sales of North American type cars dropped 13.8%.

On the other hand, sales of passenger cars imported from the U. K., Germany and other European countries climbed nearly 50% in the same period.

The sale of 50,754 European-made cars in the first eight months of 1958 is regarded as lost sales of a comparable number of Canadian-built cars.

The company sums up its economic situation: "It must be recognized, even by union leaders, that there are limits, perhaps undeterminable in advance but nevertheless real, beyond which wage demands, if pressed, endanger the future of the company and its employees.

"It is the company's contention that those limits have been reached in its Canadian operations. . . ."

Footnote: *The financial data given in the Conciliation Board brief refers only to Ford of Canada and its wholly owned subsidiary tractor company. Excluded are the dividends received by the company from overseas subsidiaries in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Malaya. (Earnings of these overseas companies, for the most part, result from the sale of British products.)*

On the other hand, the operating results include profit on products imported from the U. S. and the U. K. and distributed through the Ford of Canada dealer organization.

To the extent that profit on imported products is included in Canadian income, it overstates the financial results of those Canadian operations in which hourly rated workers of the company are employed, the brief points out.

What Labor Now Demands

In its current negotiations with Ford of Canada, the United Auto Workers has tabled some 150 amendments to the labor contract.

Half of these are monetary. They involve additional costs estimated by the company to be in excess of 95c per hour.

The balance, though non-monetary, are considered to have a significant effect upon costs.

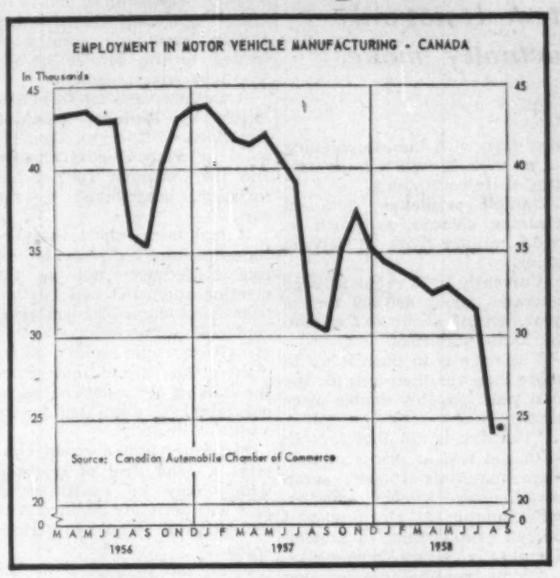
Among the monetary proposals, 25 refer to the retirement pension plan and more than 30 to the supplemental unemployment benefit plan.

In addition, the union is requesting:

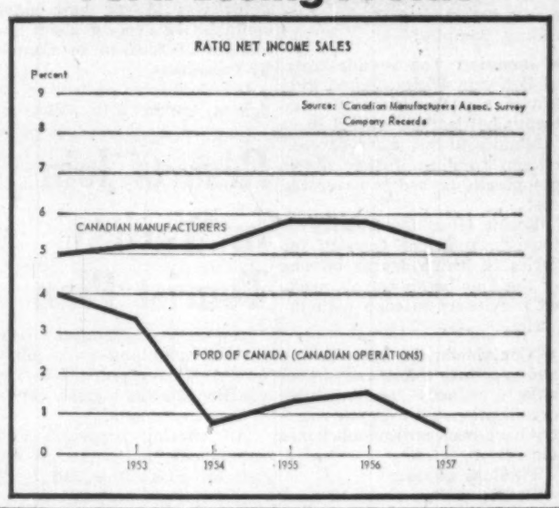
—Wage increase of 20c per hour for all employees.
—Additional increases of up to 20c per hour for specific groups of employees.
—Double overtime premium.
—Increased holidays and modified system of eligibility for holiday pay.
—Increased vacations and modified system of eligibility.
—Increased insurance.
—Pay for jury duty.
—Pay for time absent when bereaved.
—Work clothes for employees.
—Severance pay for skilled tradesmen.

The U.A.W. has rejected an offer of settlement by the company which would have increased earnings by 12c per hour over the next two years (and, further, would have continued the cost-of-living allowance). The offer was made Aug. 28.

Labor Losing Jobs



Ford Losing Profits



What Ford Workers Get in Pay, Benefits

Present working conditions for Ford of Canada employees can be assessed by this breakdown of the main employee benefits.

Wage rates range from $1.87 to $2.57 per hour. Average hourly earnings for September 1958 were $2.06, including 12c cost-of-living allowance.

Cost - of - living allowance is based on an increase of 1c per hour for each 7/10ths point increase in the consumer price index. It was increased to 13c in October.

Wage premiums are paid in addition to regular wages. Afternoon shift premium is 10c per hour; midnight shift premium is 15c per hour.

Overtime at time-and-a-half rate is paid for work in excess of eight hours per day and for all work on Saturdays, Sundays and statutory holidays.

Vacations with pay amount to one week for employees of more than one but less than three years' seniority; two weeks for seniority of three to 15 years; three weeks for more than 15 years. (In 1958, about 54% of employees qualified for three weeks; 43% for two weeks.)

In addition, employees are paid for seven holidays and two half-day holidays.

Pension plan, financed entirely by company contributions, provides a pension of $2.25 per month for each year of credited service plus a supplementary $1.60 per month, to a maximum $40, from retirement age (minimum 65) to age 70.

Insurance, paid for entirely by company, provides all employees with:

—Life insurance from $4,800 to $8,400, depending upon earnings.
—Weekly sickness and accident benefits of $40 per week up to 26 weeks.
—Medical and surgical coverage as provided by Windsor Medical Services or Physicians' Services Inc., for employees and dependents.
—Blue Cross, including semi-private accommodation, for employees and dependents.
—Life insurance from $500 to $1,000, depending on length of service, for employees retiring on or after normal retirement date.

Supplemental unemployment benefit permits employees who are laid off and receiving unemployment insurance to collect 65% of their take-home pay for four weeks and 60% for up to 22 additional weeks. The plan is financed by the company.

In addition to monetary benefits, various provisions exist to protect employees in the event of transfer, to safeguard seniority and to hear grievances. Further privileges are granted to the union itself and its senior officers.

Ford of Canada's Output, Wages, Profits

Year	Production	Employment	Units Per Employee	Wages & Salaries $000	After-tax Income on Cdn. Operations $000
1950	129,026	14,093	9.2	44,684	16,257
1951	118,856	13,591	8.7	45,383	10,470
1952	132,190	13,835	9.6	52,376	10,728
1953	155,626	14,490	10.7	58,925	10,596
1954	122,581	14,758	8.3	48,517	1,966
1955	165,710	15,560	10.6	64,926	4,616
1956	146,866	14,774	9.9	62,961	5,511
1957	134,147	14,431	9.3	62,381	2,174

Source: Company records.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

• *Chartered Accountants*

WINSPEAR, HAMILTON, ANDERSON & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Edmonton Calgary Vancouver
Dawson Creek Fort St. John

RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver

Sharp, Woodley, Scott & McLaughlin
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
620 ROYAL BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG

MONTEITH, MONTEITH, RIEHL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
STRATFORD OSHAWA AJAX

READ, SON, WATSON & LEITH
Robert Leith
Chartered Accountants
London Agent: Reads, Cooke, & Watson, Leith House, 47 Gresham St., London E.C.2.
Bank of Montreal Bldg., Water St.
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND
Cable Address: "Chartered"

Hudson, McMackin & Co.
Chartered Accountants
SAINT JOHN, N.B. FREDERICTON, N.B.
MONCTON, N.B. BATHURST, N.B. MONTREAL, QUE.

BOULET, MORIN, LACHANCE, MOTARD & ROBITAILLE
Chartered Accountants
126, St. Peter St., QUEBEC, QUE.

Hilborn & Company
Chartered Accountants
69 YONGE STREET • TORONTO • EMpire 4-1359

• *Barristers and Solicitors*

LANG, MICHENER & CRANSTON
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
Bank of Montreal Building 50 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO
D. W. LANG, Q.C. R. A. CRANSTON, Q.C.
D. A. LANG J. H. O. PEPPLER
J. L. C. JENNER I. A. McEWAN
Cable Address: "LAMER" Phone EM. 8-2931

MILLER, THOMSON, HICKS & SEDGEWICK
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS
J. A. F. MILLER, Q.C. J. H. THOMSON, Q.C.
R. V. HICKS, Q.C. R. M. SEDGEWICK
C. W. LEWIS J. WILFRED HEALY
J. A. LANGFORD F. G. HAMILTON
55 YONGE STREET, TORONTO 1 EMpire 6-3533

McLaughlin, Macaulay, May & Soward
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries
302 Bay Street, Toronto
LEOPOLD MACAULAY, Q.C.
HUGH J. McLAUGHLIN, Q.C.
WILLIAM W. McLAUGHLIN, Q.C.
ROWLAND F. MAY, Q.C.
REGINALD H. SOWARD, Q.C.
W. D. S. MORDEN, Q.C.
A. DAVID McFALL
LLOYD A. MAY
ROBERT W. MACAULAY, Q.C.
DALTON A. BALES
ROBERT N. McLAUGHLIN
EDWARD A. JUPP
ALLAN F. LAWRENCE
JAMES H. McLAUGHLIN

WHEN you advertise in The Financial Post, you advertise selectively and effectively. You advertise economically because your message goes where you want it to go . . . without wastage . . . where it counts. You reach, influence and sell Canada's biggest buyers.

Johnston Sheard & Johnston
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS
R. W. S. Johnston, Q.C. Terence Sheard, Q.C. Ian S. Johnston, Q.C.
Strachan Heighington Ronald F. Bonar
80 KING ST. WEST TORONTO EMpire 8-2606

McCARTHY & McCARTHY
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, 330 UNIVERSITY AVE., TORONTO, CANADA
HON. SALTER A. HAYDEN, Q.C. W. R. WEST, Q.C. BEVERLEY MATTHEWS, Q.C.
WILLIAM C. TERRY, Q.C. JAMES W. WALKER, Q.C. J. W. BLAIN, Q.C.
ALEX BISSETT, Q.C. DOUGLAS G. MILNE GORDON WALDIE
PHILIP R. G. WALKER JOHN W. BROOKS JOHN G. McDONALD
JOHN R. C. CLARRY GERALD P. HAYDEN JOHN B. LAWSON
GEORGE D. FINLAYSON DONALD P. SIM G. PATRICK H. VERNON
DONALD G. BEATTIE MARY A. HAFFA MICHAEL B. JAMESON
DONALD S. MACDONALD DOUGLAS K. LAIDLAW GARTH MANNING
PETER G. BEATTIE
COUNSEL
FRANK McCARTHY, Q.C.; HAROLD G. FOX, Q.C.; JOHN J. ROBINETTE, Q.C.
TEL.: EM. 6-7771 CABLE ADDRESS: "CARTAN"

Pitblado, Hoskin, Bennest, Drummond-Hay, Pitblado, McEwen, Alsaker, Hunter & Sweatman
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.
Isaac Pitblado, Q.C., LL.D. A. Erskine Hoskin, Q.C., B.C.L. E. H. Bennest, Q.C.
N. R. Drummond-Hay, Q.C. E. B. Pitblado, Q.C., B.A. (Oxon) W. S. McEwen, Q.C.
O. S. Alsaker G. R. Hunter, Q.C. Alan Sweatman
J. A. Poulson D. Proctor W. Grimble
V. L. Baird R. W. McMurray
900 Hamilton Building, 395 Main Street, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba

FENNELL, McLEAN & SEED
Barristers and Solicitors
WILSON E. McLEAN, Q.C. 220 Bay Street
JACK A. SEED, Q.C. Toronto, Canada
W. G. NIELD Telephone
S. W. LONG EMpire 6-7821
H. C. KERR Cable Address
R. M. TURNBULL "Thimsan"

SINCLAIR, GOODENOUGH, HIGGINBOTTOM & McDONNELL
L. G. GOODENOUGH, Q.C., LL.B. BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS
F. KEITH HIGGINBOTTOM, Q.C. COUNSEL: R. N. STARR, Q.C.
WILFRED S. McDONNELL TELEPHONE: EMPIRE 3-8254
LAWRENCE HYNES CABLE ADDRESS: LEGALIS, TORONTO
J. ROY COLVILLE CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING
PATRICIA C. COOPER 320 BAY STREET
G. DONALD SCROGGIE TORONTO 1, CANADA
GEORGE A. FARMER
JAMES R. FARRELL
NANCY L. CARNWATH

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

• *Consulting Engineers*

RACEY, MacCALLUM and ASSOCIATES LIMITED
A company owned and operated by
Consulting Engineers
Civil — Electrical — Mechanical — Metallurgical — Mining — Soils Engineering
MONTREAL: HU. 9-4941 TORONTO: EM. 6-5641 VANCOUVER: BA. 8221

BEAUCHEMIN—BEATON—LAPOINTE
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
(formerly J. A. Beauchemin & Associates)
INDUSTRIAL • MUNICIPAL • PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS • BUILDING & SITE SERVICES
REPORTS • ESTIMATES • DESIGN • CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION
6655 COTE DES NEIGES RD. MONTREAL 26, CANADA REGENT 3-8268

CRIPPEN WRIGHT ENGINEERING LTD.
ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
Hydro Electric Projects
Civil, Hydraulic, Structural, Power
Bridges, Tunnels, Causeways, Dams
207 West Hastings Street Vancouver, Canada

H·G·ACRES & COMPANY
LIMITED
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
NIAGARA FALLS VANCOUVER

CHEMESCO LTD.
ENGINEERS
CONSULTANTS
CONSTRUCTORS
SERVING THE
PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND GAS INDUSTRIES
REPORTS — ECONOMIC STUDIES — PROCESS DESIGN — COMPLETE PLANT DESIGN — CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT — COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION
196 PARKDALE N. HAMILTON, ONT.
SARNIA, BOX 205 WINNIPEG, BOX 156

CANADIAN BRITISH ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
Water Supply and Distribution. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal. Treatment of Industrial Wastes. Town and Regional Planning. Docks, Harbours and Marine Works.
Toronto, Ont. 1662 Avenue Rd. | Ottawa, Ont. 46 Elgin St. | Halifax, N.S. P.O. Box 93

McCUNE ENGINEERING LTD.
A COMPANY OWNED AND OPERATED BY
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
PLANT DESIGN, STUDIES ESTIMATES, REPORTS SUPERVISION
170 UNIVERSITY AVE., TORONTO 1, ONTARIO
TELEPHONE EMPIRE 4-5408

JAMES F. MACLAREN ASSOCIATES
Consulting Engineers
Municipal engineering; Water supply and purification; Sewerage and sewage disposal; Waste treatment and refuse disposal; Drainage and flood control; Structures and bridges
321 Bloor Street East, TORONTO 5. WA. 5-2481
10 King Street, SAINT JOHN, N.B. OX. 3-3568

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED
CONSULTING DIVISION
Economic Analyses
Advisory Services
355 ST. JAMES ST. WEST — MONTREAL 1, P.Q.

CATALYTIC
CONSTRUCTION OF CANADA, LIMITED
Designers — Consultants — Contractors
FOR THE
Petroleum, Petro-Chemical, Chemical, Pulp, Mill, and Mining Industries
600 S. VIDAL ST. SARNIA, ONT. | 900 YONGE ST. TORONTO, ONT. | 430 MARIEN AVE., MONTREAL EAST, P.Q.

DE LEUW, CATHER & CO. OF CANADA LTD.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
Public Transportation; Subways; Expressways & Highways; Bridges & Grade Separation; Traffic & Parking; Railroad Facilities; Harbour Development; Elevators & Materials Handling; Industrial Development & Plants; Urban Planning and Renewal; Municipal Works
1491 Yonge Street, Toronto 7. WA. 5-3124
226 Sparks Street, Ottawa. CE. 3-9663

Stadler Hurter
International Ltd.
ENGINEERS • DESIGNERS • CONSULTANTS
Industrial • Commercial • Municipal • Process • Power
1501 ST. CATHERINE ST. W., MONTREAL
NEW YORK • • MEXICO CITY

The WARNOCK HERSEY Company Ltd.,
Consulting, Inspection, Testing
Expediting, Appraisals
OFFICES & LABORATORIES COAST-TO-COAST
HEAD OFFICE — 128 ELMSLIE STREET, MONTREAL 32, P.Q.

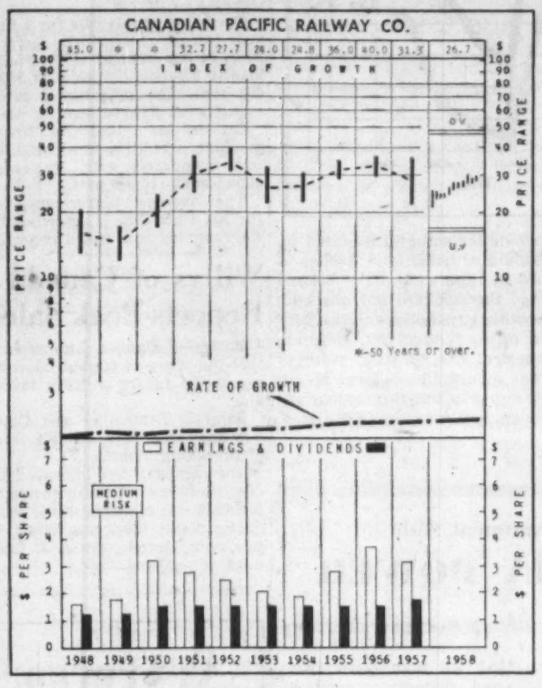
● THE BUSINESS CLIMATE
As a steady reading diet, The Financial Post is a nourishing source of accurate information. It brings you informed comment on today's market and business climate, helps you to work more efficiently, to plan wisely, to profit.
Yearly by mail in Canada $6; elsewhere $7 yearly

Selected Growth Stocks

— Quarterly Report —

By NESTOR

This is an exclusive FP series on Selected Growth Stocks chosen by one of the continent's most prominent and successful investment advisers. The reasons for choice are shown below the comment on current operations. Each company will be reviewed here quarterly. This series in FP does not constitute a recommendation to buy these stocks.



CPR

Canadian Pacific Railway, at recent market price of $29⅜, is 73% above UV level ($17), could rise 56% before reaching OV level ($46). Price is 9.4 times 1957 earnings of $3.11 per share. Yield is 5.11% at indicated annual dividend rate of $1.50 per share. Price this year has ranged between a high of 30⅜, a low of 20⅞.

Net rail earnings for the first nine months were $24,747,133, up slightly from the preceding year's $24,658,046. Rail revenues, however, were down to $348.1 million from $364.8 million.

Last month the cabinet and transport board granted both CPR and **CNR** a 17% freight rate increase. This allowed both lines to sign labor contracts with the nonoperating railwaymen less than a week from a Dec. 1 strike deadline.

Both railways have signified intention of applying for a further 18% increase early in 1959. The latest increase has been absorbed already in increased pay to the nonoperating and running trades—CPR having to pay out some $25 million more to its workers.

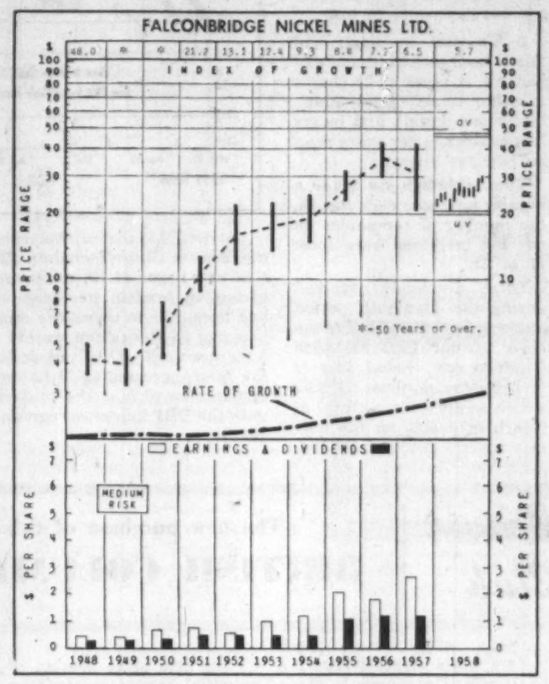
Appealing for increased freight rates, CPR told the Board of Transport Commissioners it expected 1958 rail revenues to drop $19 million below the 1957 figure.

An application to extend trucking routes of **Canadian Pacific Express** was turned down last month by Ontario Highway Transport Board. (CPR remains one of the nation's biggest trucking operators.) Truckers fought the Ontario application on the grounds that CPR already profited by its piggy-back services and should not be allowed to increase its influence on the highways.

Canadian Pacific Oil & Gas Ltd., set up in January for exploration and development of company's 11 million acres of oil and gas property, now has six wells operating.

Nestor's Original Reasons for Choice

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY — Occupying a basic position in the Canadian economy through its wide transportation coverage, its 51% interest in Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. (base metals), and its potential in large acreage holdings in Western Canada on which petroleum rights are held, Canadian Pacific appears an excellent medium for participating in Canada's economic growth.



Falconbridge

Falconbridge Nickel Mines, at recent market price of $28, is 33% above UV level ($21), could rise 68% before reaching OV level ($47). Price is 10.6 times 1957 earnings of $2.65 per share. Yield is 4.28% at indicated annual dividend rate of $1.20 per share. Price this year has ranged between a high of $31¼, a low of $21.

Sales are expected to continue at current levels. One factor behind this stability is the company's access to European market for commercial sales. The decline in industrial activity in Europe has been less severe than in North America.

Company's contract with the U. S. Government has been renegotiated without damage to its sales position, it is understood. Deliveries have been rescheduled.

Current European contracts at premium prices are nearing completion. Although further sales are expected, prices will be at the lower 74c market price.

Increased copper revenues resulting from the recent price hikes will partially offset expected lower nickel income. However, as copper production represents only a small portion of the total value of metals produced, effect of the higher copper prices will be minor.

Company's expansion program is virtually completed and it is expected that production in 1959 will approach capacity of 55 million lb. of nickel.

Earnings estimates for 1958 have been unofficially suggested by analysts at between $1.75 and $2 per share. First half earnings amounted to 87c per share.

An extra dividend of 10c with the regular semiannual dividend of 50c payable Dec. 15, 1958, to shareholders of record Nov. 21 will bring the total 1958 distribution to $1.20 per share, the same as in the two preceding years.

Nestor's Original Reasons for Choice

FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL—With enormous ore reserves and a planned expansion program that will materially increase operations further over the next several years, this second largest nickel producer of the world should continue to benefit both from the present strong military demand for nickel and from its constantly expanding use in industrial processes.

How to Read Nestor's Special Stock Charts

INDEX OF GROWTH: The rate at which the value of the equity behind the stock is doubling as determined by the growth rate at which it entered the year. A figure of 5.6 for the present year would indicate that at its current growth rate the equity value is doubling every 5.6 years.

PRICE RANGE: The annual high, low and mean price. Monthly ranges for the current year.

UNDERVALUATION AND OVERVALUATION PRICE LEVELS: Shown by the narrow horizontal lines above and below the stock's price range indicating price at which the particular stock is adjusted as underestimating or overestimating its future rate of growth. A stock showing a fast growth rate will sometimes anticipate growth by two or three years. In this case it may not be so attractive a purchase relatively as some other fast-growing stock that is not anticipating its growth beyond the immediate present. Other factors such as rate of growth and investment quality will also enter into the comparison an investor will want to make.

Without these UV and OV levels a current quotation of, say, 55 or 75 would carry no significance regarding long-range value. The UV/OV levels also permit judgment as between one stock and another. They are not designated points of purchase or sale nor do they attempt to show what will be a stock's bottom or top figures in any given year.

RATE OF GROWTH: The rate as based on Nestor's tests at which the company is showing underlying or long-term growth. This will determine the price trend of the company's common stock over a period of years and in most instances the trend of dividend payments.

**Background and principles behind the selection by Nestor were discussed in a special article in FP, Jan. 10, 1958. A limited number of reprints are available on request.*

Company Reports

Foods

CANADIAN BAKERIES LTD., Vancouver, net profit of $191,310 for year ended Sept. 27, 1958, was 2.7% lower than the previous fiscal year's $196,572.

Company suffered a "substantial" loss in Saskatchewan, because of intensive competition there, President D. A. Ross says, despite "large-scale economies" and the transfer of manufacturing from two of the smaller plants to larger plants.

"Further efforts are being made to improve the situation," Mr. Ross adds.

Capital expenditures amounted to $267,121.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended:	Sept. 27 1958	Sept. 28 1957
Net oper. inc.	$378,754	$422,443
Add: Prof. sale f.a.	28,113	.....
Net earnings	406,867	422,443
Less: Deprec.	174,557	180,591
Interest	34,500	45,280
Income tax*	6,500	.....
Net profit & surp.	191,310	196,572

*For income tax purposes, company has claimed depreciation to the extent of $71,000 in 1958 and $151,000 in 1957 in excess of that shown in accts. This has reduced taxes otherwise payable in 1958 by $33,000.

Note—As a result of loss carry forward, no taxes were payable in 1957 and taxes were reduced by $30,000 in 1958.

Times All Interest Earned:		
Before depr.	11.79	9.33
After depr.	6.73	5.34
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common	$1.92	$1.97
None paid.		
Shares o/s as at:		
Common, n.p.v.	99,890	99,890

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at:	Sept. 27 1958	Sept. 28 1957
Cash	$215,726	$6,820
Accts. rec.	422,619	548,240
Inventories	301,002	386,621
Prepaid exp.	73,625	92,050
Total curr. assets	1,012,972	1,033,731
Misc. assets	75,116	28,871
Fixed assets†	1,939,765	1,897,425
Total assets	3,027,853	2,962,027
Bank overdraft	.....	37,786
Accts., pay., etc.	429,954	416,072
Debent. pay.	100,000	100,000
Total curr. liab.	529,954	553,858
Deferred liab.	51,900	53,479
Funded debt	600,000	760,000
Capital stock	277,247	277,246
Earned surplus	1,568,752	1,377,444
†After deprec. of	3,128,375	3,068,027
Working capital	483,018	481,873

Beverages

HIRAM WALKER-GOODERHAM & WORTS LTD., Walkerville, Ont., consolidated net profit of $21,845,494 for year ended Aug. 31, 1958, was 2.9% lower than previous fiscal year's $22,478,161.

Net sales in 1957-58 were down to $384,028,204 from the previous year's record high of $396,182,157.

"Uneven business conditions affected the industry's aggregate sales in the U.S.," said President H. R. Walton. He added that the U.S. government bill (passed in August) extending to 20 years from eight the period for holding whisky in bond before compulsory payment of excise should tend to create market stability.

Existing warehouse facilities can accommodate 2,628,000 bbl. Warehouse capacity has been increased at Walkerville, Ont., Peoria, Ill., and in Scotland.

Major current capital project is at Walkerville, where a bottling plant is under construction, scheduled for use in 1960.

After adjustment for the three-for-one stock split Jan. 21, options to purchase 60,165 common shares were outstanding. During 1957-58, options for 3,000 shares were granted and 2,835 exercised.

At fiscal year-end, there were 21,010 shareholders.

Annual meeting is Dec. 12.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT*

Years Ended Aug. 31:	1958 $	1957 $
Net sales	384,028,204	396,182,157
Net oper. inc.	43,656,924	45,624,163
Add: Inv. inc.	1,387,253	1,179,814
Prof. sale f.a.	▲13,155	21,888
Other inc., net	925,097	888,257
Net earnings	45,956,119	47,714,121
Less: Deprec.	2,823,670	2,876,071
Debent. int.	602,738	542,800
Income taxes	20,684,217	21,817,090
Net profit	21,845,494	22,478,161
Less: Com. divs.	14,506,584	12,031,458
Surplus for year	7,338,910	10,446,703

*U. S. currency.
▲Loss.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common	....	$7.84
Paid†	$1.80+1.00	3.00+1.00
New com.*	2.54	....
Paid†	0.70	....
*Following 3-for-1 stk. split Jan. 21, 1958.		
†Canadian currency.		
Shares o/s as at Aug. 31:‡		
Old com. n.p.v.	.....	2,868,848
New com., n.p.v.	8,608,179	.....
‡In hands of public.		

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET*

As at Aug. 31:	1958	1957
Cash & Dom. bds.	$21,089,005	$22,355,429
Accts rec.▲	40,231,850	35,775,165
Inventories	125,176,305	122,875,466
Total curr. assets	186,497,160	181,006,060
Prep. exp.	3,113,448	3,305,346
Inv. partly owned sub.	7,199,444	7,199,444
Misc. assets	927,281	936,739
Fixed assets†	29,709,058	29,708,298
Total assets	237,446,391	232,155,887
Accts., etc., pay.	6,746,989	6,403,160
Taxes pay.	21,190,201	23,024,085
Total curr. liabs.	27,337,190	29,427,245
Funded debt	6,966,590	6,966,590
Capital stock‡	15,981,486	15,939,837
Earned surplus	187,161,125	179,822,215
†After depr. of	36,089,663	33,717,944
▲After res. of	2,008,707	2,011,123

‡After deducting $1,390,343, cost of 27,168 shares held by trustees and subsid. in 1958-57 and $1,348,894, cost of 79,969 shares held by trustees and subsid. in 1957-58.
*U. S. currency.

Working capital	159,159,970	151,578,815

NEW INDUSTRY

From Our Own Correspondent

YARMOUTH, N.S. — **Bonda Textiles Ltd.** will set up a light manufacturing industry for textile fabrication at Yarmouth — manufacturing Nova Scotia Tartan cloth and making certain articles using the tartan. The material is now made on the west coast. The company has purchased a building and land.

Textiles

FIBRE PRODUCTS OF CANADA LTD., Brantford, Ont., net profit for the year ended June 30, 1958, was $64,061, compared with previous fiscal year's loss of $72,490.

Sales were fairly well maintained, President S. J. Zacks said, but margin of profit was still very low.

The old Windsor plant, which had been converted and over 90% rented, made a reasonable profit, the president said.

A new mortgage has been completed on the Brantford plant "to bolster the working capital position," Mr. Zacks said.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended June 30:	1958	1957
Net oper. prof.	$64,931	‡$21,839
Add: Rental inc.	14,578	17,948
Net earnings	79,509	‡3,891
Less: Depr.	‡	53,363
Interest	15,448	15,236
Net profit & surplus	64,061	‡72,490

‡Loss or deficit.
‡No depreciation provided in 1958. Such depreciation on same basis as former years would have amounted to $46,747.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
5% Pref.: Earned	$10.81	d$12.23
None paid.		
3% Pref.: Earned	0.31	d0.38
None paid.		
Com.: Earned	0.79	d1.16
None paid.		

Note — Arrears of dividends on 5% pref. shs. amounted to $2.00 per sh. as at June 30, 1958.

Shares o/s at June 30:		
5% Pref. $10 par	5,925	5,925
3% Pref., $1 par	198,000	198,000
Common, n.p.v.	70,000	70,000

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at June 30:	1958	1957
Cash	$200	$200
Accts., etc., rec. (less res.)	183,275	143,949
Inventories	234,195	286,466
Prep. ins., etc.	32,497	15,813
Total curr. assets	450,167	446,428
Invest.†	13,247	13,247
Rental property▲	204,017	196,976
Fixed assets*	478,157	463,813
Total assets	1,145,588	1,120,564
Bk. loan & o'draft	162,931	197,013
Accts., etc., pay.	548,965	501,240
Total curr. liab.	711,896	698,253
Funded debt	119,580	172,260
Capital stock	343,250	343,250
Capital surplus	27,891	27,891
Contrib. surplus	30,420	30,420
Earned surplus‡	87,449	151,510
†Mkt. value	12,585	13,040
*After depr. of	215,279	215,278
▲After depr. of	110,838	110,838
‡Deficit.		
Working capital▲	261,739	251,825

▲Excess of curr. liabs. over curr. assets.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

• *Consulting Engineers*

Ewbank & Partners
(CANADA) LIMITED
Engineering Consultants
Steam Power Plants, Thermal, Mechanical and Electrical Services for Industry
200 BLOOR ST. E. Phone WA. 5-4521 TORONTO, ONT.

REFINERY DESIGN COMPANY
CONSULTING—SUPERVISION—DESIGN—DETAILING
PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL, STEAM POWER
390 CANNON ST. EAST, JA. 8-1328, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

• *Management Consultants*

PAYNE-ROSS
LIMITED
management consultants
TORONTO, Board of Trade Building, EMpire 3-8282
MONTREAL, 550 Sherbrooke St., W., AVenue 8-6193
In addition affiliated with Bruce Payne and Associates Inc., United States, South America and Europe

J. D. WOODS & GORDON
LIMITED
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
Members of Association of Consulting Management Engineers, Inc.
507 Place d'Armes MONTREAL, QUE. | 15 Wellington St. West TORONTO, ONT. | 1030 West Georgia St. VANCOUVER, B.C.

STEVENSON & KELLOGG, LTD.
Consulting Management Engineering
• Marketing & Economic Studies • Standard Costs — Flexible Budgets • Wage & Salary Administration • Production Planning & Control • Work Measurement & Incentives
• Organization Planning • Operations Research • Personnel Appraisal • Plant Location & Layout • Procedures & Data Processing
TORONTO 10 Eglinton Ave. E. | MONTREAL 807 Sun Life Building | VANCOUVER 810 Royal Bank Bldg. | SEATTLE 444 Dexter-Horton Bldg.
MEMBER ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING MANAGEMENT ENGINEERS

PAUL E. DUFRESNE
L. G. DAIGNAULT
T. R. McLAGAN
DUFRESNE, McLAGAN, DAIGNAULT INC.
Scientific Management Consultants
Cost reduction for manufacturing, service and distributing operations. Organization—Management—Controls.
DUFRESNE, McLAGAN & ASSOCIATES REG.
Labor Relations and Personnel Administration
4455 Sherbrooke St. W., MONTREAL • WE. 7-4217

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIAL CONSULTANTS (CANADA 1952) LTD.
600 Royal Bank Building, TORONTO 1, EMpire 3-9748
312 Dominion Square Building, MONTREAL 1, UNiversity 6-8359

O. A. MATTHEWS & ASSOCIATES
LIMITED
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
With co-ordinating affiliations in Canada and U.S.A.
TORONTO, CANADA
Imperial Oil Building Tel.: WA. 5-1723

P. A. MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
Limited
602 Royal Bank Building, Toronto 1, Ont. EMpire 6-6715
276 St. James St. West, Montreal, Que. Victor 9-6917
Co-ordinated with services in the U.S.A., Europe and Australia

WARNOCK HERSEY
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS LTD.
128 ELMSLIE ST., MONTREAL 32—600 SHERBOURNE ST., TORONTO

Management Consultants
Glover Associates (Canada) LTD.
McColl-Frontenac Bldg. Montreal, AV. 8-3223

URWICK, CURRIE
LIMITED
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
MONTREAL 507 PLACE D'ARMES, AVENUE 8-5209
TORONTO 80 KING ST. W., EMPIRE 6-2193

ROYDON M. BARBOUR LIMITED
RESEARCH MERCHANDISING *Marketing Services* PUBLIC RELATIONS
SALES PROMOTION • SALES AUDITS & CONTROLS • SALES TRAINING
46 Elgin Street OTTAWA | 11 Yorkville Ave. TORONTO | 6315 Ellsworth Ave. DETROIT

• *Certified Public Accountants*

NORMAN SHEPPARD ELLIOTT CARTLEDGE & CO.
Certified Public Accountants
147 University Avenue, Toronto 1 EM. 3-9238

ANTON JENSET & CO.
Certified Public Accountants
TORONTO
Anton Jenset, Licensed Trustee in Bankruptcy

Third Annual Report

Beaver Share Value Gains by 35% in Year

In October the Beaver Club completed its third year of operation.

We began the year in a depressed market and our net asset value per dollar contributed by club members was down to 92c. The steady improvement in market values has brought us to a year end value of $1.22 per dollar invested.

Net asset value per share has risen 35% from $11.70 to $15.76.

The accompanying chart shows the usual comparison between the performance of our fund and the market in general.

Had we purchased stocks that moved exactly the same as the D.B.S. index of 95 stocks, the market value of our fund would now show an appreciation of 3%.

This compares with an actual increase on Oct. 31 of 19% from the original values of the stocks purchased.

Members will notice the difference between this figure and the 22% gain they have enjoyed on each dollar contributed. The latter figure includes the dividend income which the fund has enjoyed, (as well as commissions paid out), whereas the 19% gain is simply a calculation of the average appreciation of each dollar put into the market.

The Club began the year with 21 members and on Aug. 1 one member withdrew. As no new members joined, we concluded the year with 20 members.

Those who have watched our operators throughout the year may have noticed that we have followed a policy of buying shares of the companies in which we already have an interest rather than continually adding to our list of companies.

This plan has a twofold advantage.

1—The larger the number of companies, the less attention your manager can give to keeping up to date with the developments in each.

2—To deal in small odd lots is both awkward and expensive. A block of 25 shares is easier to sell (and therefore more liquid) and incurs less brokerage per share than an odd five shares.

Thus although we made a regular purchase each month, the number of companies on our list increased only from 17 to 21.

Total dividends received during the 12-month period amounted to $169.68. On the basis of our Oct. 31, 1958 portfolio our annual rate of dividend income was $209.95 which represents a rate of return of 3.03% on the dollars contributed to the fund.

At Oct. 31, the market value per dollar actually invested by the Beaver Club (including $207 shown as debit with broker at that date) was $1.19, compared with $1.18 at July 31. If instead of buying (and in two cases, selling) the stocks it did, the club had been able to invest the same monthly expenditure in the DBS index of 95 stocks, the market value of the fund at Oct. 31 would have been only $1.03 per dollar invested. The net asset value of the fund increased to $1.22 per dollar invested as at Nov. 30. An explanation of how the fund manager works out the comparison with the DBS index was contained in an earlier report (FP, Dec. 8, 1956).

Bathurst Net Up In Third Quarter

MONTREAL (Staff) — Despite improved third quarter profits, net profit of **Bathurst Power & Paper Co.** in first nine months of $995,503 ($2.49 per share on Class A before participation) was 16.8% lower than $1,196,890 ($2.99) in corresponding 1957.

Apparent third-quarter profit was just over $400,000 compared with $355,000 in same quarter last year.

Company tells shareholders: "The improvement in operations experienced during the second quarter of 1958 has continued to date.

"However, due to the seasonal nature of demand within the packaging industry, a falling-off in business may occur during the last quarter."

Net earnings in January-September — subject to audit and year-end adjustment — were $3.2 million compared with $3.6 million in the same period the year before.

Provision for depreciation and depletion was $1.3 million compared with $1.2 million a year earlier. Reserve for estimated income taxes was $929,000 compared with more than $1.2 million.

Bathurst, hit harder than the average by the 1957-58 drop in pulp and paper profits, appears to be recovering more quickly than the average.

Great Lakes Paper Touches Capacity

The newsprint mill of **Great Lakes Paper Co.**, Fort William, Ont., was operated at approximately 98% of capacity for a single day (Nov. 28) last week.

The four newsprint machines produced 1,133.5 tons in a 24-hour period.

The company's new No. 4 machine, which went into operation last July, produced 348.7 tons (working at a speed of 1,750 ft. min.).

Operation at this rate for a full year (on the newsprint industry's basis of 312 days in 1958) would lead to a production total of 353,652 tons. The mill has a rated capacity of 360,000 tons a year.

On the same basis the No. 4 machine would produce 108,794 tons compared with its rated capacity of 110,000 tons.

The one-day performance of the No. 4 machine is described by the company as a world record.

Willys of Canada Reports Peak Sales

Willys of Canada Ltd. reports that the prospect of sales increasing in the future is "very favorable."

Sales in September and October increased 20% on the level of preceding months.

The company has improved its sales position continually throughout 1958 and management is optimistic about the continuance of this rising trend, says J. J. Canning, general manager.

AT HOME . . . *your wife or your mother is responsible for good housekeeping.*

IN THE OFFICE . . . *trained experts employees of* **MODERN BUILDING CLEANING SERVICE** *do the same job*

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING IS A SCIENCE *and is recognized as such in the business world today. Allow one of our experts to survey your premises and make recommendations at no cost to you.*

MODERN BUILDING CLEANING SERVICE of Canada Limited

BRANCHES COAST-TO-COAST

A DUSTBANE AFFILIATE

Beaver Club

The new purchase of this investment club

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER

Here is the monthly report by the fund manager to the members of the Beaver Club on the fund's operation:

On Nov. 28 we purchased five more shares of **British Columbia Power Corp.** at $35¾ to yield 3.92%. Our holdings now total 25 shares with an average cost of $37.30.

In recent weeks the market action of these shares has been quite disappointing.

However in our opinion the outlook for the long term growth of the company remains as favorable as when it was previously discussed in our earlier reports.

No doubt a major factor in the current weakness of the stock has been the disturbance created in British Columbia by the accusations of H. L. Briggs, who recently resigned as general manager of the provincially-owned B. C. Power Commission). Mr. Briggs was attacking debt management of the Commission.

Although this has little to do with B. C. Power Corporation directly, it has put an unfavorable light on the industry.

Mr. Briggs is also opposed to the provincial government's action in granting approval to the famed Wenner-Gren power development in the Peace River area.

There is some fear that if this fabulous plan is put into being, B. C. Power Corp.'s position as the province's chief supplier of power will be endangered. However it seems more likely that this development could strengthen the company.

B. C. Power has, for some time, realized that a major problem which lies ahead is the shortage of available hydro power sites. The problems of getting salmon around dams on the Fraser and the never-ending Canadian-U. S. controversy over using the Columbia have cut off the two large sources of potential power in southern B. C. Peace River power could be the answer to B. C. Power's future requirements.

The company has participated in a major way in the equity financing of **Peace River Power Development Co.**, the firm organized to put the Wenner-Gren plan into effect. If power is to be economically transmitted from the Peace River to southern B.C., no doubt B. C. Power will benefit by being able to feed this electricity into its distribution system.

Another factor which may be discouraging investors is the down turn in earnings. For the first time in several years, earnings per share in 1957 at $2.33 did not show an increase over the previous year's $2.34. It is unlikely the trend has improved in 1958.

The major reason for this slowdown in earnings' growth has been the substantial increase in interest charges. Interest rates have been higher and the company has been borrowing large sums to finance its record expansion.

Although profit margins are largely determined by the spread between the rates of interest the company must pay and the rate of return it is permitted to earn, there is still ample room for profits to improve, particularly when the capital expansion projects now being undertaken are completed and begin to generate earnings.

The power situation in B. C. is now under a cloud and the storm may become worse, but unless radically socialistic measures are taken by the provincial government, we have faith in this company's ability to enjoy profitable growth as B. C.'s economy develops.

This month's statement reflects the splitting up of **Trans-Canada Pipe Lines** units. The two shares have been detached from each unit so that we now have two stripped debentures and a total of 10 shares.

The cost of the units has been shown at $120 and we now show the debentures at par and the shares at $10. If the debentures are sold, we shall write any profit or loss into the cost of the shares.

The Beaver Club is a typical operating investment club. It has 21 members. Its stock purchases and sales are decided by a professional investor.

Stocks bought for the Beaver Club are not necessarily suitable for all investment clubs. Beaver Club members are nearly all young and their incomes are quite substantial. They can afford to take risks of loss which are inappropriate for some clubs.

The Beaver Club policy is quite definitely an aggressive search for attractive long-term growth investments. —The Editors

Beaver Club Monthly Statement

AS OF NOV. 30, 1958

To Nov. 30, each original Beaver Club member had contributed $380. This interest in the fund was worth $463 at Nov. 30.

	No. of Shares	Av. Cost Per Share $	Market Per Share $	Total Current Value $
Abitibi Power & Paper	15	31.75	37	555.00
Algom Uranium Warrants	35	9.07	3.70	129.50
British American Oil	10	38.00	39¼	392.50
British Columbia Power	25	37.30	36	900.00
Bailey Selburn Oil & Gas 5% convertible preferred	5	30.00	72¾	113.75
Canadian Bank of Commerce	15	46.57	58¼	881.25
Canadian Breweries	5	33.13	35¼	176.25
Canadian Hydrocarbons	25	10.08	7½	187.50
Dominion Tar & Chemical	25	8.87	14⅜	359.38
Interprovincial Pipe Line	15	26.50	46½	697.50
Loblaw Companies "B"	25	25.10	34	850.00
MacMillan & Bloedel "B"	10	27	36⅞	368.75
Moore Corp.	5	49.00	86¼	430.63
Pacific Petroleums	10	18.25	17¼	172.50
Quebec Natural Gas	10	20.00	21½	215.00
Salada-Shirriff-Horsey	15	10.50	29¾	446.25
Steel Co. of Canada	5	56.05	68⅝	343.13
G. Tamblyn	10	24	29⅜	293.75
Trans-Canada Pipe Lines-Debentures	2	100.00	90	180.00
-Shares	10	10.00	27⅞	278.75
United Fuel "B"	5	38.00	53½	267.50
John Wood Industries "A"	25	28.70	26¼	656.25
				8,895.14
Deduct debit with broker				180.84
Net asset value				8,714.30
Total contributions to date				7,132.67
Net asset value per dollar invested				1.22
No. of Beaver shares outstanding Oct. 31			535.38	
No. of shares purchased Nov. 1 (20 x .635)			12.70	
No. of shares outstanding Nov. 30			548.08	
Net asset value per Beaver share			$15.90	
Dec. 1 payment will purchase			.629 shares	

SURVEYER, NENNIGER & CHENEVERT

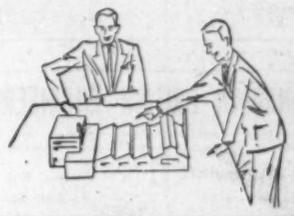
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

1440 ST. CATHERINE ST. W., MONTREAL 25, QUE.

Preparation of plans and specifications for the

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

for remedial sewage, drainage, and water supply works for South Shore Municipalities, and with Quebec-Hydro on alterations to the C.P.R. bridge at Caughnawaga, necessitated by the future Lachine hydro-electric power development.



COMPLETE ENGINEERING DESIGN OF INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS . . . every phase from . . . Site Selection, Layout, Structural and Building Services . . . to completion. Either alone or in collaboration with Clients' Engineers or outside Specialists.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

• *Patent Attorneys*

Fetherstonhaugh & Kent
(Fred B. Fetherstonhaugh, K.C., 1864-1945) Cecil C. Kent, FPTIC
CANADIAN & U.S. PATENT ATTORNEYS & TRADEMARK AGENTS
11 Adelaide W., TORONTO • 358 Main, WINNIPEG • Cables: "Eureka"! (City)

• *Economic Consultants*

MARCEL BELANGER, M.A. (Economics)
Economic Consultant
Labor Relations — Economic Surveys
376 rue EST DU ROI QUEBEC CITY
Telephone: LA. 2-2709

• *Geologist*

HUNTING AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS LIMITED
(Formerly AEROMAGNETIC SURVEYS LIMITED)
WORLD-WIDE AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES
Combined magnetometer and electromagnetometer surveys by aircraft or helicopter
1450 O'Connor Drive, Toronto, Ontario Telephone: PLymouth 5-1141

• *Consulting Management Engineers*

KCS DATA CONTROL LTD.
Electronic Data Processing Consultants
FEASIBILITY STUDIES, SYSTEMS PLANNING, PROJECT ANALYSIS, HIGH SPEED TABULATING AND DATA PROCESSING STAFF TRAINING
TORONTO: 20 SPADINA RD. WA. 4-3381 MONTREAL: 640 CATHCART ST. UN 6-2477

• *Architects and Engineers*

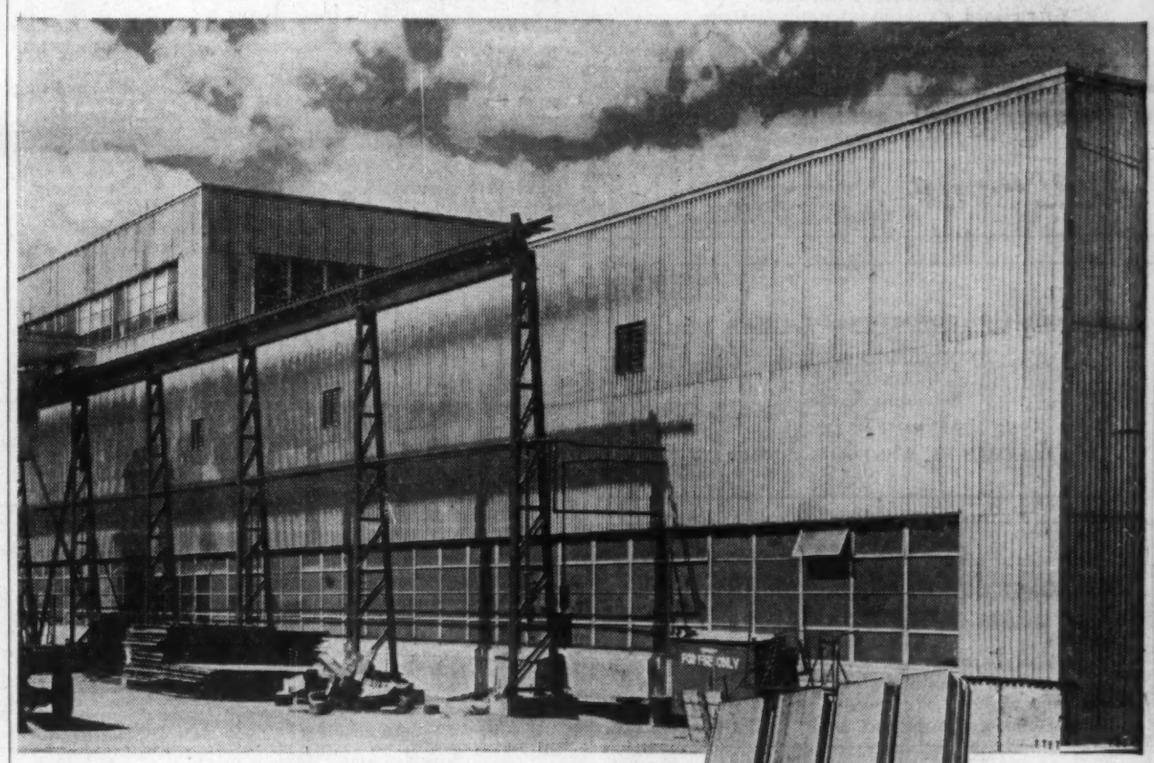
KYLES & KYLES
INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTS COMMERCIAL SITE REPORTS
247 JOHN ST. S., HAMILTON, ONT.

GORDON S. ADAMSON & ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS
INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS
52 ST. CLAIR AVE. E. TORONTO WA. 4-7241, WA. 3-7990

• *Designing Engineers*

FENCO
FOUNDATION OF CANADA ENGINEERING CORPORATION LIMITED
DESIGNERS TO INDUSTRY
Electrical • Mechanical • Structural • Hydraulic
VANCOUVER • TORONTO • MONTREAL

B. D. BOHNA & CO. LTD.
Engineers and Contractors
• Industrial Plants • Petroleum and Process Industries
• Pipelines • Reports, Design, Supervision
VANCOUVER
875 West Broadway, EXpress 4551



FOR SPEEDY CONSTRUCTION
. . . LOW COST INSTALLATION
. . . MINIMUM MAINTENANCE
. . . PERMANENT PROTECTION

Insulated Roofing and Siding Panels

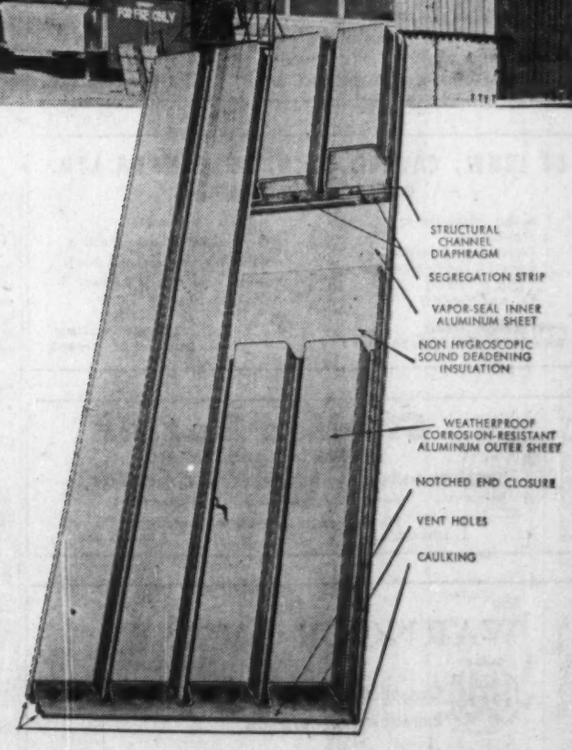
MADE FROM

ALCAN ALUMINUM

INDUSTRIAL SHEET

Insulated wall panels used in the construction of the Davie Shipbuilding plant were faced both sides with ALCAN Aluminum sheet. The walls are only 3¾" thick, but provide an insulation value equal to a 12" thickness of masonry. Their weight is only 2 lbs. per sq. ft.

For all types of commercial and industrial building applications WALL PANELS made from ALCAN Aluminum Industrial Sheet insure maximum life and minimum maintenance in marine or industrial atmosphere. For full information write Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., 1730 Sun Life Building, Montreal, Quebec.

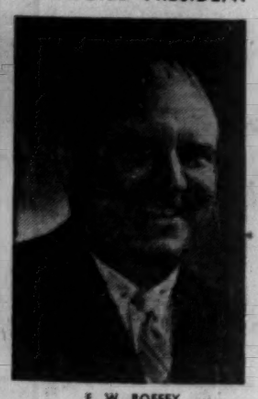


Owner: Davie Shipbuilding Limited, Lauzon, Que.
Architect: A. C. Wood & Associates, Montreal.
Panel Fabricators:
Rosco Metal & Roofing Products Ltd., Montreal.

ALCAN ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
An ALUMINIUM LIMITED Company
Halifax • Quebec • Montreal • Ottawa • Toronto • Hamilton • Windsor • Winnipeg • Calgary • Vancouver

ANNOUNCEMENT

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT



F. W. ROFFEY

Frederick W. Roffey, President, Melchers Distilleries, Limited, was elected for a third term as President of the Association of Canadian Distillers at the annual meeting of the Association held in Ottawa on November 24th.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that the Philadelphia Fire & Marine Insurance Company, having ceased to carry on business in Canada and having reinsured its liabilities in Canada as of September 30th, 1958, in the Insurance Company of North America which is registered under The Foreign Insurance Companies Act, to transact business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release on the 5th day of January, 1959, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance; and that any Canadian policyholder opposing such release should file his opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, on or before the 5th day of January, 1959

DATED at Toronto, Ontario, this 29th day of September, 1958.

H. C. Mills,
Chief Agent for Canada

Need more money?

Investment news in The Financial Post can help you in many specific ways. Read it regularly. Subscribe today.

In Canada: $6 a year; 2 years $11
Elsewhere: $7 a year; 2 years $13

new

Executone

THE INTERCOM WITH "BUILT-IN COURTESY"

All calls are announced by soft chime and signal light. Conversation is private and confidential, yet you can reply from across the room, if you wish. For complete information about this smooth, efficient system—

Call or Write
EXECUTONE COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS LIMITED
331 Bartlett Avenue, Toronto 4
LE. 1-9961
National Sales and Service

Special Advantages of GROUPED INCOME SHARES

LIMITED
Successor to G. I. S. Series "A" Trust, established 1931

1 North American Diversification
2 Generous Dividend Policy
3 Capital Growth Potential
4 Professional Management
5 Protection from Inflation
6 Immediate Marketability
7 Advantageous Tax Position
8 Favorable Succession Status
9 Safe Guardianship of Assets
10 Quarterly Reports to Shareholders

Obtain a copy of the prospectus and latest report through your own investment dealer or stockbroker, or directly from . . .

Grouped Income Shares Limited
544 Howe Street
Vancouver 1, Canada
MArine 9920

Movie Theatres See More Gains

No Standing-Room-Only signs up yet, but the outlook is brighter . . .

By VINCE LUNNY

MONTREAL (Staff)—Motion picture theatre operators aren't quite ready to dust off their Standing Room Only signs.

But they are smiling with new-found optimism.

Last spring's pickup, which reversed a five-year downturn, has persisted through summer and well into fall (**FP**, March 15).

Probable outlook for 1959: Further gains.

Motion picture attendance sagged from an all-time peak of 247 million admissions in Canada in 1952 to 160 million last year. That was a 16-year low.

The increase this year will be nearly 5% over the 1957 figure and gross receipts will be close to 1955's $86 million.

Famous Players Canadian Corp., largest owner and operator of theatres in Canada with nearly 400 outlets, reported net profit of $1,376,675 or 79c a share for the first half, against $1,168,455 or 67c a share a year ago.

This rate of improvement, it is understood, is being maintained. Business in downtown houses is particularly brisk.

Biggest drawing card: Cat on a Hot Tin Roof.

Business of **Odeon Theatres (Canada) Ltd.**, part of the giant J. Arthur Rank Organization, also is better than a year ago.

Through wholly-owned subsidiaries and associates, company operates 120 theatres.

While most smaller centres haven't shown the rate of improvement of metropolitan areas, they are expected to catch up next year.

Extension of the television microwave system, bringing live coverage to new areas, hurt some small-town houses.

"Our studies show that it takes 18 months for the novelty of TV to wear off," one cinema executive told **FP**.

Odeon is closing its Jubilee Theatre in Stellarton, N.S., this week but officials say this is an isolated case.

"We tried every device at our command to make it pay," said a company spokesman, "but we just couldn't overcome our losses."

A year ago the Roxy in Westville, N.S., not far from Stellarton, closed.

Suburban theatres, such as operated by **United Amusement Corp.**, Montreal, report not as much improvement as the big downtown houses. United earned $206,053 or 64c a share in 1957, should show slightly higher figures for 1958.

Big reason for the 1958 upturn: Better pictures.

"In the exhibiting business," said one movie man, "we are at the mercy of the producers. If they produce good pictures, we can make money."

The late Michael Todd put it this way:

"In this business we're not competing for people's money. We're competing for their time. We've got to incite them to come to a movie."

This year's results are ample proof that good screen fare will draw audiences.

Hollywood is benefiting, too, with more pictures going over the $5 million gross mark than in any previous year.

Special lavish productions such as the **Mike Todd-United Artists** release, Around the World in 80 Days, and **Twentieth Century-Fox's** South Pacific helped to pull people away from their TV sets.

Other hits: **Columbia Pictures'** Academy Award winner, Bridge on the River Kwai, and **Cecil B. DeMille's** The Ten Commandments.

Peyton Place, a perfect example of how to make movie gold out of literary dross, was helped at the box office by a temporary ban on the book in Canada and the killing of an underworld figure in star Lana Turner's Hollywood apartment.

Since teen-agers constitute more than half the audience, rock-'n'-roll and horror films have played their part.

These low-budget productions can be rented cheaply by exhibitors, yield big profits.

Tailored to the tastes of the under-20 age group—swelled by the wartime baby boom—these include such 1958 successes as I Was a Teenage Werewolf and Invasion of the Saucer Men—**"creeping horror from the depths of time and space."**

Some 70% of movie patrons are under 30, more than 50% are under 20.

Exhibitors base some of their hopes for a further upswing in attendance on teen-agers who find television fare either too juvenile or too sophisticated.

Theatres are a long way from 1952 when attendance was more than 50% higher than today and Famous Players earned $3.4 million.

But in an era rocked by TV's contribution to a changing mode of life, movies are experiencing a slow revitalization.

"Attendance is largely a habit," said one small-town cinema-owner hopefully. "Once they start drifting back, admissions will snowball. Then it might be TV's turn to worry."

Washington Wonders

When Will Canada Appoint New Ambassador to U.S.?

By C. KNOWLTON NASH

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Washington is beginning to wonder when Prime Minister Diefenbaker is going to get around to appointing an ambassador to United States.

It now is almost two months since Canada had an ambassador in Washington. Norman Robertson, the former ambassador, returned to Ottawa in October and since then there has been an official deep silence on his replacement.

State Department officials are asking privately if Mr. Diefenbaker's long delay in making the appointment is some kind of diplomatic slight he is trying to hand the Americans.

They had hoped the Prime Minister would make the appointment before he took his current world tour. Then they hoped he would make it sometime during the tour. Now, they're hoping he'll make it as soon as he returns.

The Canadian Embassy, of course, can carry on admirably well in Washington without an ambassador. But it nevertheless is rather polite diplomatic form to keep an ambassador in the American capital, unless, of course, one wishes to break or bend diplomatic relations with Uncle Sam.

When the new American ambassador to Canada was asked by **FP** if he intended to take up the subject of the appointment of a counterpart to Washington, Mr. Richard Wigglesworth just guffawed and said nothing. Wigglesworth, incidentally, will be in Ottawa during this first week of December, to replace former U. S. ambassador Livingston Merchant.

Wigglesworth, who spent 30 years in the House of Representatives, told **FP** that he is going to work for as close economic co-operation between Canada and the U. S. "as possible."

However, he doubted whether economic co-operation between the two countries could be as close as current defence co-operation.

There seem to be plenty of potential candidates around for the job of Canadian ambassador to U. S. The first name that popped up in cocktail party chatter was that of Henry Borden, head of the Borden Energy Commission and head of **Brazilian Traction.** He has been reported, however, as reluctant to leave his position with Brazilian.

More gossip centred on a return to Washington of Arnold Heeney, the former ambassador who went back to Ottawa a couple of years ago to head the Civil Service Commission.

Heeney, however, is viewed as being unenthusiastic about returning to his old job.

A couple of newspapermen also are in on this diplomatic gossip about the next Canadian ambassador to U. S. Grattan O'Leary of the Ottawa Journal has been suggested as a possibility for the appointment, as has Toronto Telegram publisher John Bassett.

Looking for a Retirement Savings Plan?

Canada Permanent offers you three!

3

- Fixed Income Plan
- Equity Plan
- Guaranteed Plan

Three individual plans for self-employed persons — each one building retirement security — each one offering 1958 income tax savings if you register now! Consult your Canada Permanent office today. Start on the way to retirement security!

Applications or deposits may be made at any branch of The Canada Permanent Trust Company or The Toronto-Dominion Bank.

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: 320 BAY STREET, TORONTO

Final Registration Date
DECEMBER 31
to qualify for 1958 income tax deductions

The Canada Permanent Trust Company,
320 Bay Street, Toronto

Please send me a copy of your booklet entitled "Retirement Savings Plans for Individuals"—and application form.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
TOWN/CITY.....PROV.....

57-25

This doesn't help You!

Canadian Factory CLOSED

Right now, there are Canadian factories where men and women want to work but can't. They can't because these factories are either closed or working on a reduced schedule.

What these factories urgently need to become busy again are more Canadians who will spend more Canadian dollars for more CANADIAN-MADE products.

All Canadian industry, businesses and farms depend to a great degree on one another. This is so because Canadians who earn their dollars by producing certain goods and services, constantly spend their money on *other* goods and services. This way money circulates from one end of our country to the other — for the benefit of *all* Canadians.

Only a busy Canada can provide enough jobs and fill enough pay envelopes to create good jobs for everyone.

A busy Canada is a strong Canada . . . a better Canada for you and your family. So always ask the stores you buy from: *"Is it CANADIAN-MADE?"*

Page-Hersey Tubes, Limited, established 50 years ago to manufacture Canadian pipe, provides jobs for over 1500 employees. Through purchases of Canadian materials and services, this company helps make jobs for thousands of other Canadians; while still others benefit by using and installing Page-Hersey products.

Of the many millions of dollars spent by Page-Hersey Tubes, Limited in the last year for materials and services, 91% was spent right here in Canada. This is a pretty high percentage, having regard to the fact that certain machinery peculiar to our industry and certain of our raw materials are not made in Canada.

PAGE-HERSEY TUBES, LIMITED
100 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO 1, ONTARIO
HALIFAX, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER

B-258A

NOVA SCOTIA

Reclaimed Marsh Land Gets Top Beef Harvest

These salt marshes, protected from the sea, may become powerful factor in Maritime economy . . .

From Our Own Correspondent

HALIFAX — Provincial agriculture officials have big hopes riding on land protection and reclamation work of the Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Administration.

Goal: A major incentive toward increased beef production.

How good is the reclaimed land?

Records show that in one particular field in the Nappan area, a peak harvest of 532 lb. of beef per acre—a mark untouched across Canada — has been realized.

Increased beef production in Nova Scotia areas bordering New Brunswick might have no marked effect upon a proposed abattoir at Halifax—because of abattoir facilities at Moncton.

But general increased beef production throughout the province would decidedly lend itself to success of the Halifax abattoir.

And it would mean hundreds of thousands of dollars to the general economy — eliminating the need for import of meat for local consumption.

Construction of an aboiteau-bridge at the mouth of the Nappan River was recently approved.

It's a further step in a long-term program under MMRA to protect 100,000 acres in the Bay of Fundy area.

The Nappan project will cost $156,000, of which Nova Scotia will pay one eighth since it will replace a bridge damaged by high tides last May.

An aboiteau is a dam across a river or creek flowing toward the sea.

The dam is built around a sluiceway with a flap gate which opens only seaward.

High tides flow in twice daily, and pressure of the salt water holds the sluice gates closed.

Pressure of the resultant build-up of fresh water behind the dam forces the gates open when the tides go out.

The Nappan project will shield 1,390 acres of marshland from the king-size Fundy tides, augmenting thousands of acres already reclaimed and protected.

It will tie in with dykes along the seaboard on both sides of the Nappan River mouth.

And the need for rebuilding miles of dykes and many aboiteaux along the upper reaches of the Nappan will be eliminated.

Aboiteaux-bridges were started last summer on the Tantramar and Annapolis Rivers at a combined cost estimated at more than $4 million.

The Shepody Dam in the same general area but on the New Brunswick side of the border was completed a few years ago at a cost of $1.1 million.

Since its inception in 1948, the MMRA has spent more than $14 million protecting rich marshlands.

Company Reports

Containers

DOMINION GLASS CO., Montreal, consolidated net profit of $2,573,590 for year ended Sept. 30, 1958, was 12.9% lower than previous fiscal year's $2,956,209.

Although sales were maintained at previous high levels, production for the year was reduced, Chairman L. J. Belnap and President T. W. Bassett say, due to a strike at a factory and a distribution centre.

Increased material and labor costs, together with lower production, reduced company's profit for the year.

Capital expenditures for the year totaled $664,141. A further $668,762 has been approved but not completed.

Company plans construction of a glass container manufacturing operation at South Burnaby, B.C., on premises purchased some years ago and now occupied by a warehouse.

Work on the project will commence shortly, and will cost an estimated $4 million.

A major program of modernization for Wallaceburg factory was approved.

It is expected that both projects will be financed from internal sources.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1958	1957
Total net income	$6,211,642	$6,668,633
Less: Deprec.	938,052	1,135,424
Taxes	2,700,000	2,577,000
Net profit	2,573,590	2,956,209
Less: Pref. divds.	182,000	182,000
Common divds.	1,105,000	1,105,000
Surplus for year	1,586,590	1,669,209
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Preferred	$9.90	$11.37
Paid	0.70	0.70
Common	5.63	6.53
Paid: Reg.	2.00	2.00
Extra	0.60	0.60
Shares o/s as at Sept. 30:		
7% Pref., $10 par	260,000	260,000
Common, n.p.v.	425,000	425,000

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Sept. 30:	1958	1957
Cash	$884,841	$873,934
Govt. bonds*	3,214,496	6,550,585
Accts. rec. less res.	4,910,631	4,518,032
Inventories	6,600,286	6,295,475
Total curr. assets	20,610,254	18,238,026
Misc. assets	350,210	347,510
Fixed assets†	6,372,132	6,832,063
Patents, etc.	2,200,920	2,200,920
Total assets	29,733,516	27,618,519
Accts. & tax. pay.	2,974,356	2,677,989
Other curr. liab.	2,923,746	2,391,716
Total curr. liab.	5,898,115	5,069,705
Reserves	850,000	850,000
Capital stock	6,850,000	6,850,000
Surplus	16,135,404	14,848,814
*Market val.	6,460,025	6,617,150
†After depr. of	12,968,796	12,064,725
Working capital	14,712,143	13,168,321

Building Materials

IMPERIAL FLO-GLAZE PAINTS LTD., Toronto, net profit of $245,825 for the year ended Aug. 31, 1958, was 1% higher than previous fiscal year's $243,329.

Sales were a record, President G. C. McEwen says.

Company purchased a 58% controlling interest in both **Imperial Paint Co.**, to handle distribution of trade lines, and **Spectrum Co.**, for manufacturing paint products. This was done, the president says, because of general business expansion in British Columbia and to keep the company competitive there.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Aug. 31:	1958	1957
Net oper. income	$547,712	$549,304
Less: Deprec. res.	79,887	87,975
Income tax	222,000	218,000
Net profit	245,825	243,329
Less: Pref. divds.	16,083	16,083
Com. divds.	77,854	77,854
Surplus for year	151,888	149,392
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Preferred	$22.93	$22.69
Paid	1.50	1.50
Common	4.13	4.09
Paid	1.40	1.40
Pref. & com. (partic.)	3.70	3.67
Shares o/s as at Aug. 31:		
Pref., n.p.v.	10,722	10,722
Common, n.p.v.	55,610	55,610

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Aug. 31:	1958	1957
Cash	$821	$829
Accts. rec. less res.	795,018	657,344
Investments	6,347	6,347
Inventories	1,244,312	1,236,232
Prepaid exps.	12,379	31,520
Life ins., c.s.v.	42,272	39,102
Total curr. assets	2,101,149	1,971,374
Invest. in subsid.	96,587	
Fixed assets†	695,530	768,549
Total assets	2,893,266	2,739,923
Due bank	53,521	33,175
Accts. & tax. pay.	529,606	502,623
Dividends pay.	22,094	22,094
Total curr. liab.	605,221	557,892
Capital stock	385,400	385,400
Capital surplus	*	*45,874
Earned surplus	1,902,645	1,750,757
†After depr. of	1,484,414	1,371,226

*Arising through appraisal of fixed assets, June 30, 1951.
*Transferred to accumulated depreciation.

Working capital	1,495,928	1,413,482

Pulp and Paper

MacMILLAN & BLOEDEL LTD., Vancouver, consolidated net profit of $8,109,327 for year ended Sept. 30, 1958, was 20.7% lower than previous fiscal year's $10,223,749.

Strikes, unsettled markets, and lower prices had an adverse effect on sales, Chairman John V. Clyne says. Forest fire closures interrupted logging operations and accounted for 30 working days lost.

Pulp and paper production was sharply reduced by the 83-day strike of pulp and paper workers in British Columbia, the chairman reports. Plywood and shingle production were lower due to unfavorable market conditions.

Company's second newsprint machine came into production in July. The chairman says that company's machines will probably operate on a curtailed basis next year due to "the continued growth of surplus capacity in the producing countries of the world."

Sales volume of lumber was termed satisfactory, despite prices that were generally lower than in the previous year. However, company is experiencing "increasing difficulties" in selling its lumber in overseas markets.

In 1958 Australia reduced dollar quotas for lumber by 21%, although lower prices resulted in about a 10% reduction in the volume shipped.

South Africa reimposed import quotas on West Coast lumber at 70% of the average dollar value during the previous three years. "Canadian and American shippers," says the chairman, "are competing most vigorously for the reduced volume."

Estimates of this year's U. K. lumber consumption are about 10% less than last year's. Mr. Clyne says that Russia has increased her percentage of total shipments to the U. K. compared with the previous year. Sales at present to the U. K. comprise "to an increasing extent" only those specialties that are unavailable in the Baltic countries.

Plywood sales were disappointing early in the year, but a rise in housebuilding resulted in slightly greater volume compared with the previous year.

Plywood prices continued to decline severely throughout the year because of over-supply, Mr. Clyne says. "It is unlikely," he adds, "that next year's consumption can absorb available production; moreover, there are increasing numbers and varieties of substitute materials competing with plywood."

Production was maintained "at a reasonable rate" on a wide range of kraft paper and paperboard grades and weights. Lower prices were noted for most grades in all markets.

For greater diversification, company last January purchased a one-half interest in **Martin Paper Products Ltd.**, which manufactures corrugated cases from kraft linerboard. Martin Paper Products is now jointly owned by MacMillan & Bloedel and **Powell River Co.**

During the year, company's mills producing sulphate pulp operated below capacity due to overproduction of pulp throughout the world.

Chairman predicts that the lay-up of more than 8.5 million dead-weight tons of dry-cargo ships, of a total of some 24 million tons actively interested in world-wide tramp trades, will if continued lead to a shortage of space and higher ocean freight rates.

Port Alberni expansion, involving a cost of $78.4 million, has now been almost completed. During the year $4,802,457 was spent on it, and $4,003,841 on other capital requirements.

No further heavy capital expenditures are contemplated for major expansion in the next fiscal year, the chairman says. He states that the total Alberni expansion cost is some $4.5 million less than the estimate given in last year's annual report.

"There is cause for concern because of overproduction accompanied by curtailment and lower prices on the one hand, and increasing costs on the other," the chairman says.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1958	1957
Sales	160,491,448	169,360,592
Net oper. inc.	31,520,967	32,764,375
Add: Prof. sale f.a. & sec.	131,428	69,027
Net earnings	31,652,395	32,833,402
Less: Deprec.	10,994,213	7,626,155
Deplet.	1,403,545	1,473,073
Amort.	1,912,493	2,383,252
Interest	1,699,894	1,121,191
Tax res.	7,332,923	10,005,982
Net profit	8,109,327	10,223,749
Less: Cl. A divds.	15,990	16,977
Cl. B divds.	5,253,466	5,251,296
Surplus	2,839,971	4,955,476
Times Interest Earned:		
Before depr., depl., amort.	18.62	29.28
After depr., depl., amort.	10.20	19.04
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Class A	$260.84	$313.24
Paid	0.50	0.50
Class B	1.54	1.94
Paid	0.80+0.20	0.80+0.20
Cl. A & B (comb.)	1.53	1.93
Shares o/s as at Sept. 30:		
Class A, n.p.v.	31,089	32,639
Class B, n.p.v.	5,254,449	5,252,899

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Sept. 30:	1958	1957
Cash & deposits	$4,389,253	$1,573,837
Short-term sec.	3,158,377	
Accts. rec. less res.	15,567,162	18,531,101
Invent.	24,651,469	27,728,684
Prepd. exp.	2,221,044	1,876,642
Total curr. assets	49,987,505	49,710,264
Other inv. & adv.	5,444,351	1,768,687
Invest.	730,944	707,944
Fixed assets‡	136,004,573	141,508,526
Total assets	192,167,373	193,695,421
Bank overdraft		14,748,049
Accts., etc., pay.	11,411,309	13,932,578
Inc. taxes	2,958,502	4,360,595
Total curr. liab.	14,369,811	33,041,222
Open voyage accts.	359,896	832,362
Loan payable		10,000,000
Note payable		4,783,938
Def. income tax	4,720,000	4,231,000
Funded debt	33,367,049	4,137,228
Contingency res.		750,000
Invent. res.		1,000,000
Capital stock	28,031,658	28,031,658
Earned surplus	111,318,959	106,866,013
†Transferred to surplus.		
‡After depr. & deplet. of	94,824,562	82,570,741
Working capital	35,617,694	16,669,042

Food

BRITISH COLUMBIA SUGAR REFINING CO., Vancouver, consolidated net profit of $2,119,962 for the year ended Sept. 30, 1958, was 1.3% lower than previous fiscal year's $2,147,473.

Operating profits from the Vancouver refinery and the beet sugar operations in Alberta were reduced due to decline in sugar prices, says President Forrest Rogers.

Dividends from **Manitoba Sugar Co.** almost offset the reduced earnings, Mr. Rogers adds.

Company is designing new pan house for its Vancouver refinery. Construction is expected to begin next spring or summer, with completion scheduled for late fall, 1960.

Company applied for supplementary letters patent reducing its capital, to permit tax-free distribution of shares of Manitoba Sugar Co. pro rata among shareholders.

"No reply has been received from the Secretary of State," the president says, "and meanwhile the Minister of Justice has announced that our company is to be prosecuted, it is understood, under the Combines Investigation Act in that our acquisition of control of Manitoba Sugar Co. has operated or is likely to operate to the detriment of the public."

"Your directors view the matter with confidence," he adds.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1958	1957
Net oper. income	$3,625,505	$4,642,546
Add: Other income	686,457	181,927
Net earnings	4,311,962	4,824,473
Less: Deprec.	843,000	843,000
Income tax	1,349,000	1,834,000
Net profit	2,119,962	2,147,473
Less: Divds.	1,400,000	1,200,000
Surplus for year	719,962	947,473
Earnings per Share* and Dividend Record:		
Common: Earned	$2.65	$2.68
Paid	1.75	1.50

*Earnings per share of the holding company, B. C. Sugar Refinery, would be $2.65 per share on a consolidated basis.

Shares o/s at Sept. 30:		
Common, n.p.v.	800,000	800,000

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Sept. 30:	1958	1957
Cash & deposits	$6,270,790	$5,291,872
Mkt. secs.*	789,900	1,592,990
Accts. rec.	2,093,142	2,235,261
Inventories	5,063,148	5,222,033
Prepaid exp.	114,796	131,866
Total curr. assets	14,331,776	14,474,022
Misc. assets	3,455,699	3,371,355
Inv. in sub.	752,917	752,917
Fixed assets, less depr.	19,384,336	19,019,684
Total assets	37,924,748	37,617,378
Total curr. liabs.	3,057,033	4,200,153
Deprec. res.	13,154,146	12,423,618
Capital stock	4,000,000	4,000,000
Earned surplus	17,713,569	16,993,607
*Market value	808,000	1,604,000
†Market value	1,367,000	1,032,000
Working capital	11,274,743	10,273,869

Pulp and Paper

BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST PRODUCTS LTD., Vancouver, consolidated net profit of $718,943 for year ended Sept. 30, 1958, was 33.2% lower than previous fiscal year's $1,076,024.

Chairman E. P. Taylor and President C. D. Dickey, Jr., state that decline in net profits was due to increased interest charges and depreciation together with the cost of starting up company's new $47 million pulp mill at Crofton, Vancouver Island.

The pulp mill's higher production in the last half contributed to improved earnings.

Average prices of lumber and plywood products were lower, but volume was greater and earnings from these divisions improved in the latter half of the year.

Company expects the present over-capacity in the industry to continue through next year, and it doubts that the Crofton mill will be operated at capacity.

During the year company issued an additional 219,000 shares of common stock at $15 per share, and so completed its agreement with **Scott Paper Co.** for the issuance of a million shares.

CONSOL. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ending Sept. 30:	1958	1957
Net oper. inc.	$5,966,331	$4,712,346
Add: Prof. on sale of equip. & secs.	61,728	59,984
Net earnings	6,028,059	4,772,330
Less: Depr.	2,706,869	1,220,735
Depletion	587,247	608,183
Funded debt int.	1,125,000	922,388
Income taxes	890,000	‡945,000
Net profit	718,943	1,076,024
Less: Divds.	275,420	1,447,625
Surplus for year	443,523	*371,601

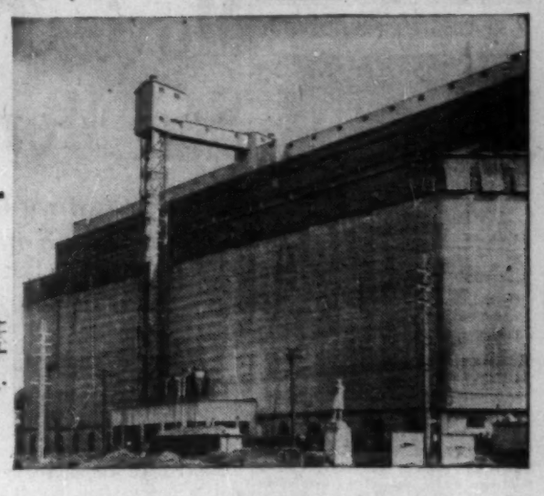
‡Net of $100,000 over-provision in prior years.
*Deficit.

Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before depr. & depl.	5.36	5.17
After depr. & depl.	2.43	3.19
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common	$0.21	$0.33
Paid	0.08	0.50
Shares o/s at Sept. 30:		
Common, n.p.v.	3,442,750	3,223,750

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Sept. 30:	1958	1957
Cash	$936,697	$1,299,391
Govt. secs.*		2,947,770
Accts. rec.†	3,323,479	2,558,935
Inventories	10,611,264	9,152,406
Prepaid expenses	424,814	510,681
Total curr. assets	15,296,254	16,469,183
Misc.	2,299,849	2,473,044
Timber dev.	888,423	1,277,099
Timber holdings	7,018,176	7,602,774
Bldgs. & equip.*	49,355,760	44,195,367
Total assets	74,858,462	72,017,467
Accts., tax., etc., pay.	3,277,448	5,084,969
S.f. instal. due	750,000	
Total curr. liabs.	4,027,448	5,084,969
Def. liability	3,275,633	2,355,695
Funded debt	24,250,000	25,000,000
Capital stock	28,902,500	23,617,500
Earned surplus	16,402,826	13,959,363
*Market value		3,000,000
†After depr. of	17,046,763	14,549,959
‡After res. for doubt. accts.		
Working capital	11,268,806	11,384,214

FORANO at work



in Canada's Grain Elevators

The Forano Bucket Elevator installation in this elevator is but one of many units serving the Canadian grain industry. This is typical of the many ways Forano works in partnership with industry to bring engineering skill and imagination to bear in solving a wide variety of technical problems.

Throughout Canada's vast network of grain elevators — as in pulp and paper, lumbering, mining and industry in general — the name Forano constantly recurs. Wherever it is seen, you can be sure that engineering skill and imagination have been combined for optimum results.

FORANO Limited SINCE 1873
Head Office and Works: PLESSISVILLE, P.Q.
Engineering and Sales Offices: 7000 PARK AVE., MONTREAL, P.Q. / 69 EGLINTON AVE. E., TORONTO, ONT.

Catalogue available on request

Bank Staff Changes

Royal:

E. F. BOWSER, manager, Burnaby, B.C., to be manager, Business Development Dept., Assistant General Manager's Dept., Vancouver.

R. C. FRAZEE, Supervisor's Dept., Halifax, to be manager, St. Catherine & Stanley, Montreal.

R. J. BOURQUE, manager, Chilliwack, B.C., to be manager, Burnaby, B.C.

J. C. M. WINTER, manager, Portage & Mount Royal, St. James, Man., to be manager, Corydon & Renfrew, Winnipeg.

W. C. S. HONEY, Assistant General Manager's Dept., Toronto, to be manager, Dundas & Chestnut, Toronto.

A. S. DAWE, accountant, Dorchester & Beaver Hall, Montreal, to be manager, Pointe Claire Shopping Centre, Que.

G. W. HOWDEN, accountant, Yonge & Sherwood, Toronto, to be manager, Erindale, Ont.

Y. A. PILON, accountant, Chicoutimi, Que., to be manager, Chibougamau, Que.

G. B. MACKENZIE, assistant manager, Toronto, to be assistant manager, Hamilton, Ont.

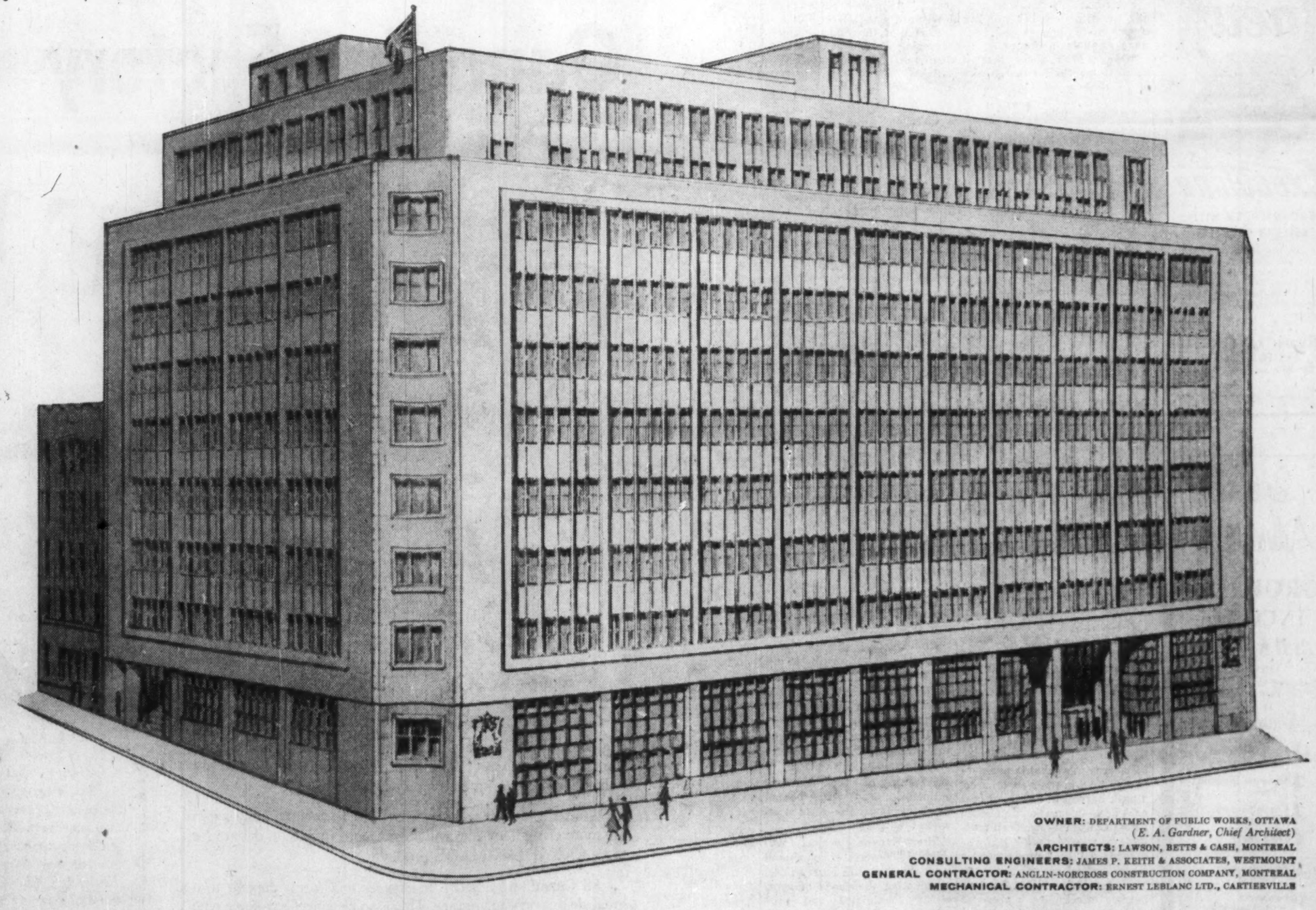
J. G. JOHNSTON, St. Catherine & McGill College, Montreal, to be accountant, Saint John, N.B.

ANNOUNCEMENT

B.C. TRANSFORMER APPOINTMENT

PERCY D. MacLEAN

Mr. R. L. Cliff, President British Columbia Transformer Co. Ltd., announces the appointment of Mr. Percy D. MacLean as Sales Manager. Mr. MacLean was formerly associated with Reliance Electric and Engineering (Canada) Ltd. The B.C. Transformer Company designs and manufactures a complete line of oil filled distribution transformers and has recently entered the field of dry-type and specialty transformers. Associated with the Company is Turnbull Electrical Machinery Co. Ltd. of New Westminster which sells and repairs electric motors and control equipment.



OWNER: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, OTTAWA (E. A. Gardner, Chief Architect)
ARCHITECTS: LAWSON, BETTS & CASH, MONTREAL
CONSULTING ENGINEERS: JAMES P. KEITH & ASSOCIATES, WESTMOUNT
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: ANGLIN-NORCROSS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, MONTREAL
MECHANICAL CONTRACTOR: ERNEST LEBLANC LTD., CARTIERVILLE

new National Revenue Building in Montreal ventilated throughout by **CANADIAN SIROCCO!**

NATIONAL REVENUE BUILDING, MONTREAL, QUEBEC
Top to bottom, this imposing new 11-storey government structure provides plenty of space for housing vital federal departments. But equally important is the fact that it's properly ventilated throughout by dependable Canadian Sirocco air-handling equipment. The kind of ventilation that creates a comfortable working climate, invites employee efficiency.

YOU CAN COUNT ON CANADIAN SIROCCO to meet your air-handling, air conditioning and heating needs . . . efficiently and economically. Canadian Sirocco engineers work closely with architects and engineers in the planning stage. Their specialized engineering know-how is yours. Just call or write American-Standard Products (Canada) Limited, 310 Ellis Street East, Windsor, Ontario. Offices in 14 cities.

first and finest—the world over
AMERICAN-Standard
AMERICAN STANDARD PRODUCTS (CANADA) LIMITED
plumbing fixtures, Gurney furnaces, boilers, radiators, ventilating and air-conditioning products, and heat exchangers.

Books For Businessmen

HORIZON, Vol. 1, No. 2, November, 1958; Doubleday, Toronto; 148 pp.; $4.50.

Although sub-titled "A Magazine of the Arts" and published bi-monthly, Horizon is unlike any magazine you may have seen. Between its hard covers, the reader finds no advertising but a rich and varied collection of articles and plates for the lover of art in the word's most catholic sense—from antiquity (ancient Egyptian sculpture) to tomorrow (the plans for the Metropolitan Opera's new home), and from the serious (poet Robert Frost) to the comic (a group of turn-of-the-century family snapshots with off-beat captions).

• • •

THE LAW, by Roger Vailland; McClelland & Stewart Ltd., Toronto; 314 pp.; $4.50.

More than fiction, this tells of the way big landowners still live in Southern Italy, completely mediaeval in manner, owning their land and even their people, and of the "goings-on" in an outwardly strait-laced village.

The style is witty, crude and brutal. It makes a good thought-provoking and sometimes rather shocking adult book — with a surprise ending.

• • •

HAS ANYBODY SEEN ME LATELY? by Corey Ford; Doubleday, Toronto; 380 pp.; $4.50.

An anthology of dozens of the funniest pieces by one of the best — and most durable — of U. S. humorists.

Included are four of Ford's books, in their entirety — How To Guess Your Age, The Office Party, Never Say Diet, and Every Dog Should Have a Man. In addition, there are 24 articles from big-circulation magazines.

Illustrations, matching the author's keen wit, are by Gluyas Williams, Whitney Darrow, Jr., and R. Taylor.

• • •

U.S.A.—SECOND CLASS POWER? By Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson; Musson, Toronto; 334 pp.; $4.95.

Two of Washington's most hard-boiled reporters here examine the reasons why the U. S. "fell dangerously behind" the Russians in scientific research (meaning mainly sputniks and ICBMs) and defence preparedness. This is a hard-hitting book, with sharp words for both official bumbling and the mores of a nation that puts "Thunderbirds before missiles, Madison Avenue camouflage before truth." The style is tendentious but the research job was evidently thorough.

• • •

THE CANADA YEAR BOOK 1957-58; Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; $5.

Full of facts and figures, charts and maps, this latest edition of the official directory maintains the high standards established in the past. The introduction contains a valuable summary of the Canadian economy of 1957.

• • •

THE MOST OF S. J. PERELMAN, by S. J. Perelman; Musson Book Co., Toronto; 650 pp.; $3.95.

If there's a wittier writer than S. J. Perelman, let him come out of hiding. Until he appears, equip yourself with this definitive collection of 96 pieces of Perelmania and enjoy SJP's unmatched knack of belting the laughs clear out of the park.

Here, surely, is every one of the Perelman pieces that you've read between 1930 and 1958, and wish you'd kept. Included are such classics as "Is There an Osteosynchrondroitrician in the House?" from his early period, an unforgettable soliloquy called "Pale Hands I Loathe," and a dozen stories from the Cloudland Revisited series, in which Perelman recalls fondly but unsentimentally the movies he saw in his impressionable adolescence.

Highly enjoyable at any time, but a perfect companion for a cruise or other long trip.

• • •

JAPAN COMPANY DIRECTORY 1959; compiled by The Oriental Economist, Nihonbashi, Chuoku, Tokyo; 276 pp.; $10 ppd.

Similar in concept to the FP Survey of Industrials, this annual volume is an invaluable guide to all Japanese companies of significant size. It also contains a brief but worthwhile summary of Japanese corporate business results from 1953 to mid-1958.

• • •

GEOLOGISTS AND PROSPECTORS, by Margaret Mason Shaw; Clarke, Irwin & Co., Toronto; 186 pp.; $2.50.

This is the fifth volume in the Canadian Portraits series of books particularly designed to appeal to the 14-to-16 age group. It examines the careers of four Canadians prominent in the development and growth of Canadian mining.

Two are geologists and two are classified by the author as prospectors. The geologists are the late Dr. J. B. Tyrrell and Dr. Charles Camsell. There is no doubt that they deserve the attention given by this book. Classed as prospectors are Julian Cross of Steep Rock Iron Mines fame and Gilbert LaBine, Canada's uranium pioneer.

• • •

COMMUNICATIONS IN MANAGEMENT, by Charles E. Redfield; University of Toronto Press; 314 pp.; $5.

Professor (U. of Pittsburgh), former business executive and government official, Mr. Redfield has brought up to date his book, first published in 1953. He deals with passing on information, giving orders, stating policy — all the problems of management in communicating with executives and employees.

• • •

THE ADVENTUROUS LIFE OF SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL By Geoffrey Bocca; Copp Clark Co., Toronto; pp 256; $5.75.

Much has been written about Churchill the Great, that any new book would appear to go over familiar ground. Geoffrey Bocca has taken a new, stimulating tack which makes a welcome addition to Churchilliana. He writes skilfully of Sir Winston's "adventures" over 80 years, from his first "war" in Cuba in 1895 to World War II, skilfully blending history, legend and fact.

The 150 fascinating cartoons, drawing and illustrations have been chosen with care.

Bank Staff Changes

Imperial:

D. B. BROWN, to be assistant accountant, Fort William, Ont.

H. A. CLEMENT, to be manager, Fonthill, Ont.

L. A. Conlon, to be assistant accountant, King & Sherbourne branch, Toronto.

C. G. CURRIE, to be accountant, Adelaide & Huron Branch, London, Ont.

J. H. Deby, to be accountant, Saskatoon, Sask.

F. H. EFFA, to be assistant accountant, Vancouver.

W. H. FAULDER, to be Superintendent of Western Branches, Winnipeg.

L. S. FIELDING, to be manager, Camrose, Alta.

L. G. FLYNN, to be first assistant manager, Calgary.

J. W. FRASER, to be accountant, Golden, B.C.

A. FREESON, to be assistant to the President, Head Office.

J. A. GARY, to be manager, 1446 Peel St. Branch, Montreal.

M. W. GARRATT, to be manager, Moose Jaw, Sask.

D. N. GREIG, to be manager, Toronto branch.

J. M. HAHN, to be assistant accountant, Tillsonburg, Ont.

D. G. HALEY, to be assistant accountant, Chatham, Ont.

M. A. HALEY, to be accountant, Kipling & Redcliffe branch, Toronto.

R. E. HANNIGAN, to be assistant accountant, Delhi, Ont.

I. B. IVES to be manager, Halifax.

W. R. HENDERSON, to be manager, Wellington & Yonge branch, Toronto.

T. A. HENSON, to be manager, St. Catharines, Ont.

S. HIGGINSON, to be first assistant manager, Montreal.

D. N. HYSLOP, to be assistant manager, South Edmonton.

E. A. JAMES, to be manager, Winnipeg.

P. R. M. KERR, to be accountant, Bleury & Mayor branch, Montreal.

R. F. KERR, to be manager, Groat Rd. & 118th Ave., Edmonton.

R. D. KIMBALL, to be accountant, Revelstoke, B.C.

M. S. MACKLEM, to be manager, London, Ont.

F. G. MADDEN, to be accountant, South Edmonton.

W. G. MASHINTER, to be accountant, Wellington & Yonge branch, Toronto.

H. D. MORTON, to be supervisor of Mortgage Loans, head office.

M. L. MOUNK, to be accountant, Jasper Ave. & 107th St., Edmonton.

P. W. V. NYE, to be accountant, Runnymede & Annette branch, Toronto.

L. J. O'BRIEN, to be assistant accountant, Adelaide & Victoria branch, Toronto.

R. M. O'HARA, to be accountant, Ottawa branch.

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

Chairman J. D. Woods — President W. L. Gordon

G. B. Bailey, G. B. Donaldson, J. A. Lowden, B. H. Rieger, A. N. Steiner, E. B. Chown, D. L. Gordon, R. O. Moore, R. J. Shirley, D. M. Turnbull, G. P. Clarkson, H. B. Guilfoyle, R. Presgrave, S. J. Sinclair, D. B. Watson

R. P. Boddy, R. H. Grant, W. H. Penhorwood, I. M. Smith, J. A. Brown, G. M. McGregor, H. W. Rowlands, G. Tremblay, R. Davidson, D. G. McLaren, R. C. A. Waddell, G. W. Rutledge

J. D. WOODS & GORDON LIMITED

MONTREAL TORONTO VANCOUVER

ANNOUNCEMENT

NEW CANADIAN COMPANY — COLES CRANES OF CANADA LIMITED

A. N. CAMPBELL

JAMES STEEL

G. BASSNETT

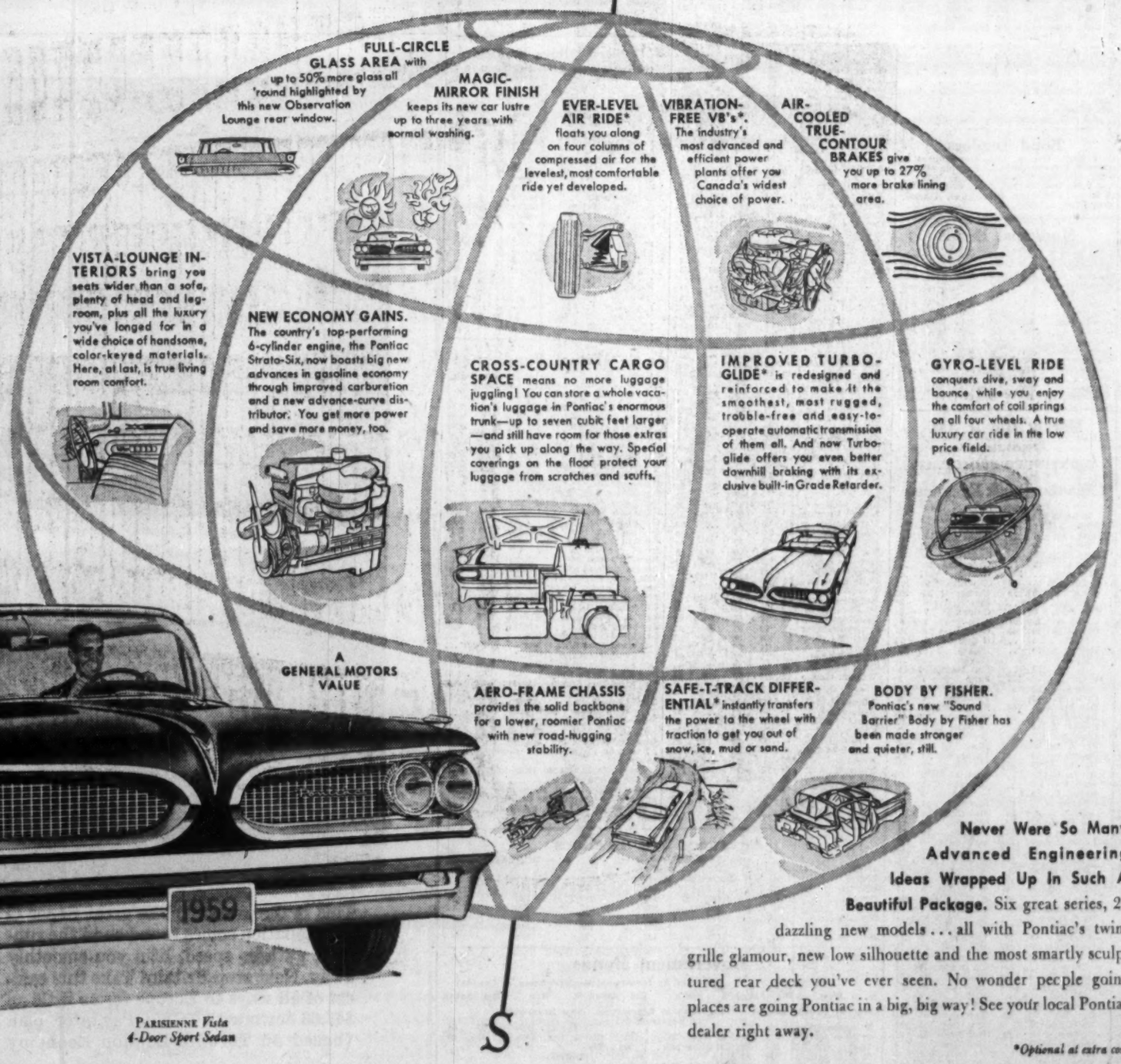
E. A. BULLOCK

At the first Directors meeting of the New Canadian Company, Coles Cranes of Canada Limited, A. N. Campbell, President of International Equipment Co. Ltd., Montreal, was elected President. Mr. Campbell is also President of Napanee Iron Works Ltd., Napanee, Ontario, Industrial Equipment Co. Ltd., D-F Loaders Ltd. and other subsidiaries. Mr. James Steel, Director, is Chairman of the Board and Managing Director of Steels Engineering Products, Sunderland, England, the largest manufacturer of Cranes in the world, Chairman of Steel & Co. and other British Companies with subsidiaries in Australia, France, Germany, India and the U. S. A.

Mr. George Bassnett, Director, is President of Coles Cranes Inc., Joliet, Illinois, U.S.A. Mr. E. A. Bullock will be Sales Manager of the new Company which is franchised to manufacture and sell Coles Cranes and associated products throughout Canada, including the Yukon and North West Territories. Distribution will be through branches of International Equipment Co. Ltd. in Montreal, Napanee, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. A wide range of Coles Cranes and spare parts will be stocked across Canada.

WONDER FULL!

The rich, rich world of Pontiac wonders!



PARISIENNE *Vista* *4-Door Sport Sedan*

Never Were So Many Advanced Engineering Ideas Wrapped Up In Such A Beautiful Package. Six great series, 26 dazzling new models . . . all with Pontiac's twin-grille glamour, new low silhouette and the most smartly sculptured rear deck you've ever seen. No wonder people going places are going Pontiac in a big, big way! See your local Pontiac dealer right away.

*Optional at extra cost.

All the wonders you've waited for... PONTIAC

P5398

SEE YOUR PONTIAC DEALER

Market Comment

What stocks and bonds are doing and what prominent observers say

The rapid recovery of the stock market following last week's sharp three-day tumble has been impressive. Today neither investors nor speculators can be stampeded into dumping stocks by these sharp upsets.

There is no doubt that the 90% margin in force in U. S. and the heavy institutional participation in the market are supplying a good deal of trader confidence.

For three consecutive months purchasers have requested increased supplies of Alberta crude oil. December purchases will be 20% higher than midsummer levels. All of the improved market demand though is coming from domestic refiners. There is no change in the export outlook for Canadian oil.

Although Washington is expected to bare the details of an elaborate new import quota plan within two weeks there is little chance seen for any boost in the West Coast import quota; the region most important to Canada's export hopes.

* * *

P. A. WOOTTEN: The Western City Co. (Vancouver)

Though the pace of stock market advance seems likely to moderate, conditions remain favorable to equity investment.

The continuing large flow of savings has a strong impact on the existing supply of stocks so long as bonds remain out of favor and there are few new issues to absorb funds.

These factors, against the background of gradual business recovery, are encouraging factors for 1959.

Among the industry groups likely to do well next year, natural gas should be outstanding if the remaining political issues are not allowed to drag on for months without decision.

It is clearer than ever that both the gas and the markets are available for a great export industry, and those who can take the risks and face the possible delays involved should examine the depressed equities among both producing and transmission companies that are now available.

Amongst other groups, the West Coast forest industry should benefit from rising homebuilding in the U.S. and other export markets, and also in time from its expansion programs of recent years.

The newsprint producers also have attraction, though recovery in their segment of the forest industry will probably be slower.

The outlook for most metals is improving, and there are many good opportunities in the mining industry.

Outside the field of natural resources, the grocery chains and the department stores with suburban outlets both seem likely to continue growing for a considerable time.

There is therefore no scarcity of opportunities for equity investors in the coming year.

* * *

J. R. TIMMINS & CO. (Toronto)

Last week a sharp drop in the stock price averages was followed by substantial recovery. The prospect for the next few weeks would seem to be for more ups and downs in a price movement that is mainly sideways, pending the building up of a more positive market trend.

Such a trend would be activated on the bullish side by growing evidences that more economic recovery and better business earnings are coming; on the bearish side by signs that economic recovery is falling far short of expectations and possibly by especially serious threats to international peace.

Assuming that the world continues to avoid a fighting war, as now seems probable, **the long-term trend would appear to be definitely upward.**

But buyers of Canadian equities for capital appreciation must remember that this country, despite its growing industrialization, is still largely an exporter of primary products for foreign processing, and that the ability of overseas countries to buy from us continues to be greatly reduced by currency and exchange troubles and their resulting restrictions on imports to protect gold reserves.

Therefore wise investors will watch not only the trend of conditions in this country and the U.S. but also those in U.K., Europe and Asia whose volume of buying from us greatly affects the levels of Canadian business operation and employment.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$25.00	$24.40	$18.50
Hogs	24.50	24.50	26.50
Copper, lb.	.29	.29	.27
Coffee, lb.	.44¾	.43¾	.54½
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0583	.0580	.0560
Hides	.19	.19	.13¾
Weekly Commodity Indices			
Dow Jones	152.67	154.86	162.56
U. S. Labor	119.1	19.1	117.8
Monthly Commodity Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.)			
Retail (Oct.)†	126.0	125.6	123.4
W'sale (Sept.)	227.1	226.8	227.0
C. F'm Pro. (Sept)	211.1	215.9	208.5
U. S. (July)	119.2	▪119.2	118.2
Gt. Brit. (May)▲	141.0	141.1	138.9

Note: †Cost-of-Living Index Revised to the Base of 1949=100.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle-Steers, good up to 1,000 lb., to price Toronto. Copper-electrotypes, New York. Coffee No. 4 Santos. Spot Raw Sugar 96 degrees centrifugal c.i.f. Gt. Britain Index Revised. Base year 1949.

▲All mfg. products other than fuel, food and tobacco.

Bond Tenders

12 Noon, Dec. 4, 1958, Government of Canada Treasury Bills — Payable Mar. 6, 1959, $115,000,000. Dated Dec. 5, 1958.

5 P.M., Dec. 8, 1958, Town of Kentville, N.S. — 1-10 year debentures, $65,000. Dated Dec. 1, 1958.

Municipal Bonds

Dec. 2, 1958

Calgary	3½	'69	85	87	5.05
Edmonton	3½	'69	84½	86½	5.05
Halifax	3½	'66	88¼	90¼	5.00
Hamilton	3	'67	85	87	4.80
Metro. Tor.	5	'77	96	98	5.17
Metro. Tor.	4¾	'78	93½	95½	5.10
Montreal	5¼	'78	95	97	5.00
Moose Jaw	3½	'60	95¼	96½	5.50
Ottawa	3¼	'68	86½	88¾	4.70
Regina	3	'64	87½	89	5.15
Saint John	3½	'65	89½	91¼	5.00
Toronto	3	'68	84¼	86¼	4.80
Vancouver	3¾	'69	87	89	5.10
Victoria	3¾	'68	87½	89	5.20
Windsor	3½	'75	77½	80½	5.25
Winnipeg	3	'69	82½	84	4.85

Market Bid & Ask Quotations

(CONTINUED FROM P. 43)

Canadian Stock Exchange

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
INDUSTRIAL			Belle-Chib	6¼	8
Abitca L	41	42	Bornite	9	10
Beld Cort	6	10	Burnt Hill	10	11
Do p	10	12½	Calumet Ur	4½	5
Belg St	6¼	..	Canalask	6	7
Do p	13	..	Canorama	14	..
Bfly Hos	..	195	Canuba	7¼	..
C Floor B	16	16	Cap Lith	9	10
C Int Inv	18	19	Cartier Q	22	25
Do p	82	..	Cen Man	6	8
Cdn Pr & P	6¾	6¾	Chipman	7	8
C Silk A	150	200	C Bi-Ore	5	6
Catelli A	40	43	C Monpas	8	10
Do B	50	..	C Que Yk	7	7½
Cinzno A	119	..	Doisan	9½	12
Do 5½% p	110	..	Duvan	15	..
C Div A	86	125	Fab Metals	9½	15
Do p	30	..	Fano	8	9
Crain RL	43¼	45	Fatimo	95	96
Dav & F A	..	48	Fontana	4	5
Dom Eng	18½	19	Fundy Bay	6	8
E Koot p	112	130	Gul-Por Ur	5	8
Feralco I	135	150	Haitain	4½	5
For P Sec	400	5¼	Herst Col	150	200
Freiman c	15	..	I Ceramic	13	15
Horner A	15	16½	Iso Uran	49	50
Htl La Sal	80	..	Kontiki Ld	6	7½
Hub Flt	450	..	Lingside C	5	6
Hydro El	14	..	Lithium	9	15
I Paints A	..	15	Marpic	14	15
Do p	22½	25	Mid-Chib	48	50
Inv Found	42½	45	Mogador	12	19
Do p	54	57½	Monpre	20	24
Lambert A	10½	10½	Montgary	69	71
Do B	12½	..	N Formaq	8	9½
Latonia I	19½	20½	N Jack Lk	6	8
Lochab O	150	..	N Pacific	80	87
Lond Can	9	10	N S'tiago	8	8½
Melch Dis	8	9½	N Vinray	5	7
do p	15	17	N W Amit	47	48
Mtl Refrig	39½	..	Nocana	7	8½
Mt R Dairy	7¼	7½	N Am Asb	13	16
Mt R Rice	20½	21½	N A Rare	50	80
Mussens	8	10	Obalski	12	13
Nfld L&P	49¼	49½	Opemisca	17	18
Paton Mfg	6	9½	Orchan Ur	79	80
Do p	17½	21	Partridge	24	25
Paul S St	8	9½	Paudash	50	51
Pr Crp 1st	43	44½	Pennbec	36	37
Do 2nd	72½	..	Pitt	4½	5
Prem Stl	460	475	Por Prime	9½	10
Que-Tel	28½	29	Portage	61	62
R&M Bear	18	..	Que Cob	136	140
Reiman's	22	23	Que Smelt	22	24
Sangamo	12	14	Red Crest	4	5
So Can p	126½	..	So Dufault	4½	5
Tooke Br	..	65	Stand G	8	12
Do p	..	65	St Law R	355	365
Tr C Crp	16½	18	Tache Lk	18½	20
Un Am A	6½	..	Tazin	21	22
Do B	5½	9	Tib Explor	21	22
Do vt A	6½	9½	Trebor	7	8
Un Dist	..	11	Trojan	12	16
Waterman	6½	6¾	Valor Lith	6¼	7
Wnder Htl	55	56	Virg Min	18	20
Wood Mfg	..	40	Wendell	3	4
Wdford A	50	..	Westville	7½	9
Do B	10	..	Vangrd Ex	16	20
MINES—Cents			**OILS—Cents**		
Alscope	23	25	Bonn'lle	30	32
Alta	05½	8½	Blue Watr	..	70
Ameranm	4½	5½	Castle	10	..
Anthonian	10	12	Empire	9	10
Arno	4	6	Futurity	73	74
Aull	12	14	Gaspe	5½	6
Baker Talc	22	24	Gateway	3	4
Band-Ore	5	5½	Israel C	10	..
Barvallee	4½	..	N Spr Coul	6	7
Bateman	35	36	Quebec	4½	5½
Beatrice	4	4½	Titan Pet	70	71
Bellechase	40	41			

Unlisted Mines and Oils

(By Brokers Dealers' Assoc. of Ont.)

Approximate quotations, 3.30 p.m., Dec. 1, subject to confirmation and change. An asterisk (*) indicates an increase in price; a dagger (†) a decrease in price.

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
			Wst RL	†3	4
			W Wasa	4	5
			Y David	14	16
OILS					
Brobar	—	50	N Surp	210	225
BC Oil	250	325	O Smoky	*2	3
C Delhi	675	725	Place	*77	82
C Sup	†1875	1925	Paige P	7	10
GS Grs	†42	44	Sbmrn	*83	—
Harvest	Bid †11	Ask 14			
	Bid	Ask			
	†72	75			
Kroy					
Long Pt	†60	63			

Record of Financing

Sales by Municipalities, Provincial and Dominion Governments. Offerings of Corporation and Securities.

DOMINION

Government of Canada Treasury Bills— Due Feb. 20, 1959, $115,000,000. Issued Nov. 20, 1958. Sold at $99.258 to yield 3.00%.

MUNICIPAL

Montreal Metropolitan Commission — 5% and 5½% debentures due Nov. 1, 1959-68-78, $10,200,000. Issued Nov. 12, 1958. Sold at $96.579 to a syndicate of dealers headed by Demers, Adam Ltee, and Credit Anglo-Francais Ltee.

Mun. of the District of Clare, N. S. — 5½% debentures, due Dec. 1, 1959-78, $165,000. Issued Nov 13, 1958. Sold at $97.167 to Wood, Gundy & Co. Ltd. and Royal Bank.

City of Magog, Que. — 4½% and 5% debentures, due Dec. 1, 1959-68-78, $135,000 Issued Nov. 13, 1958. Sold at $94.46 to Wood, Gundy & Co. Ltd. and Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Town of La Sarre, Que. — 5% and 5½% debentures, due Dec. 1, 1959-63-68, $125,000. Issued Nov. 17, 1958. Sold at $96.00 to J. E. Laflamme, Ltee, La Corporation de Prets de Quebec, Grenier, Ruel & Cie Inc. and Oscar Dube & Cie, Inc.

School Commission for Mun. of St.-Isidore D'Aukland, Que.—4½% and 5% debentures, due Dec. 1, 1959-60-68, $52,000. Issued Nov. 17, 1958. Sold at $96.94 to Placements Kennebec, Inc.

Village of Athens, Ont. — 5½% debentures, due Dec. 31, 1959-78, $144,000. Issued Nov. 18, 1958. Sold at $96.00 to Bell, Gouinlock & Co. Ltd.

Town of Bracebridge, Ont. — 5½% debentures, due Dec. 1, 1959-78, $55,000. Issued Nov. 18, 1958. Sold at $97.44 to Equitable Securities Canada, Ltd. and Royal Bank of Canada.

Town of Iberville, Que. — 5% debentures, due Nov. 1, 1959-68, $66,000. Issued Nov. 18, 1958. Sold at $97.189 to Belanger Inc.

Town of Parry Sound, Ont. — 6% debentures, due Dec. 15, 1959-78, $130,000. Issued Nov. 18, 1958. Sold at $102.483 to Wood, Gundy & Co. Ltd. and Bank of Nova Scotia.

Township of Pelham, Ont. — 5% debentures, due Dec. 1, 1959-73, $17,000. Issued Nov. 18, 1958. Sold at $96.00 to Bell, Gouinlock & Co. Ltd.

Mun. of Piedmont, Que. — 5% debentures, due Oct. 1, 1959-68, $52,000. Issued Nov. 19, 1958. Sold at $96.06 to Rene T. Leclerc, Inc.

Catholic School Commission of Quebec. — 5% and 5½% debentures, due Dec. 1, 1959-68-78, $3,000,000. Issued Nov. 19, 1958. Sold at $97.42 to a syndicate of dealers headed by Dominion Securities Corpn. Ltd. and A. E. Ames & Co. Ltd.

Township of Orillia, Ont. — 5¼% debentures, due Dec. 15, 1959-78, $45,300. Issued Nov. 19, 1958. Bought privately by J. L. Graham & Co. Ltd.

City of Sydney, N.S. — 5¼% 1-20 year debentures, $510,000. Issued Nov. 20, 1958. Sold at $97.67 to Cornell, MacGillivray Ltd. and Stansbury & Co. Ltd.

City of Ottawa, Ont. — 4¾% and 5% serial debentures (non-callable), to mature Aug. 1, 1959-88, $6,206,000. Dated Aug. 1, 1958. Sold to A. E. Ames & Co. Ltd., Royal Securities Corpn. Ltd., Dawson, Hannaford Ltd. and Fry & Co. Ltd. Price on application.

CORPORATE

Calgary Power Ltd. — 5½% first mortgage bonds, due Dec. 1, 1978, $4,000,000. Issued Nov. 14, 1958. Bought privately by Royal Securities Corpn. Ltd.

Credit Foncier France-Canadien — 5½% debentures, to mature Dec. 1, 1974, $4,000,000. Dated Dec. 1, 1958. Offered at $100.00 and accrued interest by A. E. Ames & Co. Ltd., L. G. Beaubien & Co. Ltd. and Geoffrion, Robert & Gelinas, Inc.

Henri Vallieres Inc. — 6% serial first mortgage bonds, to mature Dec. 1, 1959-68, $150,000. Dated Dec. 1, 1958. Offered at $100.00 and accrued interest La Maison Bienvenu Ltee.

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

Dec. 2, 1958

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid	Ask.	Prev. Week Bid
Alg. Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	153	156	153
Bell Telephone	5	'72	97	100	98¼
Bowater Pr. Co.	3¼	'80	84½	86	84¼
Brazilian Traction L. & P.	4½	'70	79	84	79
B. C. Electric	3½	'67	88	90	88
Do	3½	'74	84	86	84
Do	3½	'77	99	101	99½
B. C. Telephone	5	'82	95	97	95
Calgary Pwr.	3½	'72	86	...	85
Consumers' Gas	5½	'77	104	106	104
Gatineau Pr. D	3½	'70	87	89	86
Gt. Lakes Pr.	5½	'77	108	110	109
Maclaren-Quebec Power	3	'69	88	90	87½
Mexican L. & P.	5	'75	86	88	86
Nat. Lt. & Pr.	4½	'61	97	99	97
North. Que. Pr.	4½	'67	91	93	91
N. Ont. Nat. G.	5½	'82	83½	85	84
Power Corp.	5½	'77	99½	101½	99½
Que. Nat. Gas	5½	'85	90½	92½	90½
Que. Tele.	6	'77	100	103	100
St. Maurice Pr.	3½	'70	86	88	86½
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4½	'76	96	98	96
Tr. Can. P. L.	5.85	'87	90½	92½	90½
W'coast T. Deb.	5½	'88	77	79	77½
Industrial Issues:					
Abitibi Pr. P.	6½	'77	105½	107	105½
Do.	4	'74	91	...	91
Acadia-Atlantic Sugar	4	'74	86	...	86
Alum. of Can	4½	'73	93	96	93½
Bathurst P. & P.	5½	'73	95	98	95½
Bicroft Uranium	5	'62	95	97	95½
Can. Bread	4½	'67	87	89	87
Can. Cement	5½	'76	98	101	99½
Can. Steamship	4	'66	92	...	92
Cdn. Brew.	4½	'81	89	91	89
Cdn. Canners	3½	'70	86	89	86
Cdn. Celanese	3	'62	92	...	92
Cdn. Chem. Co.	5½	'71	83	86	83
Cdn. Industries (1954) Ltd.	3½	'74	87	89	87
Cdn. Dyno	6	'63	87	90	88
Cdn. Oil	4	'76	83	86	86½
CPR	3½	'72	85	87	85
Can-Met	5½	'62	78	80	78
Cockshutt F. Eq.	4½	'65	89	...	89½
Columbia Cell.	5	'68	...	88	...
Cons. Denison	5	'62	94	97	95½
Dom. Fdries.&S.	4½	'69	94½	96½	94½
Dom. Stores	5½	'76	100	104	100½
Dryden Paper	4½	'74	90	...	90
T. Eaton Acc.	4½	'74	95	98	95
T. Eaton Realty	5½	'76	99	101	99
E. B. Eddy	4	'74	83	...	85
Elk Falls Co.	5	'75	92	94	92
Gen. Mot. Acc.	4½	'69	95	97	95
Gt. Lakes Pap.	5	'76	94	97	94
Gunnar Mines	5	'60	100	102	100½
Hud. Bay O.&G.	4	'75	84	89	85
Husky Oil	5	'69	88	90	88
Imp. Tobacco	3	'70	85	87	85
Imp. Oil	3	'69	86	88	85½
Ind. Accept.	6	'77	102	104	102
Loblaw Groc.	6	'77	103	106	103
Lorado Uranium	6	'62	80½	82½	81
Maple L. M.	3½	'63	88	...	89
Massey-Ferg.	4½	'76	89	...	89
North Cdn. Oil	5	'75	80	85	80
Northspan	5½	'63	78	81	80
Ont. Jockey Cl.	5½	'72	87	89	87
Phillips Elec.	5	'73	90	...	90
Price Bros.	3½	'66	90½	...	90½
Pronto Uranium	5	'60	100	...	99½
Regent Refining	4½	'75	90	94	90
St. Law. Corp.	5	'72	95	98	95
Simpsons Ltd.	4½	'73	96	99	96
Simpsons-Sears	4½	'79	91	95	91
Steel of Can.	3½	'67	86	89	86
Traders Fin.	4½	'71	90	94	90
Union Accept.	5½	'68	94	...	94
Un. Grain Gr.	3½	'70	83	86	83
Weston, Geo.	4½	'71	93	96	93
CONVERTIBLE ISSUES					
Abitibi P. &-P.	4½	'66	100	102	100
Atlas Steels	5	'67	107	...	107
Braz. Trac. L&P	4½	'71	75	78	75
CPR	3½	'66	88	91	89
Do.	4	'69	94	97	95
Cockshutt F. Eq.	5	'68	90	...	89
Home Oil	5½	'71	107	112	107
Shaw. W. & P.	5½	'72	120	124	121
Westcoast T.	5½	'88	90½	93½	89
Loblaw Groc.	4½	'76	147	...	152
Phillips Elect.	5½	'70	90	...	90
Silverwood Dair.	5½	'72	102	...	98
Triad Oils	4½	'71	85½	88½	85½

Unlisted Mines & Oils

(Compiled from Quotations by G. E. Leslie & Co., Montreal)

Dec. 1, 1958

Absam	..	10	Lun Echo	35	40
Aconic	60	70	Lk Chib	17	21
Do vt c	50	60	Lyndvue	10	15
Am Chib	18	25	Main Oka	30	35
Arnora	1	3	Martin B	8	10
Assoc Dev	3	5	Mtgmi-Ex	..	36
Atlas Chib	4	7	Murray M	25	28
Bald Mtn	6	8	Mill Cop	9	12
Baraca	14	19	Natl Mal	17	20
Belmont	4	8	Nipiron	12	15
Big Nell	10	13	Norbeau	55	65
Bros'n Ch	20	..	Oklend	4	6
Cdn Javln	12½	13½	Provincial	..	4
Con Vauze	75	80	Pascalis	13	17
Cent Mng	..	100	Quedon	..	15
Dadson	17	22	Quejo	4	6
Elwood M	..	15	Rand Mal	10	15
Flicka	2	4	Roberval	..	70
Frankain	54	59	St Jude	..	25
Garland	5	8	Scott Chib	3	6
Gibson	12	..	Selby Mng	5	8
Glencona	1	2	Starlight	3	5
Hastings	60	63	Tarpoint	1	3
Independt	11	15	Valmont	..	50
Kenmac	3	6	Wm Leys	5	10
Lk Sup Ir	30	..	Young D	14	17

Mutual Funds

	Divd. pd. cents	Bid	Ask.
All-Can. Com. Fd.	21.03(25.74)	7.21	7.84
All-Can. Div. Fd.	24(22+2)	6.05	6.58
American Growth	15(13)	12.78	13.93
Assoc. Investors	24(33)	7.87	7.95
Can. Invest. Fund	34(38)	9.13	10.01
Canafund	125(125)	36.66	38.49
Champion Mut. Fund	20(20)	5.38	5.91
C wealth Inter.	30(33)	7.73	8.49
Corporate Inv.	34(36.5)	9.07	9.86
Diversified Inc. B	11.6(12.2)	3.70	4.05
Dom. Equity I.	40+12(36+12)	14.80	15.09
Dominion Funds		9.82	10.21
Group Accum.		5.14	5.62
Grouped Inc. (n.)	15(20.25)	3.80	4.15
Growth Oil & Gas		7.33	7.65
Invest. Growth	6.5	5.89	6.38
Investor's Mut.	32(32)	10.93	11.83
Leverage Fund	17(22)	6.02	6.62
Mut. Acc. F.	17.98(23.01)	7.07	7.73
Mutual Bond		5.88	6.16
Mutual Income	22.73(25.71)	5.01	5.48
Regent Fund Ltd.	20	5.35	5.88
Sav. & Inv. Mutual	17.5(8)	5.26	5.75
Sup'vised Amer.	9(14)	6.76	7.27
Sup'vised Executive	(1955)	36.89	...
Sup'vised Executive	(1956)	30.25	...
Sup'vised Executive	(1957)	5.18	...
Sup'vised Executive	(1958)	5.52	5.77
Sup'vised Gr'th Fund	(3)	1.78	1.91
Sup'vised Inc. Fund	13(19)	4.06	4.36
T.V. Electronics	▪76½(▪91)	12.57	13.79
Timed Invest.	16(22)	▪5.70	▪5.70
Trans-Can. A	55.8(105.2)	29.60	...
Do. B	95.8(115.6)	28.10	...
Do. C	20(22.6)	5.80	6.30
United Accum. Fund	23	13.89	15.10

†Less or (*) plus stock exchange commission.

▲Paid or payable in 1958, total paid in 1957 in parenthesis.

‡Of which 10 pd. in form of tax-free stk. divd. redeemed for cash immediately.

▪Of which 55.1 cap. gains dist. in 1957 and 43¾ in 1958.

Advances and Declines

Week Ended	TORONTO Ups	Downs	No Change	MONTREAL Ups	Downs	No Change
Oct. 24	308	412	152	137	145	118
Oct. 31	266	453	160	121	159	123
Nov. 7	408	304	199	177	100	115
Nov. 14	427	326	162	159	116	127
Nov. 21	308	463	157	130	146	129
Nov. 28	270	434	183	94	207	107

Government Bonds

Dec. 2, 1958 (Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

%	Due	Bid	Asked
Govt. of Canada Bonds:			
3	Perpetual	75½	77½
2½	June 1967/68	87½	88½
3½	Jan. 1975/78	88½	89½
3¼	June 1974/76	85¼	87
3½	Mar. 1966/68	84	86
2½	July 1959	99½	99½
3	Oct. 1959	99½	99½
3	Dec. 1960	97½	98
3	May 1961	97½	97½
3¼	May 1970	91½	92½
3¼	Oct. 1979	84½	86
2¾	Apr. 1960	98½	98½
3	Dec. 1961	96½	96½
3½	Sept. 1965	94½	95½
4½	Sept. 1972	96	97
4½	Sept. 1983	96	97
Cdn. Nat. Railways:			
3	Jan. 1958/59	99½	100½
3	Jan. 1961/66	90½	92½
2½	Sept. 1964/69	86	88
2½	Feb. 1961/63	93½	95
2½	Jan. 1964/67	87	89
3½	Feb. 1972/74	90	91½
4	Feb. 1981	89½	90½
Int. Bank of Reconstruct. & Development			
3½	Apr. 1965	91	93
3½	June 1969	90½	92½
C'wealth of Australia:			
4	Nov. 1970	89½	91½
Prov. Govt. Bonds			
Alberta Tel. Gtd.:			
4½	July 1976/78	89	91
British Columbia:			
3	June 1964	90	92
Pac. Gt. East. Rly. Gtd.:			
4½	Dec. 1967	92	94
Man. Hydro:			
5	July 1975/77	97	99
Manitoba:			
3	Oct. 1965	88	90
Nova Scotia:			
4½	Dec. 1975/77	93	97
5	June 1975/77	98	100
New Brunswick:			
4½	Oct. 1963/71	93	95
5	Oct. 1975/77	97	99
Ontario:			
4½	Dec. 1962/63	98½	100½
4	Jan. 1966/68	92½	94½
4½	Dec. 1974/76	93	95
Ont. Hydro:			
4½	Nov. 1964/67	94½	96
4	Apr. 1966/68	92½	94
3	Nov. 1967/69	84½	86½
4½	Oct. 1972/74	92½	94½
4½	Aug. 1972/73	95½	97½
5	Apr. 1974/77	96	99½
3½	Oct. 1974/79	81	83
Quebec:			
4½	Jan. 1974/77	95½	97½
Quebec Hydro Commission:			
5	Nov. 1980/82	98	100
Saskatchewan:			
4½	Nov. 1974/76	91	93
3½	Oct. 1962/65	92	94

Significant Investors' Index

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip. 10	Pulp and paper 9	Milling 3	Oils 5	Textiles and clothing 8	Food and allied prod. 14	Beverages 10	Bldg mater. 15	Power and transtion 8	Banks 7	Total utilities 13	Total co's 95
*1933 to date:												
High	947.5	1233.1	252.0	285.0	410.5	278.3	650.0	635.0	267.1	323.7	219.8	297.8
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	76.4	78.4	79.5	79.3	66.7	60.2	60.0	63.5	61.1
1958												
Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	579.2	796.2	120.5	187.5	148.4	206.2	490.2	384.9	202.9	233.3	178.1	215.4
Feb.	570.4	832.1	133.4	184.4	145.7	212.8	509.1	396.6	207.2	242.2	182.5	218.3
Mar.	609.2	840.8	129.7	184.4	157.7	217.2	513.8	415.3	208.5	237.7	183.1	221.5
Apr.	559.5	802.3	129.5	186.9	166.7	219.5	511.3	417.6	205.7	243.5	181.9	218.2
May	566.1	818.6	141.2	203.6	162.7	233.7	547.1	433.0	208.2	258.1	183.0	227.6
June	570.2	855.3	143.4	218.0	159.9	242.0	562.6	455.0	212.2	266.6	187.6	237.8
July	590.7	885.8	145.6	225.0	156.9	251.5	564.6	466.6	214.1	275.4	189.5	243.8
Aug.	631.4	936.3	146.8	228.3	159.7	254.7	587.8	479.4	225.1	280.4	194.4	251.6
Sept.	651.4	955.3	152.8	225.6	174.9	253.6	608.4	486.9	230.7	287.8	198.2	255.0
1958												
Weekly Figures:												
Oct. 2	667.3	972.0	156.7	233.9	179.1	256.2	618.9	492.1	223.7	308.4	199.6	269.7
Oct. 9	724.4	1003.0	159.5	226.7	183.6	259.1	626.8	499.0	231.2	311.0	197.7	264.5
Oct. 16	723.6	1008.9	159.9	223.9	181.8	259.4	625.3	494.4	232.2	300.6	197.0	263.6

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Head Office, 360 St. James Street West, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the 8th day of January, 1959, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

By Order of the Board,
K. M. SEDGEWICK,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que.,
December 1, 1958.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF 299th DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of January, 1959 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1958.

Montreal, Nov. 26, 1958.

S. C. SCADDING, Secretary

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty Cents per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation for the current quarter has been declared, the same to be payable Friday, the 2nd day of January next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1958.

By Order of the Board.

GEO. D. LAVEROCK,
Secretary.

Toronto, November 12th, 1958.

EDMONTON CONCRETE BLOCK CO. LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the semi-annual DIVIDEND OF EIGHT CENTS ($.08) per share has been declared on the outstanding common shares of the Company payable on December 29, 1958, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1958.

By Order of the Board.
P. L. P. MacDONNELL,
Secretary.

STANDARD PAVING & MATERIALS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½c per share on the outstanding No Par Value shares has been declared payable on January 2nd, 1959 to shareholders of record at close of business on December 11th, 1958.

By Order of the Board.
H. A. SAWYER,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario,
November 22nd, 1958.

BIRD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Sixty (60c) cents per share as previously declared and a Dividend Bonus of Forty (40c) cents per share on the Company's outstanding Common Shares, will be paid on December 31, 1958, to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company as at the close of business December 15th, 1958.

By Order of the Board.
JOHN LAWRIE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.
November 27, 1958.

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared payable January 15th, 1959, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1958:

Thirty-five cents per share on the Preferred Shares $20 par $1.40 Series;
Fifty Cents per share on the Class A Shares;
One Dollar per share on the Common Shares.

H. L. JORDAN,
Secretary.

Winnipeg, Man.,
November 28, 1958.

CANADIAN VICKERS LIMITED

COMMON SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that a regular quarterly dividend of twenty-five cents (25 cents) per share on the 545,000 shares outstanding has been declared and will be paid on the 15th day of January, 1959, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1958.

(Signed) J. B. Hatcher,
Secretary.

Montreal, Que.,
November 24th, 1958.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

GENERAL STEEL WARES LIMITED

GSW McCLARY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents ($1.25) per share was declared for the quarter ending January 31st, 1959, on November 21st, 1958, on the outstanding Preferred stock of the Company, payable January 31st, 1959, to the shareholders of record January 5th, 1959.

Also a dividend of Ten Cents (.10¢) per share was declared for the quarter ending January 31st, 1959, on November 21st 1958, on the outstanding Common stock of the Company payable February 14th, 1959, to the shareholders of record January 16th, 1959.

By order of the Board,
ANDREW W. McLAREN,
Secretary.

Toronto, November 21st, 1958.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

MLW

Dividend No. 51

and Special Year End Distribution

A regular quarterly dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared plus a special year end distribution of thirty-five cents (35c) per share both payable January 2nd, 1959, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 15th, 1958.

Transfer books will not be closed.

William J. Niles
Secretary.

November 21, 1958.

INDUSTRIAL ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1958, payable December 29th, 1958, to shareholders of record December 8th, 1958.

$ .68¾ per share on $50—5½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock

$ .56¼ per share on $50—4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock

$1.12½ per share on $100—4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock

$ .40 per share regular quarterly dividend on no par value Common Stock.

By order of the Board.
K. J. DOIG, F.C.I.S.
Secretary-Treasurer

MONTREAL, QUEBEC
November 28, 1958.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:

NO PAR VALUE COMMON SHARES DIVIDEND NUMBER 206

A dividend of seventeen cents (17c) per share for the quarter ending December 31, 1958 payable February 25, 1959 to shareholders of record January 14, 1959.

NO PAR VALUE CLASS "A" COMMON SHARES DIVIDEND NUMBER 8

A dividend of thirty three and one third cents (33 1/3c) per share payable February 13, 1959 to shareholders of record January 19, 1959.

By Order of the Board,
R. R. MERIFIELD,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 24, 1958.

WESKO MINES LIMITED

(Non-Personal Liability)
(In voluntary liquidation)

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS: TAKE NOTICE that the offer to exchange your shares for shares in Vectoll Investments Ltd., on the basis of one (1) Vectoll for ten (10) Wesko expires on the 31st day of December 1958. After December 31st, 1958, the Liquidator shall sell the remaining Vectoll shares in his possession to the shareholders of Vectoll at a discounted price of .7 cents per share of Wesko. If you wish to take advantage of the offer to exchange, you must do so prior to the 31st day of December 1958, by forwarding your shares and a letter of transmittal to the National Trust Company Limited, Burrard and Pender Streets, Vancouver, B.C.

DATED at Vancouver, B.C., this 21st day of November, A.D. 1958.

S. DAVID ANFIELD
LIQUIDATOR of
WESKO MINES LIMITED
(Non-Personal Liability)
(In voluntary liquidation)

DIVIDEND NOTICES

DOMINION GLASS COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 31st day of December 1958.

Notice is also hereby given that a dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share has been declared on the COMMON STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 31st day of December 1958.

The above dividends will be paid on Thursday, the 15th day of January 1959, to shareholders of record at the close of business Friday, the 26th day of December, 1958.

By Order of the Board.
T. B. KING,
Secretary.

Montreal, 26th November, 1958.

QUEBEC POWER COMPANY

Dividend No. 137

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of forty cents (40c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1958, payable February 25, 1959, to shareholders of record January 15, 1959.

By Order of the Board.
R. R. MERIFIELD,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 25, 1958.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY of Canada, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the one hundred and ninetieth quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%), being at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, for the quarter ending November 30th, 1958, on the Preference Shares of the Company, has been declared payable January 2nd, 1959, to shareholders of record the 10th day of December, 1958.

By Order of the Board.
P. W. HOLLINGWORTH
Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer

Montreal, Quebec.
November 13th, 1958.

THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 86

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a meeting of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in Hamilton on November 24th, 1958, a dividend of Five Cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable January 2nd, 1959, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1958.

By Order of the Board.
A. M. DOUDA,
Secretary

Hamilton, Ontario,
November 25th, 1958.

FOUNDATION COMPANIES CANADA

Engineering – Construction

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of twelve and one-half cents ($0.12½) per share for the quarter ending December 31, 1958, has been declared on the No Par Value Common Shares of The Foundation Company of Canada Limited, payable January 16, 1959, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on December 26, 1958.

By Order of the Board.
E. T. GREARSON,
Secretary.

Montreal, Quebec
November 26, 1958.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

OCEAN CEMENT & SUPPLIES LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share for the quarter ending December 31, 1958, has been declared on the outstanding Common Shares of Ocean Cement & Supplies Ltd., payable January 2, 1959, to shareholders of record at close of business December 17, 1958.

By Order of the Board.
J. D. BURTON,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.,
November 28, 1958.

ATLANTIC WHOLESALERS, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 25c per share has been declared on the Class "A" and Class "B" shares of the Company payable January 2nd, 1959, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1958.

By order of the Board.
R. G. SHARPE,
Secretary.

Yours truly,
ATLANTIC WHOLESALERS, LIMITED

LEVERAGE FUND OF CANADA LTD.

Dividend No. 36

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of THREE CENTS per share has been declared on the outstanding Common Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on 15th DECEMBER 1958, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 28th NOVEMBER 1958.

Holders of Bearer Share Warrants may present Coupon No. 36 for payment to any branch in Canada of The Royal Bank of Canada, on and after 15th DECEMBER 1958.

By Order of the Board,
R. C. McAuley
Secretary-Treasurer

Montreal, 25th November 1958.

MONARCH MORTGAGE AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, together with an extra Dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, has been declared on the Common Shares of the Company, payable December 29th, 1958, to shareholders of record Friday, December 12th, 1958.

By Order of the Board.
E. M. DUTHIE,
Secretary.

Toronto, November 27th, 1958.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY

ORDINARY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared on the outstanding Ordinary Shares of the Company, payable on January 1st, 1959, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 17th, 1958.

By Order of the Board.
R. W. J. ANGUS, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.,
November 28th, 1958.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

"PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 50"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.00 per share, being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending December 31, 1958, payable January 20, 1959, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1958.

By Order of the Board.
FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

dividend notice

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Forty Cents per fully paid share in the Capital Stock of the Bank has been declared for the quarter ending January 31st, 1959 payable at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank on and after February 2nd, 1959 to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1958.

Subscribers to new shares are reminded that they will rank, for the purposes of this Dividend, in the proportion that the amount paid on such new shares on or before December 31st, 1958 bears to the subscription price of $34.00.

By Order of the Board
Toronto, Ontario
November 27, 1958

A. T. LAMBERT,
General Manager

THE TORONTO-DOMINION BANK
THE BANK THAT LOOKS AHEAD

NOTICES

ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and for other business, will be held at its Head Office, 25 King Street West, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December next.

The chair will be taken at eleven o'clock a.m., Eastern Standard time.

By order of the Board,
J. P. R. WADSWORTH
General Manager

Toronto, September 26, 1958

WINTER WORK

A program of building maintenance and small interior works is being undertaken again this winter in its district offices by Department of Public Works, Ottawa. It will exceed last year's program in jobs. Started Nov. 1, it will last until March 31, 1959. Value of work done last year: $2,008,448. Preliminary estimate for this season, $2,532,063.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST PRODUCTS LIMITED

NOTICE of THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

995 West Sixth Avenue,
Vancouver 9, B.C.

To the Shareholders of
British Columbia Forest Products Limited:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of British Columbia Forest Products Limited will be held at Salon "A", Hotel Vancouver, 900 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, on Monday, the 15th day of December, 1958, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon (Vancouver time) for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, considering the accounts and balance sheet, receiving the reports of the directors and auditors, conferring a general authority to take or acquire by purchase or otherwise any shares in any other corporation (which authority shall expire at the next general meeting of the shareholders of the Company unless it is continued by ordinary resolution passed thereat) and transacting such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 24th day of November, 1958.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
A. G. RANKIN,
Secretary.

Market Bid and Ask Quotations

Montreal & Toronto

Dec. 2, 1958

	Bid	Ask
Abitibi	36⅛	36⅜
Do p	23½	24
Ac-Atl	10½	10⅝
Do A	19⅝	20
Do p	96	98
xAcad U	6½	8
xAcme	21½	24
Adml	18	18⅞
xAdvoc	285	295
Ag-S	11½	11⅞
Do p	10	10
xAgnico	58	59
xAjax	69	70
xAkaitc	40	43
xAlba	10	10½
xAlta D	255	260
Do vt	205	210
Alta Gas	19⅝	20
xAP Con	34	36
Algom	14½	14½
Alg deb	99½	99½
Do wts	335	345
Alg C vt	17	17½
Algma	33½	33⅞
xAll Rox	30	35
Alumi	29½	29⅞
Do 1 p	21	21⅞
Do 2 p	44½	44⅞
xA-Lar	15	16
xA Rare	17½	18½
xAm L	15½	16
xA Nep	70	71
xAmur	300	350
xAnac	67	68
xAnalog	385	400
xAnch	18	19
Ang Am	960	990
A Plp p	52	53
Ang-C T	40½	41⅞
Ang Hu	11⅞	12
xAng R	25	26
xAnsl	30	31
Anthes	36	37
xApex	4½	5
xArcad	19	20
Do w	9½	12
xArcan	105	110
xArea	108	112
Argus	28½	28⅞
Do 240p	62½	62⅞
Do 250p	46½	47
xArjon	13	14
Aro	20	..
xAsama	166	168
Ash A	11½	13½
Do B	12½	13
xAsh T	5½	5½
Do B	8⅞	9
xAA wts	505	650
Atl A	5⅞	6
Do p	..	15½
Atlas S	26⅞	27
xAt Yk	7	8½
xAt-Ruf	17	18
xAubel	6	6½
xAumac	13	14
xAumaq	10½	11
xAunor	260	264
Aut El	19⅞	19⅞
Do A	12	..
xAut F A	5½	6⅞
Do B	275	300
xAvilla	6	6½
xBly S A	910	920
Do p	22½	22½
Do 5⅞	23	23
xBanff	175	185
xBnkno	18	19
xBnkfld	7½	8½
Bk Mtl	54½	54½
Bk NS	72½	72½
Banq C	52	..
Barb-E	52½	..
xBrelna	360	525
xBarnat	140	142
xBarvu	12½	13½
xBary E	60	70
xBase M	17	18
xBaska	14½	15
xBata	6	6½
Ba In	..	6½
Bath A	46⅞	47
Do B	26½	26⅞
xB-Duq	19½	20
xBeatty	460	475
xBeav L	14	17
B Lum	28½	29
Do A	18½	18⅞
Do pr	27½	29
xBelch	91	92
Bell	41⅞	42
xBellet	165	177
xBthlm	86	88
xBeven	15½	16
xBibis	9	10
xBicrft	87	88
Do w	9	10
xBidcop	13	15
Bilt	7½	7½
Do p	13½	13½
xBl Bay	22	25
Bl Rib	12½	..
Do p	47	50
xBonvill	5	5½
xBordul	7½	9
xBouzn	55	57
Bowat	5⅞	6
Do p	45	46
Do 5ip	49½	49½
Bowes	18½	..
xBoymr	7	7½
xBrlrn	640	650
xBralsa	70	75
Br C A	20	..
Do B	20	..
Brazil	6	6½
Do p	95	..
Br T	20½	21½
Do p	47	47½
Do w	11½	..
Bright	33	33½
Do p	20½	..
xBritalt	255	260
BA Oil	39	39½
BCE 4 p	78	79
Do 4½ p	41	41½
Do 4¼ p	43⅞	44½
Do 4⅞ p	91	91½
Do 5 p	48½	49
Do 5¼ p	50⅞	51½
BC For	13⅞	13⅞
BC P A	16	16½
Do B	15½	15½
BC Pow	37½	37½
BC Phone	41½	41⅞
xBr Reef	52	53
Brown	12½	13
Bruck A	7	8
Do B	205	275
xBrnhrst	6	6½
xBrnsmn	6	8
xBrnsk	350	375
xBufad	14½	15
Do A	120	129
Do RL	7	7½
Bld Prd	38½	38½
Bull A	6⅞	7½
Do B	5⅞	..
xBunk H	9	10
Buriton	17½	18
Burns	13½	13⅞
Burr A	7½	8
xCable	23	24
Cad M L	22	23½
xCalalt	74	75
Cald 1 p	21½	24½
Cal Ed	25	25½
Cal Pow	76	77
Do 5 p	100	102
xCalv C	375	400
xC Chib	690	695
xC Rd L	900	925
Canada		
xC Bd	425	445
Do B	53½	..
C Cem	34⅞	35
Do p	28⅞	29½
CCC St	10⅞	11
C Foil	16½	20½
Do A	20	20
C Fnd A	25	26½
Cl Fnd	34⅞	35½
Do 4½	99	100
C Life	185	190
C Mach	14	15
C Malt	61	64

	Bid	Ask
Do p	25	25½
xC O Lds	185	190
Do w	75	80
C P A	51	52
Do B	49½	49⅞
C Per ne	55½	..
C Saf 4p	91⅞	93
xCSO w	55	60
xCS Pet	277	280
CSL	41	42½
Do p	11	12½
C Wre B	16½	16⅞
Canadian		
xC Ast	8½	9
xC Atl O	540	550
C Baks	7½	9
C Bnk C	59	59½
Do wts	355	440
Do rts	455	460
C Br	35½	35⅞
Do p	35½	35½
CB Al	12½	12½
Do wts	475	500
C Can A	14½	14½
C Cel	19	19½
C C $1	17½	..
Do $175	32	32½
C Chem	8⅞	8½
xC Chief	130	134
C Coll	440	450
Do p	70	75
C Con B	400	..
xC Crtis	230	235
xC Dev	525	530
C Drn S	12½	13
Do p	10⅞	11½
C Drdg	24	24½
xC Dyno	52	57
C Eagle	7⅞	8
Do B	7⅞	8½
xC E Ga	220	222
C Fbks	25	28
xCF Pr	250	300
Do A	7	8
Do p	55	57½
CGE	748	1200
CG S A	19½	19½
Do B	19⅞	20⅞
xC High	57	58
xC Home	155	159
C Hsky	12	12½
Do w	700	710
C Hyd C	7½	7⅞
C I Ma	6⅞	..
Do A	12½	12½
CIL	17	17½
Do pr	73	81
C Int Pwr	25⅞	26
Do pfd	46½	46⅞
C Loco	13½	18
xC Mal	64	67
xC N In	33	33½
xC NW	60	61
C Oil	26⅞	27
C Oil p	150½	153½
Do 4	78	81½
Do 5	98⅞	99½
Do w53	960	1075
CPR	28⅞	28⅞
C Pet p	13½	13½
C Salt	24	40
xC Thor	8	8½
C Tire	125	128
Do p	21	..
C Ut p	..	97
Do 4½	77	80
C Vick	23	24
C Wal A	23½	27
Do B	23½	27
CWN p	15½	15½
Do 5½	20	20½
xCn WO	280	285
C West	52½	54
xC Will	110	120
xCanam	18	19½
xCandor	15	16½
xCanEr	27	29
xC Met	73	76
Do w	31	33
xCapt	10½	11
xCarib	72	74
xCass	910	930
xCastle	400	420
xCayzr	255	265
C C I	34	..
Do p	97½	..
xC Del	770	780
xC Pat	100	103
xC Porc	20	22
xChar O	165	175
Chart Tr	55	59
C-Gai	21	25
xChesk	6	6½
xChest	18	19
xChib J	57	59
xChib-K	17	17½
xChi M	115	120
xChim	50	54
xChrm	276	281
xC Bar	100	250
Do A	350	450
xCoch W	238	240
Co-D	20½	22
Do A	14½	17
Cshutt	13⅞	13½
xCody-R	14	16
Cogh CL	16½	18
xCoin L	12	14
xClstm	39	41
Coll	15	..
Do p	15	17
xColom	5½	6½
Com E	11	11½
xCo Met	33	35
xCmoil	78	150
xCom P	200	220
Conduit	10	10½
Conf L	161	162
Do O	160	165
xConia	54	56
xCniaur	26	30
xCKey	20½	22½
Consolidated		
xC All	8	9
C Bak	9	9½
xC Bell	11½	12
xC B G	11	14½
xC Call	13	13½
xC C C	6½	7
C Den	11½	12
Do w	310	330
xC Disc	340	350
xC Dra	23	24
xC E Cr	35	39
xC Fen	46	50
xC Fire	200	400
xC Gill	7	8
xCG Ar	18	20
xC Hall	55	56
xC Hwy	325	340
xC Mrbn	40	41
xC Mrcs	46	50
xC M M	365	390
C M S	20⅞	20⅞
xC Mogul	166	170
xC Morr	18	19
xC Mos	60	64
xC Neg	21	21½
xC Nich	5½	6½
xC Nor	25	30
xC Pk	5½	6½
xC Pers	14½	20
xC Que	40	44
xC Red P	8½	9½
xC Reg	14	15
xC San	7	8
xC Sud	76	77
C Textile	250	350
xC W P	470	480
C Gas	34⅞	35
Do A	106	106½
C Glass	32⅞	33½
Con C	56⅞	57½
xCnwst	450	460
Cop Cl	6⅞	6⅞
xC Cor	25½	26
xCop-M	12½	13
xCprnd	193	195
Corb vt	19½	19½
Do B	18½	19½
Csmos	11⅞	11⅞
xCoulee	47	48
xCourn	7½	8½
xCowic	76	95
xCraig	240	245

	Bid	Ask
xCrgmt	273	280
xCree O	400	410
Do w	151	154
xCrst	7½	10½
xCrsbk	180	190
Do p	16½	26½
Do w	..	45
xCroi	8½	9½
Cr Cork	56	60
Cr Tr	25½	27
xCrowp	54½	54⅞
Cr Zell	11	11½
Do (C)	20½	21
Crow	23½	26½
xCusco	14	14½
xDaer	36	38
Dlex p	83⅞	90
xD'Ara	30	31
Dav	350	400
xDe C	29	30
xDeer H	20	21
xD'Eld	14	14½
xDelte	57	59
xDev P	114	119
D Seag	32	32½
Dome	16⅞	17
D Pete	11⅞	11½
Dominion		
D Ang	425	..
Do p	94	..
D Brge	22	22½
D Coal p	8½	8⅞
D Cors C	18	18½
D Dair n	400	600
Do p	..	26
D Elec	23	23
D Fab	11	13
Do 2 p	20	..
D Fdry	38⅞	38½
Do p	101	103
D Ins	166	..
D Mag	11	11½
D Scot	28½	30
Do p	45	47
Dosco	20½	20⅞
D Strs	80	81½
D Tar	14½	14⅞
Do p	20	20
D Tex	9⅞	9⅞
Do p	132	..
xD Wl	5	35
xDonal	11	12
Donoh Br	15½	16
Dow	40	40½
Dup Fr A	7½	8
xDuvan	16	17½
xDuvex	14½	16
xE Am	14	15
E Koot	6	10
xE Mal	133	135
xE Sull	202	205
xE Met	8	9
Easy	10⅞	11
Do p	16½	..
Econ I	37	40½
Eddy	52⅞	56
Do A	54	55
Ed Ma	27	27½
xEldr	70	73
xEldr	24½	27
xElectr C	98	..
Electrolux	13½	14½
xEl Sol	10½	11
Em Life	58	61
En & Htg	5	..
Do B	120	..
Eq Life	53	54
Erie A	5½	7½
Do B	150	..
Estbks p	20	22
xEurka	23	25
xEx All	9½	10
Falcon	27	27½
Fam Pla	21½	21⅞
Fan F	18½	18⅞
xFrdy	94	97
Do w	26	29
xFargo	530	570
xFwest	13	14½
Fatima	95	96
Fed Fire	..	42
Fed Gr	42⅞	43⅞
Do p	27½	28½
xFibre	350	400
Do p	455	550
Fitting	475	525
Do A	9½	9⅞
xFleet	60	62
Ford US	44⅞	45⅞
Do A	107	108
Do B	103½	111
Found	13⅞	14
xFrnc	7½	8½
Fraser	31½	31⅞
Frei p	85	90
xFr PE p	850	860
xFrbshr	163	165
Do db	73	78
Frue	5½	6
Gatin	36⅞	38
Do 5 p	..	102½
Geco	17½	17⅞
G Bak	6⅞	7
G Dev	27½	27⅞
G Dyn	63½	63⅞
G Elec	67⅞	68
GMC	46½	46⅞
xGen P	390	410
Do A	360	380
GP M A	..	30
Do B	30	..
GSW	10	10½
Do p	88	89⅞
xGenex	14	14½
xGeo Sc	105	110
xGt Mas	9½	11
xGiant	555	570
xGlacier	27	35
xGlenn	10	12
xGldale	16	17
xGold E	33	33½
xGold M	26	27
xGF Ur	26	27
Gdy	172	174
Do p	46½	47
G Mac A	6⅞	7
Do B	7	7⅞
Gould Pu	17½	..
Gftn A	14	17
xGranby	..	700
Gr Toy	37	45
xGrdroy	19	21
xGduc	146	150
GL P	37½	37½
GL Pow	23½	24
Do p	21⅞	23½
GN G	6½	6½
Do p	37½	..
Do 280p	41½	42
Do w	275	285
Do Bw	295	310
Gr Plns	16	17
GW C A	5½	6
Do B	5½	5½
Gr W	22⅞	23½
G Win Ga	9	10
Do rts	300	350
xGrning	410	435
xGryhk	16½	17
Greyhnd	11⅞	12
xGridoil	385	450
Guar T	22½	22½
xGulch	17	18
xGulf L	8	8½
Gunn	18½	18½
Do w	765	775
xGurney	305	320
Do p	11½	12½
xGwilm	9	9½
Gyp	35½	37
Hahn	19½	20½
Do A	16	16
xHallnr	180	200
H Cot	15½	16½
Do p	85	..
H Carp	8½	8½
xHd Rck	10	11
xHar-M	15½	16
Hartz A	8⅞	12
xHasaga	17½	18½
xH of L	10	11
xHdway	44	45
xHeath	7½	8
xHees	5	5½
Hendsh	435	550
Do p	81	81
xHeva	6½	7
xHigh-B	161	165
xHighw	23½	26
H D	..	50½
Hi-T	6⅞	7
xHold A	300	375
Do B	125	175
Holling	28⅞	29½
Hoit Ren	60	..
Do 1st p	92½	..
Do 2d p	90	..
Ho O A	18	18½
Do B	17	17½
H Smit	37⅞	38
Do p	42	44½
xHoyle	405	415
Hud B	57	57⅞
HB O G	19½	19⅞
xH-Pam	16	17½
Hu O A	15	..
Do p	25	..
xHum O	185	188
Hur Er	47½	47½
Imp B	61	61½
I Flo	31½	31½
Do p	28½	31
I In A	12	12½
I Inv P	21	21½
Do pr	22	23
Imp L	72	75
Imp O	43	43½
I Tob	13⅞	14
Do p	6	6½
xInd L	5½	6
I Acc	38	38½
Do 450p	90	93½
Do 225p	44½	46
Do 275p	50	51
Do wts	13½	13½
Inger A	7	7½
xInglis	430	440
xIng Bl	450	600
Do p	11	11½
Inl C p	18	18½
In G	7	7½
Do p	15½	15½
Do w	250	260
xInspir	58	61
Int Bro	14½	15½
Do p	24½	24½
I Mill p	69	75
I Nickel	83½	83⅞
I Pete	45½	47
xInt Ran	25½	26
Intprov	11	11
xIPL Bw	65	..
IPL	46⅞	47
Inv Syn	20½	23½
Do A	20½	20½
xIrish	213	215

	Bid	Ask
xIrn B	195	210
Irogu Gl	12½	13
xJ Wai	17	19
Jam Pub	24	25½
Jam PS	103	..
xJaye	52	55
xJeff	10½	10⅞
xJellico	14	15
xJburk	14½	15
Jons-M	48½	49
xJoliet	26	27
xJonsm	12	12½
Jour Ot	16	..
xJows	50	55
xJump P	23½	25
xJupit	191	199
KEL D A	8⅞	8⅞
xKel wts	470	475
Kelvin	9	9½
xKenvil	6	6½
Ker Ad	18⅞	18⅞
xKil	192	197
Do w	45	50
xKirk H	13½	14
xKirk M	40	42
xKirk T	10	12
Labatt	29½	29⅞
Labdor	24½	24⅞
Lfge A	10	10½
xL Cin	108	112
xL Duf	66	72
xLkind	310	315
Do D	81⅞	82
xL Ling	8½	10½
xL Osu	20	23
xL Shor	440	445
xL Was	22½	23½
L Wds p	116	120
xLa L	330	350
xLamq	265	270
xLAT Am	25	30
L Sec	24½	22
Laur A	12½	16
L J A	20	22
Do B	20⅞	..
xLeitch	144	147
xLenc	15	15½
Lewis Br	10½	11
xLexndn	5	5½
xLLL	177	185
LobGro	130	..
Do 1 p	30½	30⅞
Do 2 p	53	..
Do Bp	31½	31⅞
LobCo A	34½	34⅞
Do B	34⅞	34⅞
Do p	46	47
Loews	150	..
xLmega	4½	5
xL Hos	155	400
Do A	5½	6
xLIP	7	8
xLorado	38½	39
Do w	20	22
xLouvi	8½	10
L St Law	31⅞	32
Lown	29	32
xLyndh	19	20
xLynx	7	8
xMacas	283	290
xMacdon	22	24
xMacfie	10	10½
Mackin St	12½	15
Do pfd	96	..
Mac L A	23	23
xMacL	127	129
MacM A	35⅞	..
Do B	36⅞	37
xMadsn	233	237
xMages	95	100
xMagnt	10	11
MAG	14	14½
Maher	21½	22½
Mailmn	..	20
Do pf	..	92
Do cu p	25	28
xMajtrn	3½	4
xMalart	98	103
xMan U	8½	9
M Su p	95	..
M L G	22	22
M L M	12	12½
Do p	95	100
xMralgo	26	27
xMarcn	9	9½
xMargld	10	12
xMarl	98	99
xMrtin	22	23
Mass-F	10⅞	10½
Do p	103	104½
xMatat	16	16½
xMaxw	475	500
xMaybrn	16½	18
McB p	12	15
McC A	31½	..
Do B	32	34
MColl	61½	62
Do p	91	95
McInt	85	85⅞
xMKen	27	29
xMMar	8	8½
xMWat	26	27
xMedal	225	230
xMent	15	16
xMerc	12	13
xMerril	85	90
Mery p	47½	49½
xMeta	10	11
xMidcon	64	65
Do p	14	14⅞
M LP	13	13½
Mid P	14	15⅞
xMidr	81	85
xMidW	140	150
xMW w	33	48
xMill C	24	25
xMillik	230	234
xMilt B	265	285
xMinda	7	9
Min Cp	13⅞	14
xMin Or	15	16
Mitch &C	..	35
Mitch Rob	7½	8
Do c B	250	300
M C A	12⅞	13
Mols A	22½	22½
Do B	22	22½
Moly	28½	..
xM Kn	5½	6
Do p	70	80
M Mort	40	..
xMoneta	70	71
M Loco	18	18½
Mtl Tr	40	..
Moore	88½	89
Do A	1384	..
Do B	2100	..
Morg &C	25½	26
xMt Wrt	53	55
xMulti	48	49
xNama	16	17½
Nat Dr	14⅞	15
Do p	14½	15
xN Exp	9½	10
N Groc	20⅞	25
Do p	27½	27⅞
xN Hs A	460	470
Do B	5	5½
N Lead	107½	107⅞
xN Pet	220	225
N St C	22⅞	23½
Nat Tr	48½	..
xNealon	7	7½
xNello	14	18
Neon	15	15½
xNes L	27	28
New		
xN Alg	8	8½
xN Ath	30	31
xN Bid	6	6½
xN Bris	8	9½
xN Cal	30	32
xN Chb	112	114
xN Conc	13	20
xN Cont	35	40
xN Dav	18	20
xN Del	29	30
xN Dick	215	220
xN Gvue	8	9
xN Harri	12	12½
xN Hos	91	92
xN Jas	9	10
xN Kel	6½	7
xNlund	26	27
xN Man	36	38½
xN Myla	100	101
xNnor	7½	9
xN Rou	8	10
xN Sen	6	7½
xN Sup	125	130
xN Taku	13½	15
Nia W	12½	..
Do B	12	..
xNick Ms	67	70
xN Rim	90	95
xNipis	212	220
xNisto	6	6½
xNor-Ac	14½	15
Noran	52	52½
xNogld	8½	9
xNorlar	32	33
xNrmet	330	335
xNorpax	20	21
xNorsyn	9½	10
xNorcal	27	28
North		
xNCO	390	430
Do w	136	150
Do p	34⅞	37⅞
xN Gldcrt	40	43
xN Rk	145	148
xNthsp	200	202
Do Aw	128	130
N Star	11½	11½
Do A	13	13
Do p	42	42½
Do w56	50	60
Do w57	330	335
Northern		
xN Can	107	117
No NG	13	13⅞
NQ P	27	27½
Do 1 p	49½	51
xNor Ph	360	375
Nthld Ut	17	..
NW U p	77	79
xNthld	19	20
xNorval	14	14½
Noja B	140	170
xNudul	17	18
Oak W	8½	9
xObask	5½	7
xOBrien	83	89
OC Cem	14	15
Off Sp	13	17
xOgama	6½	7
xOka R	14½	16
xOkalt	118	123
xOLear	17	20
xOB S	50	90
Do p	8	8
xOJC	190	195
Do p	9	9½
Do B p	8	8½
Do w	37	40
O Loan	27	..

	Bid	Ask
O Stl	24	24½
Do p	125	140
xOpem	810	820
xOr Cr	340	340
xOrena	9½	10
xOrms	31	34
xOsisk	31	33
Pac P	16⅞	16⅞
Pge Her	31	31½
xPall	57	65
xPmour	53	55
xPato	340	345
xParam	6½	8
xParbec	5½	6
xPardee	41	42
xParker	315	325
xPater	33	36
Patno M	590	610
xPymst	18	19
xPce Expl	15½	18
xPriess	21½	22
Pbina	9½	9⅞
Do p	43	43½
Pnmns	31⅞	32½
Do p	109	..
PCJI	17½	18
Do p	100	..
xPmo p	160	165
xPerron	22	22½
xPeruv	140	145
xPetrol	135	137
xPhil	105	107
Ph Eng	14	16
xPck Cr	85	87
xPion	108	110
xPit-Or	5½	6
Placer	10½	10½
xPonder	22	23
Pow R	37½	37⅞
xP Rou	36	40
Pow Cp	63½	63⅞
xPrairie	220	225
xP Pipe	430	435
xPr Brd	13	14
Prem T	125	130
xP Iron	425	440
xPres El	160	165
Do dts	10	11
Prm Inc	9½	..
xPrest	580	600
Price Bro	90	..
xPrnto	585	595
xPros A	85	96
xProv G	295	296
Prov Tr	13⅞	14
Do pfd	43	46½
xPrdex	10½	11
xQ Ascot	51	52
xQ Chib	52	53
xQ Cop	24	25
xQ Lab	6	6½
xQ Lith	390	400
xQ Man	17	18
xQ Met	75	80
Qn Gas	21⅞	21⅞
xQunst	15½	17
Quem	11⅞	12
xQuin	310	..
Do A	11	11½
xQnto	9	9½
xRdior	40	42
xRainv	47	49
xRanger	212	215
Rap-Gri	10½	11
xRayro	72	74
xReef	6	7
xReeve	110	130
xRenab	130	140
xRexsp	44	46
Reyn p	..	82
xRichwil	112	115
xRio R	9½	10½
R Sk A	13½	14
Do B	..	425
xRix	53	55
Robetsn	16	16½
Do $1 p	17½	17½
Robtsn J	14	14⅞
xRobin	..	300
Do p	125	275
R Little	12	13
Do A	15½	16
xRoche	13½	14
xRckwn	32½	34
Do p	11½	12
Roe AV	13½	13⅞
Do p	99½	100
Rolland P	20	23
Do pfd	80	..
xRowan	10	10½
Roy Bk	74⅞	75
Roy O A	..	11
Royalit	980	10
Do p	20⅞	21
Russell	10½	11½
xRyanr	10	11
StL C	17⅞	17½
Do p	16½	16⅞
StL Ap	97½	99
xSt Maur	99	100
Sal	29⅞	29⅞
Do B	51½	53
Do w	15½	16
xSan A	60	65
xSand R	16½	17
xSapph	93	94
Do deb	45	48
xSatel	44	50
Scfe A	7½	10⅞
Do B	..	12½
xScrry	172	180
Scythe	12	14½
Do p	20	..
xSec F	670	685
Shawin	33½	33½
Do A	35½	38
Do p	43	43½
Do Bp	50	50½
xShp Cr	85	90
Shertn	18½	..
Sher-Wms	43	45
Do pfd	135	..
xShrt	405	410

	Bid	Ask
Sicks	32	32½
Do vt	32	32½
Do p	495	500
xSigma	430	450
Slknt	18	24
Do p	38	..
xSil Mil	60	63
xSil St	16	18
Silwd A	11⅞	12
Do B	11½	12
Sim & Sons		
5% pfd	85	..
Simpsn	31⅞	32
xSiscoe	62	65
xSKD	92	100
Slt	21⅞	23½
Do p	40½	45
xSlocan	22½	23
Smvill p	50	50½
xSouris	9½	11
Stham	58	61
Sou Can	53	62
xSth U	37	38½
Spartan	5½	6
Do w	136	140
xSpoon	17	18
xStdcona	13	14
St Bds	47	49½
St Pav	43	43½
St Rad	14½	15
xStanl	85	89
Do w	40	42
St B A	8½	9½
Do B	8	9
xStnrck	151	159
xStnwl	67	70
xStarr	6	6½
Stedmn	33⅞	34
Stl Can	67⅞	68
xSteeloy	7	8
St R	11½	11½
Stbg p	102	..
Ster Tr	43	45
xStov p	475	550
Stu O	15	16
Stu O	15	16½
xStrgn	11	12
xSud C	6	7½
xSulli	200	205
xSun Ex	17	18½
S Prop	10⅞	11
Do p	24⅞	24⅞
Do w	310	365
Stest o	18⅞	19
Do e	325	335
Do p	100½	100½
xSurf I	5½	6
xSwitsn	425	435
xSylvan	101	105
Tmbln	30	32½
Do p	45	..
xTaurc	66	68
Do vt	60	63
Tay PC	9	9
Do p	8½	9
xTeck-H	185	190
xTemag	165	170
xAex C	32	36
xTho L	61	63
xThom P	300	350
xTiara	6½	8
xTidal	126	127
TT C A	6	8
TT Tirs	11½	14
xTmbill	25	27
xTorbit	28	31
T-D Bk	51⅞	52½
Do rts	355	360
T Elev	35	36⅞
T Gen T	41½	43
T Iron	35½	35⅞
Do A	32	32
Tor Mor	104½	..
T Sav	40	..
T Star p	58½	59
xTowag	9	11
T Fin A	42⅞	42⅞
Do B	39½	42
Do 4½	..	91
Do 5	42	43⅞
Do A r	15	..
Do B r	15½	..
Do w	30	..
xTr Can	115	116
T R C Pl	28	28½
Tr-Mt N	10⅞	10⅞
Tr PPL	21½	22½
xTr Res	16	17
xTriad	525	430
xTribag	31	35
xTrin	22	25
xTW C G	410	450
xUlt-Sh	16½	18
xUn A	8⅞	8½
Do 2 p	10½	10½
U Gas	15⅞	16
xU Min	22	23
xU Asb	735	745
xU Can vt	157	170
U Cp A	28⅞	29
Do B	21	21⅞
U Fl A	55½	57
xU Keno	405	425
xUn F	40	42
xU Oils	210	212
Unt Stl	11⅞	11½
xU Telef	85	90
U Cont	33	..
Upp C	88	90
xVanad	325	350
xVando	7	8
Vent	27	27½
Viau Ltd	64	70
Vicroy A	6½	6⅞
Do B	195	225
V G Tr	29	29½
xViolm	140	142
V Dar p	14	14
xWainwr	215	220
xWaite	620	630
W G W	32⅞	33
W Eq	450	500
xWayne	14	15½

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
xWebb K	395	400	Wh 1 p	..	28½
xKeedon	18	19	Wh Pass	8½	8½
Wellin	..	67	xWlroy	115	120
xWernr	8½	9½	x Do w	70	75
xW Mas p	250	..	xWiltsy	18	18½
xWspac	17	18½	xWinch	7	8
xWbrn	90	91	xWdfall	14	14½
xW C O G	181	185	xW Alx	425	475
x Do r	7½	8	GH W p	94	..
W Koot	121	..	Wood A	26	26½
x WMal	6½	7	Do p	80	80
West	15	15	Wdrd A	18⅞	18⅞
W C Br	32½	33	Wdrd Aw	900	925
W Cop	9	10	WI Cb	7½	8
x Do w	338	350	xWr H	122	125
xW Dec	160	162	x Yale	27	29
x Do w	5	7	xYan C	9½	10
W G A	36⅞	36⅞	xYellor	7	7½
Do p	26½	32⅞	xYk B	86	88
xW Lse	415	455	xYkn A	150	180
xW Nac	91	95	x Do B	5	5½
W Ply B	17	17½	xYoung	58	60
Wsth A	34½	34½	xYukno	5½	7
Do B	33⅞	34	Zellr 4½	47	49⅞
WN p 4½	92½	95	xZanmc	28	29
Do p	107	..	xZulapa	18	21
Wstn A w	13⅞	14	x—Quoted in cents.		

Calgary Oils

Quoted in cents

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Albedena	6½	6⅞	Keno	11½	15
Aldina-L	6½	7½	Leamac P	4⅞	5
Amalta	3	5	Leduc Cal	6½	7½
Anacnda	130	145	Ldmstr D	..	15
Barons	4½	6	Merit	75	80
Bashaw L	6	8	Merland	20	22
Blue Cr	21	23	Mill Crk	19	..
Boreas	24½	25	Mollusca	15	23
Cdn Ftune	5	6½	Monarch	3	4
Castle	12	13	N Richfield	3	3½
Century	3½	4	New York	1½	2½
Claybar	14	15	Nuco Pet	10½	11
Com Minls	38	39	Nu-Realty	15	18
Commd	60	100	Ranchm's	12	15
Do Lshlds	294	296	Renfrew P	3	..
Do Minls	2½	2⅞	Royal Cdn		
E Can Gas	4½	6	Ventures	38	45
Edoran	4½	5	Sage	74	75
Far N Exp	15	18	Sastex	4	5
Fort St			Select	4	4½
John	340	..	Share	3½	4
Freehold	2	2½	Silver City	6	10
Gold Sat	14	19	Sturgeon P	6	..
Gold Spike	4⅞	5	Trsfld Pet	3	4
Hargal	2	2½	Tri-Zone	7	9
Henderson	6½	..	Turnr Val	23	27
Ind Chem	150	..	Vanalta	22	26
Kenare P	4½	5	West Warn	9⅞	11

Toronto Curb

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Andian	5½	5½	Dupont	19⅞	20½
A C	39½	40	Do p	76	85
Ang-N	6½	7½	Gaspe	29	31½
Asbest	36	36⅞	Hayes	23½	24
B A B	45½	46½	I Pap	107½	109½
xBulolo	360	365	I Util	28½	28⅞
C D Sug	25½	25⅞	Lang p	39½	45
C Ving	26½	27½	Lob I	134	139½
C Brnze	24	24⅞	M Lrn	82⅞	88
C Cott	9	..	MO Pap	33½	33⅞
Do p	7½	9	Ogilv	45	45⅞
CG Inv	32⅞	33	Do p	132	140
C Ing	48⅞	53½	xPend O	250	270
xC Marc	485	500	Price	48	47
xCst C	305	450	Sngmo	12	14
C Pap	42½	42⅞	xSW P	105	110
xDalh	15	16	Th CG I	6⅞	6⅞
de Hav	150	250	Twin C	11	..
D Glass	82½	84	xYuk C	63	64
Do p	..	15½	Zellers	34	35
DOC	44½	..	x—Quoted in cents		

(SEE PAGE 42)

ANNOUNCEMENT

E. C. HURD

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of Trans Mountain Oil Pipe Line Company Mr. E. C. Hurd was appointed Vice-President of the Company.

N. M. PATERSON & SONS LIMITED

FORT WILLIAM WINNIPEG MONTREAL

1908-1958

GRAIN DIVISION
Grain and Coal Merchants
Country and Terminal Elevators

STEAMSHIP DIVISION
Carriers of All Bulk Cargoes

FEDERAL GRAIN LIMITED
AND
THE ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN CO. (1943) LTD.
WINNIPEG CALGARY

County Elevators located in all Prairie Provinces, and Terminals at Fort William, Port Arthur and Vancouver.
Cereal and Forage Seed Plant at Winnipeg.

We invite your inquiries regarding feed and seedgrain.

K. A. POWELL (CANADA) LTD.
GRAIN SHIPPERS AND EXPORTERS
GRAIN FUTURES

Owners and Operators
Fort William Terminal Elevator Co. Ltd.
and Powell Transports Ltd.

Head Office—563 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Affiliated Companies—Fort William, Ont., Montreal Que., Vancouver, B.C.

McCabe Grain Company Limited

WINNIPEG, CANADA

LONDON, ENGLAND VANCOUVER

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Quotations here listed are the official, exchange prices for listed stocks including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

Bid and Ask quotes of Toronto and Montreal exchanges up to press time are published on page 43

Industrial Stocks

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 28, 1958

Range 1958 High	Range 1958 Low	Div. $	Y'ld R'teNov28 %	Company	Sales	Last Nov. 21	Week end. Nov. 28 High	Week end. Nov. 28 Low	Close or Latest
.63	.36	..	..	Abitca Lumber..	16500	.41	.44	.40	.44
37½	24⅜	1.70	4.6	Abitibi	10960	37¼	37¼	36	37
25	23	1.12½	4.8	Do. 4½% pref..	892	24	24	23⅝	23⅝
11⅛	8⅞	.50	4.7	Acadia Atlan. ..	2920	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
100	92	5.00	5.2	Do. 5% pref...	95	96	96	96	96
21½	19	1.20	6.0	Do. "A"	890	20½	20½	20	20
..	..	•	..	Admiral	nil	..	..	..	..
13¼	8	.60	4.8	Agnew Surp.	525	12	12½	11¾	12½
10¼	8	.55	5.5	Do. pref.	nil	..	..	..	10
4.60	4.00	..	..	Alaska Yu. Pipe .	200	4.25	4.10	4.00	4.10
1.70	1.30	..	..	Alaska Yu. Refin.	700	1.60	1.70	1.50	1.70
14	13	..	..	Do. pref.	nil	..	B15	A17	14
3.10	1.30	..	..	Albt. Dist.	16825	2.55	2.60	2.45	2.60
2.50	1.10	..	..	Do. V.T.	18507	1.90	2.00	1.80	1.95
22.50	12.25	..	..	Albt. Gas Tr. ..	27786	19.87½	20.50	19.50	20.00
23¾	16½	..	..	Algoma Cent. VT.	2785	18	17¾	16½	16½
35½	21¾	1.00	3.0	Algoma Steel ...	14700	33⅞	34	32½	33⅞
36½	25	•a.75	..	Aluminium	24584	30	31¼	29½	30⅝
23⅝	21	1.00	4.8	Alum of Can 1 p	670	22	22	21	21
49½	44⅛	2.25	5.0	Do. 2nd pref..	2045	45½	45½	44¾	45
4.25	2.10		..	Analogue	2000	4.00	3.90	3.85	3.85
6	4	•a.30	..	Andian Nat....	nil	..	B5½	A5½	5
21½	20	•50	..	Anglo. Can. Oils (Brandon)	nil	..	B18½	A22	21
40	25	2.00	5.1	Ang. Cdn. Pulp.	2690	39	39½	38	39
53½	48	2.80	5.4	Do. pref.	560	50½	51½	50½	51½
44	33	2.25	5.5	Ang. Can. Tel. p	125	41	41	40½	41
7	5	•.25	..	Ang. Nfld.	4190	7	7	6¾	6¾
..	..	•1.50	..	Angl-Scand. Inv.	nil	..	..	..	..
37½	20¼	•1.30	..	Anthes Imp.	700	..	33½	32½	33½
1.10	.25	..	..	Arcan Corp.	15415	.70	1.10	.68	1.05
29¼	14	.80	2.9	Argus	5660	28½	28	27¼	27⅝
62½	43½	2.40	3.9	Do. A pref.	749	62¾	62½	60	61
47	41	2.50	5.4	Do. B pref.	300	46½	46½	45	46
..	..	•1.00	..	Aro Equip.	nil	..	..	..	35
36⅛	27½	•1.05	+.70	Asbestos	8555	.34	36⅛	33½	35½
5.50	2.00	•.20	..	Ash Temple	1240	5.00	5.37½	5.00	5.37½
190	190	6.00	6.9	Do. (A)	10	190	187	187	187
9	8½	.65	7.6	Do. (B)	15	8½	8½	8½	8½
12¼	12½	.60	4.8	Ashdown Hd. A.	nil	..	B11¼	A13½	12½
13	10½	.72	5.8	Do. (B)	165	12½	12½	12¼	12½
10¾	8¼	..	..	Assoc. Artists	nil	..	..	..	9½
6.80	3.90	..	..	Do. Warr.	100	5.05	6.00	6.00	6.00
..	..	•4.00	+•••2.00	Assoc T&T pf....	nil	..	..	..	101
6¾	5	..	..	Atlan. Accept...	200	6	6	5⅞	5⅞
16	15	1.10	6.9	Do. pref.	nil	..	B14½	A15½	16
27½	15⅝	1.00	± .25	Atlas Steels	11460	26	27	24½	27¼
20½	13½	.80	+.25	Auto Electric	400	20	19¾	18	18
10¼	10¼	.50	4.9	Do. (A)	nil	..	B12	..	10¼
6.50	2.25	..	..	Auto Fabric A...	555	5.50	6.25	6.00	6.25
3.50	.90	..	..	Do. (B)	25	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.00

B

52	37	1.40	+.30	Bk. Can. Nat. ..	1080	50¾	52	50¾	52
55	38¼	1.45	+.20	Bk. Montreal ...	10373	54½	54½	52	53
73	51	2.00	+.20	Bk. N. Scotia ...	3689	72	71¾	70½	71¼
40	30	.80	+.20	Bk. Provinciale.	1690	40	39¾	38⅝	39¾
..	..	3.20	+•1.30	Barber-Ellis	nil	..	B52½	..	..
..	..	3.50	..	Do. pref.	nil	..	..	..	..
4.75	3.30	..	..	Barcelona	nil	..	B3.60	A5.25	4.50
9⅛	8	.50•	..	Bates & Innes A	nil	..	..	A6¾	8
48	35½	*2.25	+2.50	Bathurst Pr. A..	365	46¼	48	46¼	46¼
28½	15	*.75	..	Do. (B)	494	26	26½	25½	26½
5.00	3.50	*.15	..	Beatty Bros.	650	4.75	4.75	4.50	4.50
28½	17½	1.00	+.25•	Beaver Lumber..	645	27	27½	27	27½
18½	16¾	1.00	5.4	Do. (A)	nil	..	B18	A18	18½
29	25	1.40	4.8	Do. 'pref.	nil	..	B27½	A29	29
9⅛	9	.15	..	Belding Cort. ...	nil	..	..	A10	7
10••	9¼	.70	5.6	Do. pref.	10	⅓13	⅓12½	⅓12½	⅓12½
6½	6	..	..	Belgium Stores..	nil	..	B6⅛	..	6
12	12	1.00	7.2	Do. pref.	nil	..	..	..	13⅜
42⅞	39¼	2.00	4.8	Bell Telephone..	34541	41½	42⅛	41¼	42
7⅛	6¾	.40	5.9	Biltmore Hats ..	nil	..	B7	A8	6¾
14	10½	1.00	7.4	Do. A pref.	100	13	13½	13½	13½
50	50	2.40	+.40	Bird Constr. ...	nil	..	B48	..	50
⅓12	⅓10	..	..	Blue Ribbon	nil	..	B12½	..	nil
45	34	2.50	+•2.50	Do. pref.	23	⅓49	⅓47	⅓47	⅓47
6.12½	3.50	*12½	•5%	Bowater Paper..	7960	5.37½	6.00	5.50	5.75
45½	41	2.50	5.6	Bowater NA 5%pf	36	45¼	46	45	45
50	42½	2.75	5.5	Do. 5½% pref..	185	49¼	50	49½	50
17¾	15½	•1.00	+•.50	Bowes Ltd.	nil	..	B17¼	..	17¾
9¾	8¼	.60	7.1	Boyles A	nil	..	B8¼	A9	8½
6½	5½	..	..	Do. (B)	nil	..	B5½	..	5½
20	16½	•.75	..	Brant, Cord. A..	nil	..	B20	..	⅓23¼
⅓23½	11¾	•.37½	..	Do. (B)	nil	..	B20	..	23
7⅞	5¾	•.25•	..	Brazilian Tr. ..	16924	6¼	6¼	6	6⅛
91	91	6.00	6.6	Do. pref.	nil	..	B95	..	91
22	19½	1.20	5.5	Bridge & Tank.	95	21¾	22	21½	21½
48	46½	2.90	6.2	Do. pref.	105	47½	47¼	46⅞	46⅞
12	5¼	..	..	Do. Warr.	15	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
35	17½	1.00	3.1	Bright, T. G. ..	250	32½	33	32	32½
23⅛	20	1.15	5.0	Do. 5% pref. ..	nil	..	B20¼	..	23⅛
47¼	27½	1.45	+.70	Br. Am. Bk. N't	110	45	47¼	..	47¼
45	33⅜	1.00	2.5	Brit. Amer. Oil.	31184	38⅜	39½	37	39¼
81½	75	4.00	5.1	B.C. Elec. 4% pf.	55	77¾	78½	78	78½
44	39½	2.12½	5.2	Do. 4¼% pref..	198	44	41½	40	41
47	39¾	2.25	5.2	Do. 4½% pref..	560	44¼	44¾	43⅝	43⅝
97	83	4.75	5.2	Do. 4¾% pref.	303	90	92	90	91
51	46½	2.50	5.2	Do. 5% pref. ..	1285	50	50½	48½	48½
53	49½	2.75	5.4	Do. 5½% pref..	626	51	51¼	49½	51¼
15	8½	•.08•	..	B.C. Forest	8435	14¾	14¾	13⅞	13⅞
16¼	12	.75	4.7	B.C. Packers A.	190	16	16	15½	16
16½	11	•.50	..	Do. (B)	360	15½	15½	15½	15½
43¼	35¾	1.40	3.9	B.C. Power	11746	37⅛	37¼	35¼	36
44⅜	38½	2.00	4.8	B.C. Tele.	1035	41	42	40¾	42
.90	.85	..	..	B.C. Turf	500	.86	.85	.85	.85
13¾	9⅛	•.30	..	Brown Co.	615	13⅜	13⅛	12⅛	12½
8¼	4½	•	..	Bruck S. Mills A	187	8⅛	8	8	8
2.60	1.75	..	..	Do. (B)	nil	..	B2.05	A2.75	2.10
45	35⅝	1.80	4.4	Build. Prod.	1205	41	42	39⅝	41
7	5½	.50	7.7	Bulloch's A	190	6½	6½	6½	6½
5¾	5⅜	.35	6.1	Do. (B)	55	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
19¼	11¼	.60	+.20	Burlington Steel	2160	18	18	16¼	18
15	10½	.60	+.10	Burns & Co.	4861	14	14¼	13⅛	13⅛
7½	6¾	.45	6.1	Burrard D.D. A.	nil	..	B7½	A8	7⅜
2.00	1.50	..	..	Butterfly Hos. ..	10	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50

C

..	..	1.50	7.1	Caldwell Lin 1 p	nil	..	B21½	A24½	121
..	..	8.20•	..	Do. 2nd pref..	nil	..	..	..	13
80	62½	2.00	2.6	Calgary Pwr. ..	1955	78	78½	74½	78¼
105½	97	5.00	4.9	Do. 5% pref...	nil	..	..	A100	102
				Canada					
5.00	3.25	.10	2.4	Canada Bread..	85	4.10	4.10	4.00	4.10
55	45	2.50	4.6	Do. pref. B....	nil	..	B53½	..	54
35	24½	1.00	2.9	Canada Cement.	5457	34½	35	33	34¾
29⅝	27	1.30	4.8	Do. pref.	1642	29	29⅝	29	29
12½	6	•.20	..	Can. Cr. Stone.	265	11	11	10⅝	10⅝
26	20½	1.20	5.1	C. & So. Sugar..	2080	25¼	25¾	25	25⅜
16	13½	1.00	6.7	Can. Floor Pr...	nil	..	B16	A16	15
16	15	.60	+.20	Can. Foils	25	⅓20¼	⅓20½	⅓20½	⅓20½
23	17½	.60	+•.49	Do. (A)	15	23	21	21	21
12½	12½	•.37½	..	Can. Forg.	nil	..	..	..	12½
26½	25	1.50	5.7	Do. (A)	nil	..	B24½	A30	26½
37	25	1.50	4.2	Can. Iron	3103	35¼	36	34¾	35⅞
101¼	85	4.25	4.3	Do. 4¼% pref.	50	100	101	100	100
190	125	4.60	2.5	Can. Life	80	185½	190	185	185
12	12	..	..	Can. Machine ..	160	11	12	12	12
70	50¾	2.00	3.1	Can. Malting	641	64	65	60	64
25½	24	1.17	4.7	Do. 4½% pref..	536	25½	25	25	25
52½	35	1.75	3.3	Can. Packers A	25	52½	52¼	52¼	52¼
52	34	1.75	3.5	Do. (B)	450	51½	51	49½	50
58	54	..	..	Can. Perm. Mtg.	3361	56¾	58	55½	56⅞
3.25	2.30	..	..	Do. Rts.	4110	3.00	3.10	2.95	2.95
97	88	4.40	4.8	Can. Safeway p	90	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
43½	30⅝	1.40	4.0	Can. Steamships	1496	42	41	39	41
13¼	11½	.62½	5.0	Do. pref.	344	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
27½	20½	•1.30	+.10	Can. Vinegars..	115	27¼	27¼	27	27
9½	9½	..	..	Can. W. Cord. A	nil	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	Do. (B)	nil	..	..	..	..
..	..	4.00	..	Can. W. Cable A	nil	..	..	..	..
17¼	12½	.80	5.0	Do. (B)	35	16½	16	16	16
				Canadian					
151	150	•3.00	+•	Canadian Arena•	nil	..	..	..	150
9	5¼	..	..	Cdn. Bakeries ..	160	9	9	8	9
59½	40¼	1.40	+.20	Cdn. Bk. Com..	13068	59	59½	57	58¾
36½	25	1.50	4.3	Cdn. Breweries.	11827	35½	35½	33½	35¼
26	25½	1.25	3.6	Do. pref.	253	35¼	35	34¾	35
14	8	..	..	Cdn. Bronze	810	12½	12½	12½	12½
6.95	2.80	..	..	Do. Warr.	1645	5.05	5.45	4.00	4.95
27	20	2.00	+2.25	Cdn. Bronze	135	25	24¾	24½	24½
98	95	5.00	5.3	Do. pref.	nil	..	..	..	93
15½	13	.75	5.1	Cdn. Canners A	836	14½	14⅞	14½	14¾
19½	13	.80	+.15	Cdn. Celanese ..	4361	19¼	19	18¼	18¾
33	28½	1.75	5.4	Do. $1.75 pref..	80	32	33	32	32½
17¾	15¾	1.00	5.6	Do. $1 pref.	25	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
9.00	4.75	..	..	Cdn. Chem.	4911	8.50	8.50	8.00	8.50
6.25	4.00	..	..	Cdn. Collieries.	2365	4.50	4.55	4.40	4.55
.80	.66	.05	7.9	Do. pref.	2910	.72	.71	.70	.71
3.25	3.00	..	..	Cdn. Convert A	nil	..	..	A3.25	3.00
4¼	4¼	..	..	Do. (B)	20	14	14	14	14
11¼	5	..	..	Cdn. Cottons ..	nil	..	B7	..	10¼
9	5	..	..	Do. pref.	25	8½	8½	8½	8½
3.05	1.35	..	..	Cdn. Curtiss W	13475	2.40	2.45	2.25	2.40
14	8¾	•.40	..	Cdn. Drawn Stl.	75	12¼	13	13	13
11½	9½	.60	+•••.16	Do. pref.	nil	..	..	..	10⅜
24½	15	•1.15	..	Cdn. Eagle Oil ..	1920	24	24	22½	24
8¾	6¾	2.53d	5.4	Cdn. Eagle Oil ..	40	8¾	8	8	8
8¾	6⅞	..	..	Cdn. Eagle Bear.	200	8¼	7¾	7¾	7¾
29¼	15	1.60	+.10	Cdn. Fairb.	450	28	28	26½	27
107	105½	6.00	5.7	Do. pref.	nil	..	..	..	105½
3.80	2.50	..	..	Cdn. Food Prod.	500	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00
8	7	..	..	Do. A	160	7	7⅛	7	7
58	37	..	..	Do. 4½% pref.	20	58	55	55	55
⅓695	⅓695	8.00	+4.00	Cdn. Gen. Elec.	nil	..	B748	..	⅓596
33	25	1.20	+.15	Cdn. Gl. Inv. ..	367	32½	32½	31½	32½
16	16	1.00	+•a	Cdn. G. Sec. A•	75	20	19½	19	19
21	15½	1.00	+•a	Do. B•	nil	..	B19¾	A20½	21
9½	5	..	..	Cdn. Hydrocarb.	4453	7⅞	8	7	7½
17½	15½	•.10	..	Cdn. Ice Mach. .	nil	..	B6⅜	..	16⅛
12⅜	10½	.80	6.5	Do. A	nil	..	B12½	A12½	12½
18	15	.50	2.9	Cdn. Indust.	2723	17⅜	17¼	17	17⅛
85	78	3.75	4.7	Do. pref.	35	79½	80	80	80
55	41	•2.50	+1.50	Cdn. Ingersoll R.	3395	51	51	49½	50
19	13	•.85	..	Cdn. Int. I. Tr. .	nil	..	B18	A19	18¼
78½	78½	5.00	6.1	Do. pref.	40	⅓80	⅓82½	⅓82½	⅓82½
27	16	..	..	Cdn. Int. Pwr..	2560	26½	26¼	25	25
48	44¼	3.00	6.4	Do. pref.	989	47	47	46⅞	47
15	10	.50•	..	Cdn. Locomo. ..	25	14	13½	13½	13½
4.50	1.90	1.06	..	Cdn. Marconi ..	29653	3.00	4.50	3.00	4.50
30¼	23	.80	3.0	Cdn. Oil	7200	27¼	27¼	26¼	26⅝
85	83	4.00	5.0	Do. 4% pref. ..	nil	..	B78½	A81	⅓81
105	97½	5.00	5.1	Do. 5% pref. ..	85	100	102	98¾	98¾
160	150	8.00	5.2	Do. 8% pref. ..	10	155	153½	153½	153½
12.00	5.50	..	..	Do. warr. 1953.	nil	..	B9.60	A11.00	10.00
30½	20⅞	1.50	+1.25	Cdn. Pacific	19671	28⅞	29½	28¼	29½
16¼	12⅝	••	..	C. Petrofina pf.•	1177	13½	13¾	12⅝	13¼
7	5	•.20	..	Cdn. Pr. & P. S.	510	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
1.80	1.25	..	..	Cdn. Propane ..	455	1.70	1.76	1.70	1.75
22½	20	..	..	Cdn. Salt	nil	..	B24½	A40	⅓24½
2.50	1.75	•	..	Cdn. Silk A	nil	..	B1.50	A2.00	⅓1.50
131	81	.60	+•.10	Cdn. Tire	228	129	126	125	125
..	..	1.00	4.8	Do. pref.	nil	..	B21	..	21
100	92	5.00	5.3	Cdn. Utilities pf.	15	97	97	96	97
83	81	4.25	5.2	Do. 4¼% pref..	nil	..	B77	A80	82
30	21	•1.37½	..	Cdn. Vickers ..	1010	23	24	22½	24
27	20	•.40	..	C. Wallpaper A	1313	25½	25½	24	25½
27	19	•.40	..	Do. B	nil	..	B24	A27	25
17	15	.80	5.2	C. W. Gas 4% p.	605	15	15¼	15	15¼
21½	20	1.10	5.3	Do. 5½% pfd..	50	21	20¾	20¾	20¾
57	44	1.00	2.0	C. Westinghouse	305	52	52	51	51½
1.15	1.10	..	..	Canarama	nil	..	B1.00	A1.50	1.15
2.15	2.10	..	..	Do. pref.	nil	..	B2.00	A3.00	2.15
.35	.30	..	..	Do. warr.	nil	..	B.25	A.75	.35
10.00	4.90	•a.20	+.10	Capital Estates .	5910	9.50	9.75	9.50	9.50
1.50	1.35	..	..	Carling Br. Alta.	nil	..	B1.40	A2.00	1.50
2.30	1.25	..	..	Do. V.T.	nil	..	B1.30	..	1.25

Where there have been no transactions during the week covered, the word "nil" is shown under sales and the quotations shown are the bid, ask, and last sales price, instead of high, low and close.

Range 1958 High	Range 1958 Low	Div. $	Y'ld R'teNov28 %	Company	Sales	Last Nov. 21	Week end. Nov. 28 High	Week end. Nov. 28 Low	Close or Latest
12½	11	.60	+.50	J. B. Carter A ..	nil	..	B12½	..	12½
30	30	•1.80	..	Do. B	nil	..	B31	..	30
40	29	1.50	+•.50	Catelli Food A ..	910	37	40	39	40
51	40	1.00	+•.50	Do. B	nil	..	B50	..	51
34	30¼	1.00	2.9	Cent. Can. Invest.	nil	..	B34	..	34
⅓98½	⅓98	5.00	5.1	Do. pref.	nil	..	B97½	..	⅓98
55	50	•1.40	..	Chart. Trust	nil	..	B55	A59	⅓59
21½	14½	1.00	4.8	Chateau-Gat	170	21	21½	20¾	21
55	43½	•1.50	+11.00	Chrysler Corp. ..	nil	..	..	..	51¾
†1.00	1.00	•1s	..	Cinzano A	nil	..	B1.15	..	†1.00
..	..	5½%	..	Do. 5½% pref..	nil	..	B1.10	..	..
2.00	2.00	..	..	Circle Bar Knit..	nil	..	B1.00	A2.50	2.00
4.00	3.00	..	..	Do. A	nil	..	B3.50	A4.50	3.00
20½	16⅞	•a	..	Cochrane-Dun.•	nil	..	B20½	A22½	⅓22
14	13	.80	5.0	Do. A	nil	..	B14½	A17	†16
14⅝	7⅞	..	..	Cockshutt Farm.	1220	13¼	13¼	12¾	12¾
20	13	1.00	5.7	B. J. Coghlin ..	1690	18⅞	18	17½	17½
17½	17½	.75	+•.25	Coll. Terminal ..	nil	..	B15	..	17½
17	12	.75	+•.25	Do. pref.	10	17	15	15	15
13	10	.60	5.1	Comb. Enter. ..	350	12	11⅞	11½	11⅝
10¼	8	•.65	..	Conduits Nat. ..	100	10	10¼	10¼	10¼
167	87	2.00	1.3	Conf. Life	143	160	163	160	160
163	163	..	..	Do. offered	nil	..	B160	A165	163
10¼	7	.50	5.4	Cons. Bakeries ..	775	8¾	9¼	8	9¼
1.00	.85	..	..	Cons. Div. Sec. A	2	†.60	1.60	1.60	†.60
29	28	2.00	6.8	Do. pref.	2	†29½	†29½	†29½	†29½
3¼	3¼	1.25•	..	Cons. Fire Ins. ..	nil	..	B2	A4	3¼
23½	16⅜	.80	+.20	Cons. Min. & Sm.	16073	22½	22¼	21	21¾
43	28	1.60	+•.40	Cons. Paper	12173	42¼	42¾	40¾	42⅛
3.50	2.00	..	..	Cons. Textiles ..	nil	..	B2.50	..	2.50
..	..	1.00	6.7	Do. pref.	nil	..	..	A17	†15
37½	29	.80	2.3	Consumers Gas ..	6152	33½	33¼	32⅝	34⅛
108	104	5.50	a z	Do. A pref. ..	10	106	106	106	106
33½	23	1.50	4.5	Consumers Glass	185	33⅛	33½	33	33
57⅜	57⅜	•1.80	..	Cont. Can.	nil	..	..	A58	57⅜
7⅞	4½	.20	+•.20	Copp Clark	442	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
20¼	16½	1.10	5.7	Corbys Vot.	920	19⅜	19½	19	19¼
20	16	1.10	5.9	Do. B N. Vot. ..	626	19	19¼	18¼	18½
18	18	..	..	Coronation Mtg.	nil	..	B18	..	†18½
12	10½	.70	+•.10	Cosmos Imp.	180	11⅞	11½	11¼	11½
3.00	2.45	.20	8.2	Craig Bit	500	2.70	2.45	2.45	2.45
44	29	1.00	2.3	Crain, R. L.	25	40	44	44	44
5½	3¾	•.10•	..	Credit Accept. ..	500	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
1.90	1.25	..	..	Crestbrook Tim..	500	1.80	1.80	1.75	1.75
20	15	2.06	⅛•	Crestbrook Tim..	45	⅓15	⅓18	⅓16	⅓18
.80	.60	..	..	Do. warr.	nil	..	..	A.45	1.59
60	43	2.00	3.3	Crown Cork	nil	..	B56	A60	60
28	16½	.80	3.1	Crown Trust	20	28	26	26	26
56½	43	•1.80	..	Crown Zeller	580	56½	55½	55	55¼
22½	19¼	•.50	..	Cr. Zell. (Can.) A	1590	21	21½	20½	21
23	14	.60	2.6	Crow's N. Coal ..	100	22¼	23	23	23

D

90	90	7.00	7.8	Dalex Co. pref. .	nil	..	B83¾	A90	90
48½	43	3.00	6.3	David & Fre. A .	100	47	48	43	48
3.50	3.15	..	..	Davis Leather ...	nil	..	B3.75	A3.75	3.50
..	..	•5.00	..	De Havilland A ..	nil	..	B150	A250	190
34¼	25¼	1.20	+.50	Distill.-Seagram .	12997	32¾	33	31½	32⅜
..	..	•10.00	+6.00	Dom. Ang. Inv. .	nil	..	B410	..	455
..	..	5.00

Mining Stocks

WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 28, 1958

Range 1958 High	Low	Company & Dividend ($)	♦Sales	Last Nov. 21	Week Ending Nov. 28 High	Low	Close or latest
.13	.05	Acadia Ur.	8500	.06½	.07	.06½	.06½
.12	.05	Ad. Astra	4000	.09	.10	.08	.08
4.35	2.31	Advocate	3950	2.95	2.99	2.85	2.90
.41	.14	Agassiz	nil	...	B.30	A.35	.33
.70	.35	Agnico	66095	.60	.63	.58	.60
.75	.33	Akaitcho	5000	.46	.45	.42	.43
.11	.04	Alba	147131	.08	.11	.08	.10
13.62½	12.87½	Algom	7733	15.00	15.00	14.00	14.87½
100.00	94.50	Do. 5% debs.	nil	...	B99.25	A99.75	99.50
7.55	2.10	Do. warr.	12440	3.90	3.90	3.10	3.70
.49	.12	Alscope	21600	.23	.24	.21	.24
.07½	.04	Alta	nil	...	B.05½	A.08½	.06
.24	.10½	Amal. Lard	6200	.16	.16	.16	.16
.60	.12	Amal. R.M.	14038	.20	.20	.17	.17½
.11	.04½	Amer'm.	500	.05	.05	.05	.05
.88	.64	Am.-Neph. .04	1800	.72	.72	.70	.72
.10	.06	Am. Stand.	1000	.06	.06	.06	.06
.80	.40	Anacon	10581	.65	.66	.60	.60
13.87½	8.70	Anglo-Hur. .80	4600	11.87½	12.00	11.75	12.00
.42	.23	Anglo-Rou.	16400	.28	.29	.25	.25½
.41	.12	Ansil	120113	.38	.38	.30	.33
.17	.06½	Anthonian	27500	.10	.17	.10	.11
.32	.12	Arcadia	33550	.21	.21	.18½	.20
.18	.05	Do. warr.	200	.09½	.10	.10	.10
1.45	.55	Area	48400	1.18	1.23	1.07	1.20
.19½	.07	Arjon	10800	.14	.14	.13½	.13½
.05½	.03	Arno	1000	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
.08½	.03	Atlas Sulp	nil	...	B.04	...	.04
.10	.06	Atlas Y'fe	1000	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
.33	.15	Atlin-Ruff	36500	.18	.18	.16	.17
.08	.04	Aubelle	7000	.06½	.06	.06	.06
.18	.06	Aull	20000	.14	.13	.12	.13
.21	.11	Aumacho	12000	.14	.14	.13	.13½
.16	.06	Aumaque	34500	.11½	.11½	.10	.10½
3.65	1.93	Aunor .16	5400	2.60	2.55	2.45	2.51
.11	.05	Avillabona	5000	.06	.06	.06	.06
		B					
.38	.20	Baker Talc	3000	.22½	.23	.21	.21
.06	.03	Band Ore	1240	.05	.05	.05	.05
.24	.13	Bankeno	2486	.20	.20	.20	.20
.12½	.06½	Bankfield	2400	.08	.08	.08	.08
2.83	.12	Barnat	79325	-1.37	1.50	1.34	1.50
.07	.04	Barvallee	5500	.04½	.05	.04	.04½
.22	.07	Barvue	10250	.11	.14	.11	.11
.83	.51	Barymin *.03	3450	.69	.70	.61	.62
.30	.16½	Base Metals	22100	.18	.20	.16½	.19
.29	.12	Baska	18700	.14½	.15	.14½	.14½
.37	.13	Bateman	68400	.31	.34	.27	.33
.10	.03	Beatrice	1000	.06	.05	.04	.04
.34	.17½	B'tle-Duq.	41640	.25	.23	.19	.21
.30	.12	Beaver L'ge	4205	.18	.17	.16	.17
1.53	.86	Belcher	28250	.95	.98	.92	.98
.55	.30	Bellechasse	118080	.48	.47	.40	.45
.11	.05½	Belle-Chib.	7500	.08	.07	.06½	.06½
2.00	1.30	Belleterre	800	1.58	1.65	1.60	1.65
1.25	.53	Bethle'm	19500	.94	.92	.89	.89
.23	.10½	Bevcon	46770	.15½	.16½	.15	.16
.11½	.04	Bibis-Yuk.	160000	.08½	.11½	.08½	.11
1.35	.85	Bicroft	14808	.92	.95	.86	.90
.60	.10	Do. warr.	8600	.11	.11	.10	.10
.24	.09	Bidcop	5380	.16	.14	.13	.13
.33	.20	Black-Bay	6100	.25	.25	.23	.23
.10	.04½	Bonville	6000	.06	.05	.05	.06
.14½	.06	Bordulac	35000	.08	.08½	.07½	.08½
.32	.22	Boreas	27500	.23	.23	.24½	.27
.24	.07	Bornite	51500	.11	.11	.10	.10½
.93	.35	Bouzan	28400	.61	.58	.55	.57
.16	.07	Boymar	18000	.07	.08	.07	.07
6.50	4.30	Bralorne .40	6250	6.35	6.50	6.25	6.35
.65	.46½	Broulan Reef	10400	.54	.54	.51	.52
.07½	.04	Brunhurst	17000	.05	.06½	.05½	.06
.09	.05½	Brunsman	2000	.07	.07	.06½	.07
4.50	1.95	Brunswick	2520	3.70	3.80	3.50	3.75
.23½	.05	Buffadison	148650	.18	.19	.15	.17
1.34	.73	Buffalo Ank.	14985	1.08	1.20	1.05	1.15
.12½	.04½	Buff. R L.	13500	.07½	.07½	.06½	.06½
4.40	3.00	Bulolo *.45	1080	3.65	3.70	3.60	3.65
.16	.06½	Bunker Hill	6780	.09½	.10	.09	.10
.21	.08	Burnt Hill	7500	.12	.12	.11	.11
.45	.30	Burrex	nil	...	....	A.50	.30
		C					
.40	.12	Cable	21616	.24	.24	.23	.24
.28	.20	Cadamet	7825	.23	.25	.20	.22
.09	.04	Calumet	4700	.04½	.05	.04½	.04½
9.80	3.95	Camp. Chib.	19405	7.80	7.60	6.95	7.15
		Camp. R.L.					
9.15	5.15	.30+*.05	1630	8.60	8.75	8.40	8.75
		Canadian					
.09½	.05	Cdn. Ast.	25932	.08	.08½	.07½	.08
1.03	.49	Cdn. Dyno	10205	.51	.55	.51	.51
.21	.10	Cdn. Lith.	25150	.12	.12	.10	.11
1.22	.19	Cdn. Mal.	113500	.64	.75	.60	.67
.39	.14	Cdn. N Inca	364899	.29	.39	.30	.36
1.00	.27	Cdn. N'west	45302	.60	.61	.56	.60
.17	.06	Cdn. Thor	3000	.08½	.08½	.08	.08
.33	.05½	Canalask	3220	†.05	.07	.06½	.07
.30	.12	Canam	28	.23	.20	.20	.20
.24	.14	Candore	18281	.17	.16	.15	.15
.37	.15	Can-Erin	40500	.25	.25	.21	.25
1.78	.68	Can-Met	61400	.80	.80	.68	.72
.95	.30	Do. warr.	8875	.35	.35	.31	.31
.74	.10	Canorama	1000	.15½	.14	.14	.14
.15	.04	Canuba	13500	.11	.11	.09	.09
.05½	.03½	Canusa	nil	...	B.04½	....	.05
.17½	.10	Capital	1500	.10	.10½	.10½	.10½
.21	.09	Captain	9300	.11½	.12	.10	.12
.84	.46	Cariboo	4100	.74	.75	.72	.75
.27	.10	Cartier Q.	6800	27	.27	.18	.18
		Cassiar Asb.					
9.70	5.40	*.20	5630	9.30	9.25	8.75	9.05
4.13	3.25	Castle-Tre. .15	4000	3.80	4.15	3.90	4.15
4.25	2.50	Cayzor *.03	400	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
.12	.05	Cen. Man.	7000	.08	.08	.06½	.07
[illegible]	.65	Cen. Pat.	7700	1.05	1.05	.93	1.00
.37	.07½	Cen. Porc.	46600	.21	.25	.19	.23
.12	.05	Cheskirk	14050	.06½	.07	.06	.06½
.28	.16	Chesterville	6700	.18	.18	.18	.18
.80	.31	Chib. Jac.	54695	.61	.64	.55	.62
.20	.10	Chib. K'rand	8600	.17	.18	.17	.17½
1.90	.50	Chib. Min.	24400	1.19	1.50	1.05	1.30
.69	.40	Chimo	9700	.55	.53	.50	.51
.16	.06	Chipman	20000	.07	.07	.07	.07
3.50	2.25	Chromium	100	2.84	2.81	2.81	2.81
.18	.07½	Cleveland	nil	...	B.10	A.12	.10
....	....	Clix	nil	...	....	....	.12
4.00	1.85	Coast Cop.	100	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.50
3.15	1.80	Cochen'r .10	6700	2.45	2.45	2.36	2.45
.36	.12	Cody-Reco	19300	.18	.17	.15	.15
.19½	.10½	Coin Lake	6888	.14	.13	.13	.13
.70	.20½	Col'stream	129350	.39	.44	.35	.42
.20	.20	Coleman A	12	†.10	†.18	†.18	†.18
.25	.16	Do. B	112	.21	.18	.18	.18
.10	.04½	Colomac	5300	.06	.06	.05½	.06
1.05	.29	Comb. Metals	29653	.38	.40	.35	.35
.66	.28	Commercial	35550	.36	.40	.34	.40
.55	.14	Cominga	1000	.15	.14	.14	.14
.95	.50	Coniagas	7800	.54	.56	.51	.56
.35	.25	Coniaurum	4500	.28	.27½	.25½	.25½
.35	.19	Conkey	15750	.24	.22½	.20	.20½
.22	.07	Cons. B'keno	96666	.15½	.17	.11	.13½
.20	.07	C. Beta	7000	.09½	.10	.09½	.10
.07	.04½	C. Bi-Ore	4500	.06	.05½	.05	.05
.20	.10	C. Callinan	147600	.15	.17	.12	.14½
.10½	.05	C. C. Cad.	7000	.06	.06	.05	.06
16.62½	10.25	C. Denison	49720	12.50	12.50	11.00	11.87½
6.00	3.10	Do. warr.	21960	3.75	3.75	3.25	3.30
3.55	2.30	C Disc'y. *.23	6150	3.45	3.50	3.40	3.45
.73	.43	C. Fenimore	12082	.50	.49	.43	.48
.09	.05½	C. Gillies	8000	.07½	.07	.06½	.06½
.35	.15	C. Gold. Arr.	18500	.17½	.21	.17	.20½
....	....	C. Goldfield	nil	...	....	....	.00½
.95	.25	C. Hall'well	253055	.65	.65	.58	.60
3.40	1.62	C. Howey	4085	3.25	3.35	3.05	3.25
.57	.19	C. Marbenor	56500	.42	.44	.40	.40
.67	.29	C. Marcus	1558	.49	.49	.45	.49
2.00	1.13	C. Mogul	6360	1.70	1.70	1.67	1.70
.10	.05	C. Monpas	nil	...	B.08	A.10	.07½
.33	.17	C. Morrison	7200	.18	.19	.18	.18
.77	.48	C. Mosher	700	.70	.60	.60	.60
.50	.16	C. Negus	39100	.24½	.24	.22	.22
.14	.04	C. Nich.	10000	.06	.06	.06	.06
.45	.24	C. Northland	5800	.28	.28	.26	.26
.19½	.09½	C. Pershcourt	3866	.14½	.15	.14½	.15
.80	.32	C. Que. G.	500	.40	.40	.40	.40
.13	.04½	C. Que. Y.	4750	.07	.07	.07	.07
.14	.08½	C. Red Pop.	6282	.09	.09½	.08½	.08½
.23	.12½	C. Regcourt	38100	.15	.15	.14	.15
.12	.04½	C. San'rm	8000	.08½	.07	.07	.07
		C. Smelt.					
23.37½	16.37½	.80+*.20	16073	22.12½	22.25	21.00	21.75
1.14	.55	C. Sud'ry	30035	.81	.82	.74	.74
		Cont. Min.					
4.00	.25	*.01½	14800	.47	.55	.46	.54
.55	.25	Cont. Potash	1932	.28	.30	†.20	.30
5.05	2.29	Conwest	5270	4.60	4.50	4.05	4.50
.40	.15	Copper Corp.	6100	.27	.30	.25½	.29
.23	.07	Copper Man.	37400	.16	.15	.13½	.13½
2.40	1.05	Cop.-Rand	30273	2.00	2.00	1.88	2.00
.78	.33	Coulee	11600	.48	.48	.43	.46
.10	.06	Cournor	5000	.08	.08	.07	.07½
1.10	.54	Cowichan	7100	.85	.83	.75	.83
3.95	1.90	Craigmont	29535	2.40	3.00	2.00	2.90
.13½	.07½	Crestaurum	4000	.08	.08	.07½	.07½
.14	.06	Croinor	16500	.10	.11	.08½	.11
.18	.07½	Crowpat	16500	.12	.12½	.11	.11½
.01	.01	Cryderman	nil	...	B.01	A.02	.01
.30	.07½	Cusco	30700	.16½	.16	.13	.14
		D, E, F					
.20	.10½	Dabion	nil	...	....	....	.16
.90	.15	Daering	289215	.41	.46	.31	.41
.65	.12	D'Aragon	34000	.32	.33	.30	.32
.40	.22½	Decoursey B.	8600	.33	.34	.30	.34
.25	.10½	Deer Horn	93000	.16	.22	.16	.21
.20	.07½	D'Eldona	76733	.16	.18	.12	.15
.69	.46	Delnite ‡•.02	2700	.63	.60	.59	.60
.12	.08	Dickstone C.	1000	.10	.09	.09	.09
.47	.10	Dolsan	2125	.10	.10	.10	.10
		Dome					
17.12½	11.00	.70+‡.05	4060	16.75	16.62½	16.00	16.37½
.26	.08	Donalda	39000	.13	.13	.11	.11
.29	.11	Duvan	36000	.18	.18	.15	.16
.18	.07	Duvex	67125	.16	.16	.14	.16
.29	.06½	East Amph.	38000	.13½	.14½	.13	.14
1.89	1.30	E. Mal. ‡•.05	13730	1.38	1.45	1.30	1.30
2.70	1.40	E. Sull. ‡•.15	8700	2.05	2.05	1.95	2.05
.14	.07	East. Metals	3600	.09	.09	.08½	.09
1.02	.26	Elder	22800	.70	.82	.70	.78
.42	.19	Eldrich	4500	.28	.27	.25	.26
.19	.09	El Sol	15500	.11½	.11	.10	.10½
.35	.21½	Eureka	12300	.33	.27	.22	.22
.24	.08½	Explor. All.	42000	.10	.12	.10	.10
.13	.08	Fab. Met.	9700	.11	.12	†.06	†.06
		Falconbridge					
30.25	21.00	1.00+*.20	6794	28.62½	28.62½	27.25	27.37½
.11	.03	Fano	10500	.07	.08	.06	.06
1.78	.95	Faraday	11300	1.02	1.05	.96	.98
.80	.25	Do. warr.	10095	.26	.31	.26	.26
.38	.18	Far North.	4500	.19½	.19½	.19½	.19½
.21	.09½	Farw't Tung.	29700	.14	.15	.12	.15
1.25	.50	Fatimo	172700	1.04	1.07	.88	1.01
.01	.00½	Flin Flon	5000	.01	.01	.01	.01
.06	.03	Fontana '45	3500	.03½	.04	.03½	.04
.65	.21	Forty-Four	nil	...	B.25	....	.25
.19	.05½	Francoeur	132700	.10	.11	.08	.08
.09	.05	Friday	1000	.06	.06	.06	.06
2.25	1.18	Frobisher	13430	1.75	1.74	1.60	1.70
78.00	63.00	Do. 4% deb.	180	75.50	78.00	75.00	75.00
.13	.05½	Fundy Bay	4000	.06½	.06	.06	.06
		G					
35.00	19.00	Gaspe Cop.	205	30.00	30.50	30.00	30.50
19.00	7.95	Geco	6611	17.25	17.75	16.37½	17.50
.25	.10½	Genex	1000	.15	.15	.14½	.14½
1.15	.27	Geo-Scient.	34227	1.05	1.15	1.00	1.10
.15	.08½	Giant Mas.	5500	.09	.09½	.09	.09½
7.05	4.25	Giant Yk. *.15	2375	5.70	5.75	5.50	5.70
2.10	.20½	Glacier	14500	.36	.36	.28	.32
.16	.09	Glenn Ur.	19152	.11½	.12	.10	.12
.22	.14	Goldale	11000	.17	.19	.16	.17
.34½	.05	Gold Eagle	177300	.30	.32	.28½	.31
.02	.00¾	Gold Lake	1000	.01	.01	.01	.01
.50	.20	Gold. Age	19500	.45	.50	.43	.50
.45	.25	Gold. Man.	9800	.27½	.28	.25	.28
[illegible]	.07½	Goldfields	33300	.28	.30	.27	.28
7.25	4.80	Granby	nil	...	B6.65	A7.00	7.15
.49	.16	Grandroy	21900	.17	.22	.17	.22
2.35	.92	Granduc	9950	1.41	1.49	1.41	1.43
.33	.05	Grandview	nil	...	....	....	.33
....	....	Great Falls	nil	...	B.01	A.07	.02
.28	.15	Greyhawk	31450	.17	.18	.15	.18
.10½	.04	Gui-Por Ur.	4000	.07	.05	.05	.05
.22	.08½	Gulch	13200	.18	.19	.18	.18
.13	.07	Gulf Lead	4500	.08	.08	.08	.08
		Gunnar G.					
19.75	12.75	*1.25	21987	17.87½	17.87½	16.75	17.75
8.60	5.70	Do. warr.	15395	7.50	7.80	7.00	7.55
.12	.04½	Gwillim L.	108503	.10	.10½	.08½	.10
		H, I, J					
.09	.02½	Haitian	6100	.05	.05	.04½	.05
2.15	1.70	Hallnor .12	nil	...	B1.80	A2.00	1.82
1.04	.33	Halmon	64200	.40	.41	.33	.33
.14	.08½	Hard Rock	11420	.10	.11	.10	.10
.21	.08	Harr. Min.	42700	.17	.17	.14	.15
.21	.12½	Hasaga	3000	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½
.12	.06	H'd of Lakes	5000	.11	.10	.10	.10
.79	.33	Headway	35800	.45	.46	.40	.45
.12	.06	Heath	19500	.09	.09	.08	.08½
.08	.04½	Heva	111675	.05	.08	.05	.07
1.70	1.10	High-Bell *.05	12400	1.66	1.70	1.55	1.65
		Hollinger					
30.12½	20.50	.24+*.24	5636	29.25	29.25	28.00	28.87½
5.25	3.05	Hoyle	1040	4.10	4.10	4.00	4.00
62.00	39.25	Hud. Bay 3.00	9626	59.00	59.00	57.25	59.00
.28	.15	Hugh-Pam	2500	.20	.20	.19½	.19½
1.50	.60	Indian Chem.	nil	...	....	A1.50	1.40
.10	.04	Indian L.	50100	.06	.06½	.05½	.05½
.87	.40	Inspiration	4250	.67	.64	.60	.60
.69	.13	Int Ceramic	5200	.16	.17	.14	.17
		Int Nickel					
91.00	69.37½	2 60+‡1.15	14558	83.75	84.50	80.50	84.50
.72	.18½	Int. Ranwick	99900	.28	.27	.25	.26
2.95	.52	Irish Cop.	25315	2.25	2.30	2.05	2.30
2.34	1.40	Iron Bay	800	2.00	2.00	1.95	2.00
.58	.25	Iso Uran.	43500	.53	.55	.47	.54
.28	.12	J. Waite ‡•.02	2500	.18	.18	.18	.18
.94	.37	Jaye	43575	.64	.62	.50	.52
.23	.10	Jellicoe	94000	.15½	.15½	.14	.15
.22	.10½	Joburke	15000	.17	.17	.15	.16
.41	.20	Joliet Que.	11500	.28	.28	.27	.27
.24	.08	Jonsmith	32500	.13½	.14	.13	.13
.75	.38	R. J. Jowsey	5930	.51	.52	.50	.52
		K, L					
.08½	.05	Kenville	1500	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
19.87½	14.75	K.-Addis'n .80	11520	19.25	19.62½	18.12½	19.12½
2.20	.95	Kilembe	4150	1.99	2.10	1.90	1.90
.74	.27	Do. warr.	4200	.45	.47	.45	.43
.19	.05	Kirk. H. Bay	164093	.14½	.15½	.13½	.13½
.73	.32	Kirk. Min.	25036	.44	.42½	.37	.40
.14	.08	Kirk. Town.	500	.10	.11½	.11½	.11½
.09½	.05	Kontiki Ld.	3000	†.03	.07	.05	.07
.02	.01	Koot. Base.	nil	...	....	....	.02
25.62½	14.75	Labrador *.25	11950	25.25	25.00	24.50	24.87½
1.18	.90	Lake Cinch	19400	1.09	1.18	1.00	1.15
.85	.40	L. Dufault	7435	.70	.70	.65	.66
.12	.07	L. Lingman	7375	.10	.10	.09	.09½
.29	.16	L. Osu	3000	.20	.22	.19	.20½
5.25	3.90	L. Shore	575	4.40	4.50	4.20	4.50
.26	.15	L. Wasa	500	.23	.22	.22	.22
3.40	2.75	La Luz	nil	...	B3.15	A3.50	3.40
2.95	2.20	Lamaque .20	700	2.75	2.80	2.75	2.80
.50	.19	Latin Am.	nil	...	B.25	A.30	.30
1.68	.95	Leitch G. .06	13650	1.45	1.49	1.41	1.48
.21½	.06	Lencourt	74000	.16½	.16½	.14	.16½
.07	.03	Lexindin	18700	.05½	.05½	.05	.05
.08	.04	Lingside	14300	.05	.05	.05	.05
.18	.08	Lithium	500	.08	.08	.08	.08
2.30	1.30	Little L.L.	3860	1.82	1.85	1.76	1.85
.06½	.02	Lomega	85900	.04½	.05	.04½	.04½
.68	.38	Lorado Ur.	30650	.43	.42	.38	.40
.50	.18	Do. warr.	3600	.24	.24	.18	.19
.16	.06	Louvicourt	18000	.08½	.08½	.08	.08½
.37	.10	Lyndhurst	28000	.20	.21	.18	.21
.11	.05	Lynx Yk.	2500	.07	.07	.07	.07
		M					
		Macassa					
3.20	2.40	.12+*.03	19750	2.90	3.10	2.75	2.90
.38	.20	MacDonald	12600	.30	.32	.21	.25
.33	.05	Macfie	97000	.12	.12	.10	.10½
1.38	.90	Macleod ‡•.10	5750	1.16	1.19	1.15	1.15
		Madsen R.L.					
2.80	1.70	*.10+*.10	14050	2.53	2.55	2.38	2.38
.14	.04	Magnet	105200	.11½	.11	.09½	.10½
.06	.03	Majortrans	7000	.04	.05	.04	.04½
1.30	.92	Malartic	13250	.96	1.03	.97	1.00
.12	.06½	Maneast Ur.	32200	.08½	.09	.08	.08½
.93	.23½	Maralgo	49000	.26	.28½	.26	.27
.12	.05	Marcon	4000	.09	.10	.09	.10
1.39	.40	Maritimes	119200	1.20	1.19	1.08	1.08
.45	.10	Marpic	12500	.14	.13	.12	.12
.35	.08½	Martin McN.	18200	.21	.24	.21	.21
....	....	Massberyle	nil	...	....	A.25	.25
.50	.16	Matachewan	22100	.17	.17½	.16	.16
.30	.12	Maybrun	10540	.16	.17	.16	.16½
		McIntyre					
90.50	67.25	2.00+*1.00	290	88.50	86.25	84.75	86.00
.56	.10½	McK. R.L.	10500	.26	.28	.24	.25
.22	.06½	McMarmac	15000	.08½	.08½	.08	.08
.48	.14	McWatters	14800	.26½	.27	.24	.25
.20	.11	Mentor Exp.	11000	.16	.16	.14½	.15
1.50	.61	Merrill Is.	36150	1.05	1.03	.85	.93
.17	.08	Meta Ur.	11900	.09½	.09½	.09	.09
.65	.31	Mid-Chib.	23000	.52	.47	.41	.47
1.18	.65	Midrim	9600	.88	.88	.82	.84
.20	.08	Midwest	3000	.11½	.11	.11	.11
3.15	1.77	Milliken L.	50035	2.45	2.42	2.11	2.30
.13	.07	Mindamar	2600	.08	.08	.07	.08
15.50	9.10	Mng. Corp. *.50	1405	15.25	15.50	13.50	13.50
.26	.08	Min. Ore	59000	.18	.18	.15	.15½
.25	.07½	Mogador	5000	.19	.19	.19	.19
1.25	.80	Molyb'nite	2000	.95	.83	.80	.80
.78	.62	Moneta	8620	.70	.71	.69	.69
.65	.15	Monpre	1250	.24	.24	.22	.22
.89	.40	Montgary	28450	.65	.72	.67	.67
.82	.47	Mt. Wt. Iron	38948	.50	.55	.50	.54
.80	.41	Multi-Min.	7300	.51	.50	.50	.50
		N					
.36	.15	Nama Cr.	8815	.16½	.17	.16	.16½
.28	.08½	Nat. Ex.	16200	.09½	.09½	.09	.09½
.13	.04½	Nealon	80950	.10	.10	.07	.08
.19	.11	Nello Min.	2500	.14½	.14½	.14	.14
.44	.22	Nesbitt L.	15400	.30	.29	.28	.29
.16	.03½	N Ainsworth	9000	.04½	.04½	.04	.04½
.14	.06	N. Alger	43200	.08	.08½	.07	.08½
.69	.17½	N. Athona	13525	.34	.31	.29	.31
.03½	.04	N. Bidl'e	5500	.06	.07½	.06	.06½
.62	.18	N. Calumet	48550	.30	.34	.28	.34
.14	.10	N. Cronin	200	.10	.10	.10	.10
.57	.26	N. Delhi	33300	.33	.32	.27	.30
		N. Dick'n					
2.59	1.85	.10+*.02½	5640	2.05	2.14	2.05	2.14
.14	.06	N. Formaque	31500	.07	.10	.07	.09½
.15	.04½	N. G'dvue	34650	.10	.10	.08	.09
.65	.05½	N. Hamil	57400	.22	.22½	.15	.17
.20	.11	N. Har'na	10500	.13	.13	.12	.12½
7.25	.13	N. Hosco	189792	1.38	1.38	1.15	1.17
.36	.03	N. Imperial	nil	...	B.07	A.12	.15
.06	.02½	N. Indian	nil	...	B.04	A.06	.04
.09	.04	N. Jack Lk.	4975	.07	.07	.06	.07
.15	.06	N. Jason	14700	.09	.10	.08½	.10
.11	.06	N. Kelore	5500	.06½	.07	.06½	.06½
.47	.12	Newlund	38450	.33	.31	.27	.28
.46	.18	N. Man.	10500	.40	.39	.36	.36
1.61	.13	N. M'I'que	856380	1.15	1.37	1.11	1.26
.13	.04½	Newnorth	10500	.08	.08	.07½	.07½
1.46	.75	N. Pac. Coal	3000	.80	.87	.75	.87
.12	.04½	N. Rouyn	500	.10½	.10	.10	.10
.13½	.04	N. Santiago	17500	.07½	.08½	.07½	.08
.07½	.04	N. Senator	3000	.06½	.07	.06½	.06½
.19½	.12	N. Taku	500	.16	.14	.14	.14
.15	.03	N. Vinray	4100	.05½	.06	.05½	.05½
.44	.09	N.W. Amulet	147267	.41	.41	.36	.41
1.01	.65	Nickel M. & S.	3694	.80	.75	.70	.70
1.51	.57	Nickel Rim	5350	1.00	1.00	.95	.96
2.42	1.18	Nipissing	21820	2.20	2.20	2.12	2.13
.09½	.05	Nisto	8000	.06½	.07	.06	.07
.15½	.04	Nocano	1500	.08½	.08½	.08	.08
.18	.08	Nor. Acme	8100	.15	.15	.14½	.14½
55.50	35.25	Noranda 2.00	13716	50.50	52.75	49.50	52.37½
.17	.05	Norgold	83800	.13	.12	.08	.09½
.47	.07	Norlartic	68100	.32	.34	.30	.32
3.95	2.23	Normetal *.15	6140	3.60	3.55	3.35	3.35
.36	.18	Norpax	23100	.25	.25	.20	.21½
.15	.07	Norsym'e	4750	.10	.10	.09	.10
.21	.07½	N.A. Asb.	5000	.14	.14	.13	.13
1.55	.45	N. Am. R.M.	2400	.70	.70	.50	.51
.74	.40	N. Gold Crest	9866	.43	.43	.42	.42
1.54	.37	N. Rankin	346460	1.42	1.54	1.40	1.51
1.55	1.01	North Can.	4000	1.22	1.20	1.10	1.17
4.60	1.81	Northspan	21887	2.02	2.20	1.89	2.00
3.50	1.10	Do. warr.	4600	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.28
.11	.03	N W. Vent.	500	.04	.04	.04	.04
.40	.10½	Norvalie	13000	.15	.15	.14	.14
1.60	1.40	N. Beaucage	500	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.45
.02½	.01½	Nuclear	nil	...	....	....	.02½
.30	.14	Nudulama	2000	.18½	.18	.17	.18
		O					
.18	.06	Obalski	17700	.12	.12½	.12	.12½
.08	.04	Obaska	2500	.06½	.06½	.06	.06
1.35	.45½	O'Brien	20000	.53	.59	.50	.50
.13	.05	Ogama	13500	.06½	.07	.06	.07
.23	.11½	Oka	11000	.15	.16	.15	.16
.35	.11½	O'Leary	34500	.20	.20	.19	.20
.30	.13	Opemisca	10500	.23	.22	.20	.22
10.62½	5.75	Opemiska	17990	8.50	8.50	8.20	8.30
2.75	.10	Orchan	88600	1.02	1.01	.85	.86
.20	.09½	Orenada	2000	.10	.11	.10	.10
.67	.19	Ormsby	2000	.32	.32	.30	.30
.49	.25	Osisko	6800	.35	.35	.32	.33
		P, Q					
.28	.13	PCE Explor.	1000	.17	.16	.16	.16
.80	.28	Pac. Nickel	1700	.31	.30	.29	.29
.83	.41	Pamour P. *.03	3000	.59	.55	.54	.55
.09	.04½	Paramaque	5000	.08	.06½	.05½	.05½
.11½	.03½	Parbec	26500	.05½	.06	.05	.05½
.79	.37½	Pardee	16751	.50	.48	.41	.43
.29	.16	Partridge	1000	.27	.25	.25	.25
.62	.31	Pater	17400	.36	.36	.31	.36
6.35	3.80	Patino ‡•1.20	1000	6.15	6.10	5.80	5.80
3.70	2.50	Pato Con. *.35	1550	3.20	3.35	3.25	3.25
.82	.33	Paudash	87860	.55	.55	.50	.53
.23	.14	Paymaster	114625	.19	.22	.18	.19
.40	.20	Peerless	12100	.25	.24	.23	.23
3.25	1.80	Pend Oreille	1310	2.80	2.75	2.70	2.70
.40	.15	Pennbec	44000	.38	.38	.35	.38
.40	.22½	Perron	8500	.24½	.23	.22½	.22½
1.23	.85	Pickle Cr. *.05	8384	.87	.90	.86	.86
		Pioneer G.					
1.73	1.05	‡.12½	4200	1.24	1.15	1.05	1.05
.09	.05	Pitch Ore	16530	.06	.06	.05½	.05½
.06	.02	Pitt G.	nil	...	B.04½	A.05	.04½
11.00	8.00	Placer *.50	1480	10.75	10.75	10.25	10.50
.19	.05	Porc. Prime	26000	.11	.11½	.08½	.10
.69	.10	Portage	68575	.58	.65	.53	.64
.50	.35	Powell R.	3175	.41	.41	.35	.38
.17	.04	Prem. Bord.	105600	.15	.15	.13	.14
7.05	4.25	Preston ‡•.08	2800	6.30	6.25	6.00	6.00
6.25	3.80	Pronto *.75	20792	5.95	6.00	5.75	5.95
1.33	.79	Prospectors	1100	.85	.85	.85	.85
.37	.05	Purdex	47225	.13	.14	.10	.10½
.28	.16½	Quatsino	3500	.19½	.19	.19	.19
.59	.09	Que. Ascot	212094	.57	.59	.47	.54
.71	.34	Que. Chib.	37550	.63	.62	.55	.57
1.95	1.25	Que. Cobalt	5700	1.53	1.53	1.25	1.35
.50	.22	Que. Cop.	24200	.27	.28	.25	.27
.10	.06	Que. Lab.	23600	.06	.06½	.06	.06
6.15	3.70	Que. Lith.	2425	3.95	4.00	3.75	3.90
.25	.10	Que. Man.	1000	.20	.18	.18	.18
1.55	.70	Que. Met.	36150	.77	.76	.72	.75
.31	.16	Que. Smelt.	33705	.21	.22	.20	.22
.31	.13	Queenston C.	23025	.16½	.17	.15	.16
13.50	7.50	Quemont *.75	4015	12.00	12.25	11.00	12.00
		R					
.85	.31	Radiore	12100	.44	.45	.39	.42
.55	.17	Rainville	4000	.45	.45	.45	.45
1.18	.70	Rayrock	5000	.72	.71	.70	.71
.02	.01	Red Cloud	nil	...	B.01	A.02	.02
.06½	.04	Red Crest	7000	.04½	.04½	.04	.04
.04	.02¼	Red Hawk	1500	.03	.03½	.03	.03
		Reeves McD.					
1.50	.85	*.12½	200	1.35	1.12	1.12	1.12
1.65	1.25	Renabie ‡•.09	nil	...	B1.26	A1.30	1.30
.72	.24	Rexspar	23100	.47	.47	.44	.46
.03½	.01	Rice Lake	nil	...	B.01½	A.02	.01½
.11½	.05½	Rio-Rup.	4360	.09½	.10	.09½	.10
.74	.31	Rix-A'basca	4100	.61	.60	.55	.59
.29	.09	Roche L.L.	10500	.13½	.14	.13½	.14
1.30	.28	Rockwin	12700	.36	.36	.33	.34
.21	.06	Rowan. Cons.	11500	.11	.11	.10	.10½
.12	.09	Ryanor	nil	...	B.10	A.11	.10
		S					
3.75	1.00	St. Law. Riv.	19700	3.50	3.60	2.35	3.60
.75	.44	San Antonio	2000	.65	.62	.58	.58
.20	.09	Sand River	269100	.14	.20	.13½	.18½
.62	.34	Satellite	5775	.55	.55	.48	.50
.00½	.00¼	Scotia Gold.	nil	...	B.00½	A.00¾	.00½
1.00	.30	Sheep Cr.	46750	.80	1.00	.80	1.00
4.95	3.90	Sherritt G.	23853	4.10	4.20	4.05	4.15
4.75	3.65	Sigma M. *.30	300	4.25	4.40	4.30	4.40
.07½	.05	Silbak Prem.	2250	.05¾	.05¾	†.04½	.05¾
.83	.23	Silver M.	32170	.50	.63	.48	.62
.20	.01½	Silver R.	5250	.19	.20	.15	.15
.23	.13	Silver Stand	6400	.16	.16	.15½	.15½
.76	.56	Siscoe *.03	4595	.63	.63	.60	.61
.13½	.03½	Skeena	13500	.03½	.04	.03½	.04
.26	.04½	Slocan Duv.	347844	.22	.24	.21	.24
.08	.04	South-Duf.	1500	.06	.06	.04½	.04½
.25	.12	Stad'n '44	5186	.14½	.14½	.13	.14
.20	.08½	Standard G.	21000	.10	.09	.08½	.08½
2.10	.85	Stanleigh	43725	1.00	1.00	.85	.85
1.25	.35	Do. warr.	4000	.43	.44	.42	.42
3.15	1.60	Stanrock	7905	1.79	1.70	1.60	1.65
.02	.00¾	Star Lake	6000	.01	.01	.01	.01
.25	.10	Star Uran.	4500	.24	.13	.10	.11
.13	.04½	Starrat O.	30500	.07	.07½	.06	.06
.12½	.04	Steeloy	7250	.07	.06½	.06	.06
14.75	8.25	Steep Rock	25971	12.12½	12.25	11.37½	11.75
.17	.09	Sturgeon R.	5500	.12	.12	.11½	.11½
.08½	.05	Sudbury G.	10000	.07½	.07½	.06	.07
2.49	1.70	Sullivan ‡•.06	9950	2.00	2.09	2.00	2.05
.26	.12	Sunburst	3100	.18	.18	.17½	.17½
1.55	1.00	Sunloch	nil	...	....	....	†.90
.12	.09½	Sunshine	2000	.11	.10½	.10	.10½
.07½	.03½	Surf Inlet	18500	.06½	.06½	.05	.06½
1.27	1.00	Sylvanite *.07	7820	1.05	1.05	1.02	1.02
		T, U, V					
.28	.08	Tache Lake	77750	.20	.21	.18½	.20
1.16	.45	Taurcanis	15550	.68	.68	.63	.68
1.11	.38	Do. v.t.	7500	.60	.60	.60	.60
.24	.12	Taylor B.	nil	...	B.12½	A.17	.13
.35	.13	Tazin	17000	.19	.21	.18	.20½
2.25	1.35	T.-Hughes .10	23330	1.88	1.85	1.78	1.83
2.16	.80	Temagami	13325	1.80	1.80	1.60	1.75
1.28	.61	Thompson	14500	.61	.64	.61	.61
.10	.05	Tiara	14874	.06½	.07	.06½	.06½
.30	.08	Tib Explor.	125200	.21	.24	.19	.22½
.33	.21	Tombill	3700	.26	.27	.26	.26
.37	.19	Torbrit S.	500	.32	.32	.32	.32
.12½	.06	Towagmac	nil	...	B.09	A.11	.09
1.45	.60	Tr. Can. Ex.	25700	.68	.90	.68	.90
.30	.13	Trans. Res.	4000	.18	.19	.17	.17
.13	.04	Trebor	24500	.09½	.09½	.08	.08
.45	.18	Tribag	13500	.39	.38	.33	.33
.75	.16	Trinity	12150	.27	.26	.22	.23
.29½	.10	Trojan	19869	.12	.13	†.09	.10
.38	.15	Ultra-Shaw.	24033	.21	.21	.18½	.19
.24	.17	Union Min.	3700	.23	.23	.23	.23
7.75	4.90	Un. Asb.	24960	7.25	7.50	6.95	7.45
4.60	3.40	Un Keno. *.32	3409	4.25	4.15	3.95	4.00
.68	.35	Un. N. Fort.	22350	.48	.48	.36	.36
1.45	.58	Up. Can. *.02	18400	.95	.95	.85	.87
.02½	.01	Utica	nil	...	....	....	.02
.04½	.02	Valley Ex.	6000	.04	.04½	.04	.04½
.11	.05	Valor	600	.06½	.06½	†.03	†.03
.05	.01½	Van'da '48	2000	.04	.03	.03	.03
1.80	.10	Vanguard	nil	...	B.15	A.17	.15
31.12½	21.00	Ventures .50	4379	28.50	28.50	27.37½	27.50
1.50	1.15	ViolaMac	49130	1.30	1.50	1.25	1.50
.37	.14	Virginia	33400	.18	.23	.17	.20
		W					
6.90	5.15	Waite A. *.55	2368	6.50	6.40	6.15	6.20
.27	.18	Weedon Pyr.	19500	.20	.20	.19	.19
.05½	.02½	Wendell	6500	.03	.03	.03	.03
.13	.05	Werner Lk.	4500	.10	.10½	.09	.09
.25	.20	West Ex.	nil	...	B.18	A.28	.25
.09½	.05	West Mal.	16900	.07	.07	.06	.06
.18	.08	West Min.	10500	.08	.08	.08	.08
.11	.05	Westville	7054	.08	.08	†.04	.08
1.27	.66	Willroy	54565	1.13	1.23	1.05	1.20
.80	.36	Do. warr.	3150	.63	.75	.56	.75
.67	.13	Wiltsey C.	164400	.18	.20	.17	.19
.08½	.05	Winchester	3000	.07½	.07½	.07	.07½
.20	.12	Windfall	6071	.14	.15	.13½	.14
.03½	.01	Wpg. R. Tin	nil	...	B.01½	A.03	.02
1.70	1.20	Wright-H. ‡.03	2671	1.21	1.25	†1.10	1.23
		Y, Z					
.35	.10	Yale Lead	28750	.29	.29	.27	.28
.10	.05½	Yellorex	nil	...	B.07	A.07½	.06½
1.20	.69	Y'ke Bear	10170	.89	.88	.86	.86
.73	.53	H. G. Young	13600	.60	.60	.57	.58
.08	.03½	Yukeno	25591	.07	.07	.06	.06
.74	.54	Yukon C. ‡•.06	8800	.64	.65	.62	.62
.62	.16½	Zenmac	62100	.28½	.33	.28	.29
.25	.11½	Zulapa	250	.17	.14	.14	.14

Oil Stocks

Range 1958 High	Low	Company & Dividend ($)	♦Sales	Last Nov. 21	Week Ending Nov. 28 High	Low	Close or latest
.29	.13	Acme	10500	.24½	.24	.21	.24
.74	.45	Ajax	11400	.66	.68	.65	.65
.08	.02	Albedena	13400	.06½	.07	.05¼	.06
.43	.32	Alta. P. Con.	5000	.33	.35	.32	.35
.23	.04	Aldina	1000	.07½	.08	.08	.08
.60	.23	Allied Roxana	500	.31	.31	.31	.31
.04¾	.02	Amalta	500	.03½	.03	.03	.03
.35	.15	Amer. Leduc	27950	.17	.17½	.16	.16
4.00	2.30	Amurex	nil	...	B3.00	A3.50	3.00
2.00	1.10	Anaconda	380	1.35	1.35	1.30	1.30
.26½	.13½	Anchor	8500	.20	.20	.18	.18
11.37½	8.25	Anglo Am.	nil	...	B8.75	A9.35	9.70
.07½	.03½	Apex	10000	.05	.05	.05	.05
2.25	1.50	Asamera	6641	1.75	1.75	1.70	1.72
		B					
12.00	7.05	Bailey-Sel. A	6600	9.45	9.35	9.00	9.25
25.50	22.00	Do. 5% pf.	728	22.75	23.00	22.00	22.50
		Do. 5¾% pf.					
23.75	20.00	1.43¾	1345	23.00	23.25	22.75	22.75
2.34	1.53	Banff	1700	1.72	1.88	1.72	1.85
.09½	.04	Barons	5500	.05	.05	.04½	.05
.57	.28	Basco	33600	.50	.52	.46	.52
.12	.05	Bashaw	500	.05	.06	.06	.06
.10	.05	Bata	5500	.05	.06½	.05	.06½
.35	.09	Blue Cr.	14879	.18	.21	.15	.20
.80	.70	Bluewater	8000	.75	.75	.70	.74
.34	.12	Bonnyville	54366	.30	.33	.27½	.33
.85	.70	Bralsaman	1625	.75	.72	.70	.72
3.10	1.35	Britalta	21582	2.80	2.70	2.60	2.65
		C					
.90	.45	Calalta	16920	.75	.76	.73	.75
31.00	17.75	Calg. & Ed. .10	5895	27.62½	27.50	26.25	27.00
4.40	3.75	Calvan	nil	...	B3.75	A4.00	3.75
		Canada					
2.50	1.50	Can. Oil L.	9550	1.80	1.85	1.75	1.85
1.20	.70	Do. warr.	500	.88	.85	.80	.80
4.80	2.70	Can. So. Pet.	1743	2.75	3.00	2.70	2.80
1.16	.50	Do. warr.	2500	.50	.60	.55	.60
		Canadian					
1.94	.80	Cdn. Chieft'n	30550	1.32	1.40	1.23	1.36
6.60	5.00	Cdn. Dev.	10835	5.50	5.55	5.25	5.50
3.00	1.96	Cdn. Exp. G.	8825	2.29	2.30	2.20	2.28
.08	.03½	Cdn. F'tune	22000	.06	.06½	.05	.05
.59	.28	Cdn. H. Cr.	136165	.53	.59	.49	.59
2.40	1.50	Cdn. H'stead	9970	1.69	1.68	1.50	1.58
15.37½	9.55	Cdn. Husky	8354	12.37½	12.87½	†11.50	12.50
9.15	4.50	Do. warr.	2660	7.15	7.15	6.75	7.00
3.15	.75	Cdn. West O.	10615	2.75	2.70	2.60	2.65
1.60	1.05	Cdn. Wil'ston	nil	...	B1.10	A1.50	1.25
.40	.40	Carleton	nil	...	....	....	.40
.25	.10½	Castle O.	5500	.14	.13	.12	.13
9.55	6.10	Cent. D. Rio	42825	8.00	8.10	7.35	8.10
.08	.03½	Century	6400	.04	.04	.03¾	.04
2.10	1.55	Charter	3300	1.79	1.78	1.71	1.75
.16	.06	Claybar	3500	.15	.16	.13	.16
....	....	Coastal	nil	...	....	....	†.60
†.75	†.35	Command .03	nil	...	B.50	A1.00	†.50
1.75	.85	Commoil ‡.10	nil	...	B.78	A1.50	1.30
3.25	1.65	Common P.	400	2.00	2.00	1.85	1.85
.10	.06	Cons. Allen.	2500	.07	.09	.08	.09
.34	.21	C. Dragon	5666	.23	.25	.22	.23
.45	.29	C. East C.	6768	.35	.38	.36	.38
4.45	2.10	C. Mic Mac	8467	3.95	4.05	3.90	4.00
.08	.04	C. Peak	nil	...	B.03½	A.06½	.03½
7.50	4.50	C. W. Pet.	6075	4.75	4.90	4.65	4.70
4.45	3.40	Cree Oil	3760	4.15	4.25	4.05	4.15
2.20	1.50	Do. warr.	10390	1.55	1.57	1.50	1.53
		D, E, F					
.20	.13	Dalhousie	10825	.16	.16	.15	.15½
1.62	.96	Dev. Palmer	13400	1.18	1.17	1.10	1.17
13.62½	10.00	Dome	7490	12.00	11.87½	11.62½	11.62½
2.95	2.60	Dom. Lease.	nil	...	B2.94	A2.96	2.94
.04	.02	Dom. Min'ls.	3500	.02½	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼
1.03	.37½	Dynamic Pete.	48108	.73	1.03	.74	1.03
.24	.04	East Cdn.	500	.05¼	.05	.05	.05
.11	.04¾	Edoran	6000	.05	.04¾	.04¾	.04¾
.17	.08	Emp. Oil	2500	.08½	.09	.08	.09
7.20	5.06	Fargo	5240	5.80	5.95	5.50	5.70
4.15	2.75	Ft St. John	400	3.35	3.40	3.30	3.40
.02½	.01¼	Freehold	2000	.02	.02	.02	.02
9.00	6.90	French Pet. pf.	6810	8.60	8.76	8.00	8.25
1.05	.38	Futurity	11400	.75	.75	.70	.75
		G, H					
.09	.04	Gaspe	1000	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½
.06	.02	Gateway	1500	.04	.03½	.03	.03½
4.35	3.05	Gen. Pet. .10	500	4.15	4.15	4.00	4.15
4.25	2.75	Do. A .10	2125	3.75	3.75	3.65	3.65
.16½	.11	Golden Sat.	3500	.12	.14	.13	.13
.06	.03½	Golden Sp.	12000	.05¼	.05	.05	.05
20.50	15.00	Gt. Plains	2470	17.25	18.00	16.50	17.62½
4.50	3.00	Gridoil	nil	...	B3.05	....	4.00
.03½	.01¾	Hargal	nil	...	B.02	A.02¼	.02¼
.09	.06	Henderson	1500	.06	.07	.06½	.07
.30	.16	High. Sarcee	9500	.25	.26	.24	.25
7.62½	5.75	Hi-Tower	100	7.00	6.75	6.75	6.75
22.12½	14.00	Home A .25	11627	17.62½	18.62½	16.00	18.37½
21.50	13.75	Do. B	3360	17.00	17.75	16.25	17.75
23.75	15.50	Hud. Bay O.	6390	19.62½	20.25	19.00	19.75
2.08	.77	Humber	5100	1.85	1.90	1.76	1.90
		I, J, K, L					
.40	.14	Israel Cont.	3000	.18	.25	.25	.25
.36	.20	Jump. Pound	10500	.24	.24	.23	.24
2.49	1.90	Jupiter	1200	2.03	2.00	1.90	1.99
.07	.03½	Kenare	3000	.03½	.04½	.04½	.04½
.15	.08	Keno	25500	.10	.12	.10	.12
.08	.04¾	Leamac	5000	.05	.05	.04¾	.05
.11	.07	Leduc Cal.	6800	.08½	.08½	.06½	.08
.27	.15	Lloydminster	nil	...	....	A.15	.15
.12	.06	Long Is. P.	9500	.07	.07	.06	.07
		M, N					
.26	.08	Marigold	11100	.11	.12	.10	.10½
.02	.01½	Marvel	nil	...	B.01½	....	.01½
3.10	2.20	Medallion	11301	2.35	2.40	2.30	2.40
1.00	.65	Merit	3000	.80	.78	.75	.75
.40	.18	Merland	15500	.22	.21	.18	.21
1.17	.49	Midcon	58880	.65	.70	.61	.67
.28	.19	Mill City	5328	.25	.25	.24	.24½
.68	.17	Mill Creek	2850	.17	.20	†.15	.20
.48	.16	Mollusca	nil	...	B.15	A.23	.16
.06½	.02	Monarch	nil	...	B.02½	A.03½	.02½
2.55	1.50	Pac. Pete.	500	2.00	1.95	1.95	1.95
.35	.04	N. Bristol	15650	.09½	.10	.09	.09
1.35	1.01	N. Chamb'n.	5500	1.10	1.18	1.10	1.10
.33	.12½	N. Concord	3000	.12½	.15	.13¼	.13½
.52	.25	N. Cont.	14100	.38	.37	.35	.35
.31	.16	N. Davies	33800	.22	.24	.18	.21
.06	.02½	N. Richfield	5450	.03½	.04	.02½	.04
.30	.06	N. Spring.	4500	.06	.07	.06½	.06½
1.60	1.00	N. Superior	6199	1.23	1.29	1.20	1.29
.85	.35	N. York	500	†.30	.45	.45	.45
.49	.12	Northcal	477650	.38	.38	.25	.28
4.65	2.75	North Can.	2760	3.90	4.15	3.85	4.15
		Do. 5½% pf.					
39.00	30.00	2 75	375	38.00	36.50	34.00	35.50
1.95	1.10	Do. warr.	1395	1.35	1.60	1.50	1.50
.03¼	.01¼	N. Cont.	6000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
.33	.18	Northland	4200	.19	.19½	.18	.18
.15	.09½	Nuco	10600	.11	.13	.11	.11
.44	.07	Nu-Reality	10520	.10	.12	.08	.12
		O, P					
1.58	1.04	Okalta	15130	1.19	1.24	1.10	1.21
21.37½	15.75	Pac. Pete.	32249	16.87½	17.50	15.87½	17.25
.60	.28	Palliser	3000	.55	.60	.55	.60
4.00	2.70	Parker Drill.	300	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
.74	.30	Peace River	29400	.52	.52	.49	.50
2.10	1.40	Permo pf.	19580	1.60	1.65	1.40	1.40
1.85	.70	Peruvian	6100	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.41
1.50	.38	Petrol	291405	1.34	1.47	1.22	1.38
1.40	.60	Phillips	8750	1.06	1.10	1.05	1.05
.36	.13	Ponder	3600	.23	.23	.22	.22
3.55	2.25	Prairie	400	2.45	2.30	2.25	2.25
.36	.14	Prosper	2000	.19	.17	.17	.17
3.55	2.42	Provo	50055	3.00	3.10	2.91	3.00
		Q, R					
.06	.03½	Que. Oil D.	1500	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
.15	.08½	Quonto	8667	.09½	.09½	.09	.09
.40	.12	Ranchman's O.	nil	...	B.12	A.15	.12
2.75	2.06	Ranger	3900	2.20	2.20	2.10	2.20
.10	.06	Reef Explor.	17000	.06	.07	.06	.06
.04	.01¼	Renfrew	1000	.03½	.03	.03	.03
1.56	1.00	Richwell	57819	1.24	1.24	1.10	1.20
.02¼	.01¼	Ridgeway	1500	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼
.29½	.09	Rocky Pet.	39223	.12	.13	.12	.12
.64	.16	Royal Can. V.	17500	.39	.42	.35	.42
14.50	9.75	Royal'te *•.06¼	3156	10.25	10.12½	9.75	10.00
		Do. 5¼% pf.					
28.50	19.75	1.31¼	515	20.75	20.50	19.75	20.00
		S					
.85	.27½	Sage	33700	.67	.75	.65	.75
1.12	.50	Sapphire	153300	.67	1.10	.61	.99
47.00	28.00	Do. 5% debs.	640	35.00	47.00	35.00	44.00
.09½	.03	Sastex	5000	.04¼	.05	.03½	.04
2.35	1.65	Scurry Rainb.	9331	1.70	1.82	1.65	1.80
7.45	4.10	Security	6000	7.00	7.15	6.65	7.00
.08	.03½	Select Oils	nil	...	B.03½	A.05	.04
.06½	.03	Share Oils	3000	.03½	.04	.03½	.03½
.10	.04	Silver City	nil	...	B.06	A.10	.10
1.40	.85	Siscalta	nil	...	B1.00	....	.90
.15	.09½	Souris Val.	8600	.11	.11	.09½	.10
1.18	.85	So. West Pete.	nil	...	B1.05	A1.17	1.05
.67	.13	So. Union	1249200	.60	.64	.36	.40
.26	.15	Spooner	16800	.17	.19	.16	.16
.95	.65	Stanwell	14229	.72	.75	.70	.70
.10	.05	Sturgeon	nil	...	B.06	....	.06
		T, U, V					
.60	.30	Texas Cal.	5600	.35	.35	.32	.33
1.38	.83	Tidal Pet.	76533	1.23	1.29	1.17	1.28
1.26	.30	Titan	61428	.67	.70	.60	.70
.04	.02½	Transfield	nil	...	B.03	A.04	.03
5.15	4.00	Triad	15020	4.35	4.45	4.20	4.35
.10	.05	Tri-Zone	1000	.05	.07	.07	.07
.27	.23	Turner V.	nil	...	B.25	A.27	.25
2.25	1.50	Un. Canso v.t.	2216	1.82	1.81	1.62	1.70
2.65	1.63	United Oils	44119	2.10	2.21	2.00	2.17
.26	.15	Vanalta	2100	.23	.26	.23	.26
.12	.05	Vandoo	12300	.08	.07½	.06½	.06½
1.42	1.05	Van-Tor	12350	1.10	1.13	1.06	1.13
		W, Y					
.25	.08½	Wayne	7000	.14	.15	.12	.13
.39	.15	Wespac	10976	.17	.19	.17	.18
1.05	.61	W'burne	14900	.88	.91	.85	.91
1.98	1.50	W. Cdn. O&G	9653	1.60	1.80	1.53	1.79
.16	.04	Do rts.	4381	.07	.07	.05	.06
1.90	1.50	W. Decalta	20050	1.50	1.68	1.50	1.60
.40	.04	Do. B warr.	12600	.06	.07	.05½	.07
		W. L'holds					
4.60	4.00	‡.12½	375	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
1.55	.85	W Naco	6650	.95	.93	.90	.93
.14	.06	W. Warner	17000	.12	.12	.10	.11
.15	.06	Y'ke Can.	10000	.10	.10	.09	.10

♦U. S. funds. ♦♦Initial. †Less than board lot. ♦When shown nil the figures are bid, asked and latest sale. ‡Paid in 1957. ‡Extra paid in 1957. •Dividend action deferred. *Paid or declared in 1958.

Company Reports

Textiles

CIRCLE BAR KNITTING CO., Kincardine, Ont., had a net loss of $47,789, for the year ended June 30, 1958, compared with net profit of $29,346 for the previous fiscal year.

President J. G. Anderson reports that $15,000 of net loss reported for the fiscal year just ended was due to the unexpected bankruptcy of one of company's cloth customers.

A reduction of profits in the full-fashioned and Imperial Cloth departments is attributed to "the general sales recession of last winter and the intense tempo of foreign competition." Operations of the two departments have been consolidated at Kincardine. "This consolidation could affect a substantial cost saving," Mr. Anderson says.

Sales and profits of the general or Circular Knit department have shown a marked increase, the president reports.

Better results for 1958-59 are indicated, President Anderson told the annual meeting. Future results for Circle Bar depend mainly on the Imperial cloth division, he said.

If that division continues its present rate of loss, a small overall loss of $2,000 is anticipated for the six months ended Dec. 31. If that division manages to break even, the company would show an estimated net profit of $16,000 for the six months.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended June 30:	1958	1957
Net oper. inc.	*$27,805	$47,471
Add: Prof. sale f.a.	......	13,383
Other income	9,679	828
Net earnings	*18,126	61,681
Less: Deprec.	29,663	32,333
Net profit & surp.	*47,789	29,348
*Loss or deficit.		
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Class A‡	d$1.81	$1.11
None paid.		
Common	d2.81	0.11
None paid.		
‡Before participation.		
Note—Dividends on Cl. A stock in arrears $4.75 per share as at June 30, 1958.		
Shares o/s as at June 30:		
Common, n.p.v.	26,398	26,398
Class A, n.p.v.	26,398	26,398

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at June 30:	1958	1957
Cash	$1,275	$991
Accts., etc., rec.	162,077	238,063
Inventories	541,550	543,675
Total curr. assets	704,902	782,728
Fixed assets†	437,203	510,093
Other assets	5,586	6,986
Total assets	1,147,691	1,299,807
Bank loan & o'draft	184,918	240,336
Accts., etc., pay.	204,204	173,254
Total curr. liab.	389,122	413,690
Capital stock	126,993	126,993
Surplus	711,574	759,212
†After depr. of	994,351	965,288
Working capital	305,780	369,128

New Highs and Lows

During the week ended Nov. 29, 47 new highs and 11 new lows were recorded among the general stocks on Canadian stock exchanges. In the mining group there were 12 new highs and 18 new lows. In western oils there were four new highs and 15 new lows.

GENERAL

New Highs — 1958

Alaska Yu. Refin; Arcan Corp.; Asbestos; Bk. Can. Nat.; Br. Am. Bk. Notes; Can. Cement pr.; Cdn. Marconi; Conduits Nat.; Crain R.L.; Crow's N. Coal; D. Textile pr.; Gen. St. Wares; Gt. Winn. Gas rts; Greyhound Lines; Ham. Cot.; Interp. Bld. Cr.; Kell. Doug. A; Do warr.; Kelvinator; Loblaw Groc. 2 p; Mackin Steel; Macleod's A pfd; Macmil & Blo. A; W. G. McMahon; Molson Br. B; Moore Corp.; Nat. Hosiery A; National Tr.; Power Corp 2 p; President Elec. rts; Que. Power; Simpson; Slater N.; Shop & Save '57; Stedman Bros.; Sun Pub. B; Sup. Pete O. p; Sup. Propane; Tor.-Dom. Bank; Toronto Iron; Tor. Mtge.; Tor. Star pfd; Trans-Can. C.F.; Viceroy A; Do B; Westminster P B; Zellers

New Lows — 1958

Alaska Yu. Pipe; Alum. of C. 1 p; Do 2nd pf; B.C. Power; C. Petrofina pfd; Craig Bit; Gt. North Gas w; Loblaw Gr 1st p B; Tr.-Mt. Oil new; Union Gas; Wainwright

MINING

New Highs — 1958

Alba; Bibis-Yuk.; Cdn. N. Inca; Castle Treth.; Geo-Scient.; Heva; N. Rankin; Que. Ascot; Sheep Creek; Silver R.; Valley Ex.; Violamac

New Lows — 1958

Algom warr.; Base Metals; Can. Met.; C. Cent. Cad.; C. Fenimore; Halmon; Lorado Ur.; Do warr.; Louviscourt; New Pac. Coal; Nova Beaucage; Pater; Que. Cobalt; Red Crest; Standard G.; Stanleigh; Stanrock; Trojan

OILS

New Highs — 1958

C. High Chest; Dynamic Pete; Palliser; Sapphire 5% deb

New Lows — 1958

Alta. Pac. Cons; Bailey-Selb 5%p; Can. So. Pet; C. Homestead; Edoran; Empire Oil; Leamac; Long Is. Pete; Merland; N. Richfield; Permo Gas pfd; Royalite; Do 5¼% pf; Scurry Rainb.; Souris Val.

Entertainment

MARCUS LOEW'S THEATRES LTD., Toronto, net profit of $83,190 for year ended Aug. 26, 1958, was 49.3% higher than previous fiscal year's $55,728.

In addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $1 per common share, an extra dividend of $1 per common share has been declared payable Dec. 31, to shareholders of record Dec. 8, ex-dividend Dec. 4.

Annual meeting is Dec. 5.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Periods Ended:	Aug. 26 1958	Aug. 28 1957
Net oper. income	$227,085	$209,553
Add: Int. earned	31,925	25,987
Profit sale f.a.	......	3,562
Profit sale bonds	1,700	......
Net earnings	260,710	239,102
Less: Depreciation	12,833	14,985
G'will, etc., w/o	41,000	41,000
Tax reserve†	123,687	127,389
Net profit	83,190	55,728
Less: Com. divds.	37,500	37,500
Surplus for year	45,690	44,464
†Of which $5,194 in 1958 and $39,796 in 1957 represented additional taxes applicable to prior years.		
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common	$11.09	$7.43
Paid	4.00+1.00	4.00+1.00
Shares o/s as at:		
Common, $100 par	7,500	7,500

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at:	Aug. 26 1958	Aug. 28 1957
Cash	$126,573	$148,877
Accts. rec.	1,250	2,225
Dom. bds.	1,183,812	1,034,276
Total curr. assets	1,311,635	1,185,348
Misc. assets	5,330	18,215
Goodwill, etc.	176,000	217,000
Fixed assets*	902,574	915,407
Total assets	2,395,539	2,335,970
Total curr. liab.	85,468	71,589
Capital stock	750,000	750,000
Surplus	1,560,071	1,514,381
*After depr. of	1,320,481	1,307,649
Working capital	1,226,167	1,113,759

Unlisted Stocks

(Compiled by Intercity Securities Corporation Limited, Toronto) Dec. 1, 1958.

	Bid	Asked
Algoma Cent. new pfd	$51.50	$53.00
Anglo Can. Tel. A	35.75	36.75
Brinton Peterboro. Carpet	36.00	39.00
British America Assurance	99.00	102.00
B.C. Tel. 4¼% pfd	86.00	88.00
Do 5¼% pfd.	103.00	105.00
British Mortgage & Trust	228.00	....
Calgary Power 4½% pfd	92.00	....
Cdn Admiral Corp.	....	20.00
Canadian Canners B	9.25	....
Can. Corp. Management	6.75	7.25
Can. Crushed Stone 6% pf	97.50	....
Can. Foreign Securities	10.00	12.00
Can. General Insurance	....	625.00
Cawthra Apts.	51.00	....
Colonial Steamships com.	275.00	325.00
Commercial Finance	52.00	56.00
Commercial Life, 20% pd.	32.00	....
Concourse Bldg. V.T.	95.00	....
Copp Clark 6% pfd	89.00	93.00
Crown Life Insurance	133.00	137.00
Debenture & Secs., 5% pfd	78.00	....
Dom. Can. Gen. Insce.	63.00	69.00
Dom. Linseed Oil, units	3.50	....
Dover Industries	11.75	....
Eastern Trust Co.	24.50	....
Essex Packers, com.	2.00	....
Do., pfd.	28.00	....
Excelsior Life	150.00	....
Goderich Elevator	23.00	23.75
Granite Club	14.00	14.75
Gt. Brit. & Can. Inv. com.	17.50	19.00
Do pfd	104.00	....
Great West Life	248.00	253.00
Guar. N. Amer. fully pd	330.00	355.00
Do 20% paid	80.00	93.00
Halifax Insurance	15.50	....
Halton & Peel Trust	10.25	10.75
Hart Battery ('57) Units	3.50	....
Hees, Geo. H. $6.00, pfd	39.00	....
Highland Dairy 5% p.	....	40.00
Industrial Life	65.00	....
Industrial Mtge. & Trust	76.00	....
Ingersoll Machine 4% pfd	87.00	....
Ingersoll Mach. & Tool B	5.00	5.75
Jenkins Bros.	64.00	....
Lambton Loan Sarnia	76.00	....
Loblaw Warrants	10.75	11.50
London Can. Inv. $3 pfd.	45.00	....
Do A	39.00	....
London Life Insurance	175.00	182.00
Lord Simcoe Hotel A	1.30	1.55
McCarthy Milling A	2.50	....
Manufacturers L (unplgd.)	235.00	....
Do (Pledged)	253.00	257.00
Maritime Life	120.00	....
Maxwell, 6% pfd.	80.00	....
Meadowvale Development	3.25	3.60
Monarch Life, 100% paid	385.00	....
Mutual Finance Corp., pfd.	.75	....
National Life 85% Paid	475.00	....
Nor. Tel., pfd.	19.25	20.00
Park Lawn Cemetery	2.25	2.50
Pembroke Electric Light	60.00	....
Phillips Electrical	8.50	9.25
Prairie Royalty Trusts	1.50	....
Prudential Trust	21.00	....
Sincennes McNaught. Line	8.25	....
S.K.D. Mfg. 6% pfd.	6.50	....
Sovereign Life, 25% paid	180.00	190.00
Standard Fuel pfd	34.00	....
Teleflex Limited	26.00	....
Thorncliffe Park	8.75	9.25
Tor. & London Invests.	2.40	2.70
Tor. Medical Arts Bldg.	68.00	....
Trans Canada Freezers	2.25	....
Transportation Bldg. Mont.	9.00	....
Triarch Corp.	112.00	115.00
United Can. Shares	9.50	....
Universal Cooler 6% A p	71.00	....
Waterloo Mfg.	7.75	....
Waterloo Trust	36.00	....
Westcoast Transmission	19.75	20.25
Western Assurance	71.00	75.00
By Kippen & Company Inc., Montreal		
Consol. Theatres A	6.50	8.00
Do B	3.00	....
Cuban Can. Sugar	4.00	....
Dupuis Freres pfd	20.00	22.00
Guar. Co. of N.A.	330.00	370.00
Gt. Britain & Canada	16.00	19.00
Hart Battery Units	3.00	5.00
Hud. Bay Co. (new)	23.50	24.50
London Canadian A	38.00	....
Maritime Tel. & Tel.	16.50	17.50
Mtl. City & Dist. Svgs. Bk.	53.00	....
New Brunswick Tel.	11.75	12.50
N.S. Light & Power	13.75	14.50
Ont. & Que. R. 5% cp. stk.	104.00	....
Prudential Trust Co.	20.00	....
Westcoast Transmission	19.50	20.50

Dividends Declared

(Continued from page 44)

	This payment $	Date payable	*Date of record
Mersey Pap. 5½%p	.68¾	Jan. 1	Nov. 28
Mining Corp.	.25	Dec. 31	Nov. 28
R. Mitchell A	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 14
Mod. Contain. A	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Molson's Brew A.	‡.22½	Dec. 19	Nov. 15
Do B	‡.22½	Dec. 19	Nov. 15
Monarch Knit. ²pf	1.12½+‡.37½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Monarch Life	4%	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Mon. Mtge.	1.00+‡1.00	Dec. 29	Dec. 12
Mtl. Locomot.	.25+‡.35	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Montreal Trust	.30	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Moore Corp.	†.45+‡.20	Jan. 2	Dec. 5
Do 7% A&B p.	†1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 5
Morrow Screw	1.00	Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Do 4% pf	1.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Mt. Royal Dair.	.15	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Nat. Grocers	.15	Jan. 1	Dec. 12
Do pfd	.37½	Jan. 1	Dec. 12
Nat. Hose A	.05	Jan. 2	Dec. 5
Do B	.08	Jan. 2	Dec. 5
Nat. Lead 7% pf.	†1.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
Do 6% pf	†1.50	Feb. 2	Jan. 7
Do	†1.00	Dec. 19	Dec. 4
Neon Prod.	.15	Jan. 23	Jan. 2
Do	.15	Apr. 24	Apr. 3
Noranda M.	.50	Dec. 15	Nov. 21
Normetal M.	.06	Dec. 30	Nov. 28
N. Star Oil pfd	.62½	Jan. 2	Dec. 3
Do A	.15	Dec. 15	Nov. 18
Nor. Que Pwr.	.40	Jan. 23	Dec. 31
Do 5½% pf	.69	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Do 3-6% 2nd pf.	1.50	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Nor. Tel.	.02½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
N.S. Lt. & Pwr.	.15	Jan. 2	Dec. 3
Ocean Cement	.15	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Ogilvie Flour	.35	Jan. 2	Nov. 21
Okanagan H. 6%p	.15	Dec. 15	Nov. 21
Ont. Jockey Club	.05	Dec. 15	Nov. 28
Do 5½% pr. B	.13¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 29
Do 6% pref A	.15	Jan. 15	Dec. 29
Ont. Loan & Deb.	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Ont. Steel Prod.	‡.40	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Do com	.25	Feb. 13	Jan. 15
Do 7% pf	1.75	Feb. 13	Jan. 15
Page-Hersey	.22½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Pamour Porc.	.03	Dec. 15	Nov. 21
Paton Mfg. pf	.35	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Penmans Ltd.	.45	Feb. 16	Jan. 16
Do 6% pf	1.50	Feb. 2	Jan. 2
Peoples Cr. Jr 6%p	3.00	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Placer Dev.	.25	Dec. 19	Nov. 26
Powell Riv.	.30+‡.15	Dec. 15	Nov. 14
Power Corp.	.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 5
Do 4½% pf	.56	Jan. 1	Dec. 19
Do 6% pf	.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 19
Prem. Iron Ore	.05	Dec. 23	Dec. 3
Price Bros. pfd	2.00	Jan. 1	Nov. 23
Pronto Uran.	‡.75	Dec. 19	Dec. 5
Provincial Trans.	.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 12
Do 5% pf	.63	Jan. 1	Dec. 12
Que. Power	.40	Feb. 25	Jan. 15
Que. Sav's Bk.	‡.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Quemont M.	.30	Dec. 30	Nov. 28
Rapid Grip & Bat.	.30	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Do 6% pf	1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Reitman's (Can.)	.15	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Jas. Robertson	.50	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Robinson Little c.	.20	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Rolland P. 4¼% p	1.06¼	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Royalite Oil p	.328125	Jan. 1	Dec. 12
St. Lawr. Corp.	.25	Jan. 23	Dec. 26
Do pfd	1.25	Jan. 23	Dec. 26
Sal-Shirr Hors.	.15	Dec. 15	Nov. 7
Shaw W&P 4% p	.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 2
Do 4½% pf	.56¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 2
Do com	.17	Feb. 25	Jan. 14
Do A	.33½	Feb. 13	Jan. 19
Sheraton of Amer.	†.15	Feb. 1	Jan. 2
Sher.-Wms. pf	1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Silknit	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 28
Do 5% pf	.50	Dec. 15	Nov. 28
Silv'wd Dair. A	.15	Jan. 2	Nov. 28
Do B	.15	Jan. 2	Nov. 28
Simpsons Ltd.	.15	Dec. 15	Nov. 14
Siscoe M.	.03	Dec. 15	Nov. 28
So. Am. Gold	.15	Dec. 30	Dec. 12
So. Can. Pwr.	.62½	Feb. 16	Jan. 20
Do 6% pf	1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 19
Southam Co.	.50	Dec. 29	Dec. 15
Sov. Life 25% pd.	1.25	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Stedman Bros.	.30	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Std. Brands	†.65	Dec. 15	Nov. 14
Stand. Paving	.37½	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Stand. Oil (N.J.)	†0.60	Dec. 10	Nov. 10
Stand. Radio	.15	Jan. 8	Dec. 18
Steetley of Can.	1.12½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Sun Life Ass.	1.25	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Superior Prop.	‡.10	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Sylvanite G.M.	.03	Jan. 2	Nov. 7
G. Tamblyn	.15+‡.40	Jan. 2	Dec. 5
Do 4% pf	.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 5
Tel. D'Harric. & G	1.00	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Tor.-Dom. Bk.	.40	Feb. 2	Dec. 31
Tor. Gen. Trusts	.37½+‡.10	Jan. 2	Dec. 5
Tor. Sav's. & Loan	.25	Jan. 5	Dec. 19
Tor. Star 6% pf	‡1.00	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Traders Fin. A&B	.60	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do 4½% pf	1.12½	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do 5% pf	.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do A rights	1.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Do B rights	1.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Union Accept.	.05+‡.15	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Do 2nd pt. pf	.15	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Un. Amuse. A&B.	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Un. Corp. B	‡.35	Feb. 28	Jan. 30
Un. Steel	.05	Dec. 31	Dec. 10
Viau Ltd.	.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Viceroy Mfg. A	.12½	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Victoria & Grey	.30	Dec. 15	Nov. 28
Waite Amulet M.	.15	Dec. 10	Nov. 21
Wat'loo Tr & Savs.	.32½+‡.10	Jan. 2	unstated
Westeel Prod.	.25	Dec. 25	Nov. 21
W. Grocers A	.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Do 7% pf	.35	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Geo. Weston A	.15	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Do B	.15	Jan. 1	Dec. 10

§—2 divds. on arrears.
**—Pd. in form of 4 nonassessable red. pf. shs. (20c) ea. redeemable immediately.
‡‡—Declared at rate of 5¼% for period Nov. 13-Feb. 1/59.

♦—Initial.
†—U.S funds. ‡Extra.
*—The ex-dividend date is usually at least two full business days prior to the record date
♦—First foll. 3-for-1 stk. split.
‡‡—First foll. 2-for-1 stk. split.
♦♦—Payable on shs. issued by stk. div'd
♦—Participating.

Company Meetings

Date	Company	Place
Dec. 4	Cdn. Bakeries	Vancouver
Dec. 4	Ogilvie Flour Mills	Montreal
Dec. 4	Sherwin-Wms. Co.	Montreal
Dec. 5	John Labatt	London
Dec. 5	Marcus Loew's Theatres	Toronto
Dec. 8	Algoma Cent. & Hud. Bay Rlwy.	Montreal
Dec. 8	Craigmont M.	Vancouver
Dec. 8	Fibre Products	Brantford
Dec. 8	North Star Oils	Winnipeg
Dec. 9	Cdn. Bk. of Commerce	Toronto
Dec. 9	Cent. Manitoba M.	Winnipeg
Dec. 10	Paul Ser. Stores	Montreal
Dec. 11	Cree Oil Com. Shareholders	Calgary
Dec. 11	Cree Oil Warr. Holders	Toronto
Dec. 11	Provincial Bk.	Montreal
Dec. 12	Consumers Glass	Montreal
Dec. 12	John Inglis Co.	Toronto
Dec. 12	H. Walker-Good. & Worts	Walkerville
Dec. 15	Commonwealth Pet. Ltd.	Calgary
Dec. 15	Cons. Textile	Montreal
Dec. 15	H. Corby Distillery Ltd.	Montreal
Dec. 15	United Asbestos Corp.	Montreal
Dec. 16	McColl-Frontenac	Montreal
Dec. 16	Peoples Cred. Jew.	Toronto
Dec. 19	Beatty Bros.	Fergus, Ont.
Dec. 19	New Chamberlain Pet.	Calgary
Dec. 22	Stanleigh Uran. M.	Toronto
Jan. 5	Hydro-Electric Secs.	Montreal
Jan. 13	Banque Cdn. Nat.	Montreal
Feb. 19	Granby Cons. M.&S.	Vancouver

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues	Rate	Year	Date	Call pr.
‡‡Home Oil Co., Ltd., S.F. Debs., '56 ser.	5¼%	'71	Dec. 15	•par
‡Interprovincial Pipe Line, 1st mtge. & coll. Tr. Bds. Ser. B	3¼%	'70	Jan. 1	•$101.00
•Puebla Tramway, Light & Power Co., 50 yr. Gold Bds.	5%	'61	Jan. 1	•$100.00
••Zellers Ltd., S.F. Debs., Ser. A	6%	'77	Dec. 15	•$102.85

•—Plus interest.
•—$127,200.
‡‡—$469,500.
••—$92,000.
‡—$355,000.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Noon Value in Canada
Week Ended Nov. 28, 1958

	U.S.$	U.K.£
Mon.	.96 17/32	2.70 9/16
Tues.	.96 24/32	2.71 4/16
Wed.	.96 26/32	2.71 6/16
Thurs.	.96 23/32	2.71 2/16
Fri.	.96 20/32	2.70 14/16
Ave.	.96 110/160	2.71 3/80

U. S. rate reported by Bank of Canada
U. K. bid rate reported by Toronto-Dominion Bank.

Industrial Stocks

(Continued from page 44)

Range 1958 High	Low	Div. R'te $	Y'ld Nov28 %	Company	♦Sales	Last Nov. 21	Week end. Nov. 28 High	Low	Close or Latest
600	480	..	..	Wpg. Win. Club	nil	....	....	....	550
4.50	3.30	‡.30	..	Wood Alex	65	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
†96	†90	5.50	5.8	Wood, G. H. 5½% p.	nil	..	B94	..	†95
31⅝	23	*1.30•	..	Wood, J. A.	363	26⅝	27	26	26⅛
90	76	4.50	5.6	Do. pref.	60	76	80	80	80
.50	.50	..	..	Woodford A	120	.50	.50	.50	.50
†.10	†.10	..	..	Do. B	60	†.10	†.10	†.10	†.10
41	39	*•	..	Woods Mfg.•	nil	..	..	A40	40
19⅛	10½	.35	1.9	Woodward A	5450	18½	18¾	18¼	18⅝
10.50	7.50	..	..	Do. A warr.	2680	9.05	9.30	8.95	9.25
7.50	6.00	*.45	..	Wool Combing	20	7.25	6.87½	6.87½	6.87½
				Y, Z					
2.25	1.50	..	..	York Knitting A	200	2.00	1.80	1.75	1.75
.33	.25	..	..	Do. B	nil	..	..	A.50	.30
35⅝	26	1.20	3.4	Zellers	335	35	35⅝	32	35
50	43	2.25	4.8	Do. 4½% pref.	120	46	47	47	47

♦U. S. funds. ♦♦Participating divd. •Dividend action deferred. •Stock divd. ♦♦Initial. †Less than board lot. ♦Note: When sales show nil the figures are bid, ask and latest sale. ‡Paid in 1957. ‡Extra paid in 1957. *Paid or declared in 1958. ••On arrears.

J. BRADLEY STREIT & COMPANY
LIMITED

MEMBERS:
The Toronto Stock Exchange
Canadian Stock Exchange
Calgary Stock Exchange
Winnipeg Grain Exchange

80 Richmond St. W. EMpire 2-4211
TORONTO, ONTARIO

The CANADIAN FORECASTER

SHOULD YOU

BUY GOLD STOCKS?

LOOK AT THESE FACTS:

(1) Philip Cortney—an American gold economist—says the price of gold will have to be raised sooner than most people think.

(2) Dr. Roy Harrod—top British economist and former expert on the staff of the International Monetary Fund—says higher prices for gold must come.

(3) Many world economists say the United States—the only real opponent to an upward revaluation of gold—must go along with the idea of increased gold prices or lose her economic supremacy.

(4) Many Canadian gold mines, because of better ore findings and more economic methods of operation, are increasing earnings at today's gold price. Some of them are increasing dividends. If the price of gold is raised—and many experts believe it will be—then earnings will increase even faster because fixed operational costs will not rise.

(5) Steady accumulation of selected gold stocks by important monetary interests has led to increased trading values in these stocks, ranging from 50% to 100% and more over the past 12 months. Continued attention can mean even higher prices for individual stocks. In fact, some issues have advanced 35% to 50% over the past 90 days.

(6) If the upward revaluation of the gold standard materializes—and indications of such materialization are becoming more prominent—there is no telling just how much profit will be made by investors who properly position themselves in gold stocks today.

If lack of familiarity with motivating forces behind the current gold movement is preventing you from establishing your portfolio for both near and long term profits in the golds, then The Canadian Forecaster (an 8-page weekly commentary on Canadian market conditions) may be your answer. We are currently discussing profit possibilities in this area of the market, specifically recommending for purchase some gold issues with high profit potential (including some highly regarded situations costing less than $1). And extremely important to you, we are explaining why you should be accumulating these stocks.

The Canadian Forecaster also keeps you posted on opportunities in all other areas of the market—from penny speculations to blue chip industrials for growth and income. In addition, you are told about stocks that should be sold because of underlying weaknesses in the corporate picture and/or chart pattern. And you receive an added benefit when you choose The Canadian Forecaster as your guide to successful market activity. Our staff is always ready to appraise (at no cost to you) all Canadian stocks in your portfolio, or of special interest to you, and provide unbiased opinion on the future prospects of those stocks. (Simply name them in your first letter.) And this added service is yours, without additional cost, as long as you are a subscriber.

A 60-day trial membership to The Canadian Forecaster is $5 ($5.50 airmail). Our annual fee is $40. Address The Canadian Forecaster, 231 Examiner Bldg., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Watch These Regions In Winter Mine Hunt

In about two weeks, mining exploration crews will start moving back into the frozen bush as the winter search program gets under way.

Freeze-up heralds often exciting probing beneath snow and ice-covered lakes and muskeg which is impassable during the summer.

Winter activity this year will generally be quieter than in recent years.

But behind-the-scenes plans are being drawn up for a big exploration push next summer.

Expected to be the high spots in exploration activity this winter are:

- **Northwestern Quebec** — hot new mineral areas—Mattagami and Mistassini — are getting a fine-tooth combing from practically every active Canadian mining company and most of the big international firms.
- **Manitoba** — major follow-up programs are planned on muskeg-covered ground not too far from the giant International Nickel development in the Mystery-Moak area.
- **British Columbia** — exploration crews are following up copper possibilities in the general Highland Valley area, building up large supplies of the red mineral for the future when prices are more attractive.
- **Chibougamau**—another look is being taken at many copper properties.
- **New Brunswick** — in the Bathurst area major mining companies have moved in as claims staked speculatively a few years ago lapsed.

Generally, the mining industry is moving slowly on new exploration ventures. Money is tight with earnings and dividends of the base metal producers cut by lower prices and demand for their output.

Success of the Mattagami Syndicate is sparking a trend to pooled efforts. This group of six companies — **Leitch Gold, Iso Uranium, Dome Mines, Highland-Bell, Teck-Hughes** and **Area Mines**—discovered a large zinc-copper precious metals deposit which now is in the hands of **Noranda, Canadian Exploration** and **McIntyre-Porcupine**.

Growing out of this find was a rush of activity in a 100-mile long belt of promising rock structure.

And, as mine-finders' attention concentrated on northwestern Quebec, another promising find was made in a new area about 60 miles north of Chibougamau.

This is the Mistassini district with nickel and copper the prize.

Every major mining company and many smaller firms are sitting on ground in the greenstone belt in Northwestern Quebec.

Most companies are planning preliminary ground geophysical surveys but some drilling will likely be carried out this winter.

Among firms planning or carrying out work are **Trinity Chibougamau, Satellite Metals, Continental Mining, East Sullivan, Ventures, Newmont Mining, Billiton, D'Aragon Mines, Donalda, Chibougamau Mining, Southern Union.**

The activity in the area reflects the good luck of the mining industry in already finding at least four possible mineral deposits — the Watson Lake property of the syndicate and the Noranda group, and discoveries by **Orchan Mines, New Hosco** and **Conwest.**

Activity in the Mistassini area is based on surface nickel-copper discoveries with Continental Mining, **Canadian Northwest, Prudential Mining, Gunnar Mines** and many others rushing in for ground.

Gunnar Mines activity in this area reflects a greater interest being taken by uranium companies in diversifying their mining holdings.

Gunnar is moving into exploration on an enlarged scale.

Rio Tinto through its exploration arm, Riocanex, is carrying out work from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on the east to British Columbia on the west.

Rio Tinto is also active in Manitoba where J. H. Hirshhorn interests are busy.

Consolidated Marbenor will soon probe anomalies along the Mystery fault structure.

This is ground that is difficult to examine during the summer months. **National Malartic** adjoins Marbenor property and the two companies plan joint drilling.

Parmalee Mining, Panther and **Polpond** are also planning uninterrupted work throughout the winter as they check out large areas in Manitoba and Ontario.

Elsewhere in pre-Cambrian Shield portion of the prairies, **Newconex** and **Prospectors Airways** are working on molybdenum prospects.

Work in the Highland Valley largely is concentrated on following up previous copper finds.

In Chibougamau, **Chibougamau Jaculet** is going back to reopen its property, **Bateman Bay** is drifting underground and there is a general realignment of interest and activity in the camp.

Portage Island is currently drilling its ground.

In the Bathurst area, the big companies like Noranda are returning to pick up ground for future work.

Major mining organizations generally prefer to acquire exploration interests without fanfare.

The New Brunswick boom of a few years ago sparked heavy speculative staking.

Now many of these claims are lapsing.

With several mines already found in New Brunswick but presently closed down by low metal prices, the betting is that other discoveries will be made by careful combing.

Short Position Down at Montreal

MONTREAL (Staff) — Short position on the Montreal Stock Exchange Nov. 15, 1958, was 20,071 shares in 27 issues, down 672 shares and five issues from the position Oct. 31.

Among significant changes:

Stock	Shares	Stock	Shares
Aluminium	—482	Foundation	+1,000
B.C. Forest	+300	Mass.-Ferg.	—100
Can. Cement	+125	Molson A	—265
CPR	—150	Noranda	—100
Cockshutt	+150	A. V. Roe	—175

Short position on the Canadian Stock Exchange Nov. 15, 1958, was 75,570 shares in 31 issues, up 400 shares but unchanged as to issues from the position Oct. 31.

Among significant changes:

Stock	Shares	Stock	Shares
Barnat	—1,000	Cop. Rand	+1,000
C. Del Rio	+6,200	Min. & O. P	—250
Clevel'd C	+1,500	N. Mylamq.	+1,500
C. Denison	+5,800	Opemisk C	+3,300
C. Sudbury	—500	Orchan	—7,000

Here is the actual short position on the Montreal Stock Exchange Nov. 15:

Stock	Shares	Stock	Shares
Abitibi	2,050	Home A	600
Algoma	225	Hud. Bay	250
Aluminium	4,054	Int. Nickel	1,960
Argus	210	McColl	200
Atlas	100	Molson A n	222
B.C. Forest	700	Mont. Loco.	100
Brown	200	Noranda	100
Can. Cement	550	Ogilvie	115
Cdn. British A.	150	Pacific Pete	1,400
C P R	450	Que. Nat. Gas	540
Cockshutt	150	Shawin. W&P	200
Foundation	1,000	Steel Co.	175
Fraser	200	Tr.-Can. Pipe	3,370
Great Lakes	800		

Here is the actual short position on the Canadian Stock Exchange Nov. 15:

Stock	Shares	Stock	Shares
Barnat	1,200	N. Mylamaq.	1,500
Bateman B	1,000	N. Pacific	500
Camp. Chib.	5,900	Nickel Rim	900
C. Del Rio	7,700	Northspan	3,100
Cleveld. Cop.	1,500	Opemiska C	3,700
C. Denison	200	Orchan	9,000
C. Paper	1,975	Provo Gas	300
C. Sudbury	500	Que. Tel.	200
Cop. Rand	2,800	St. Lawr. M.	14,400
Fatima	500	Steep Rock	800
Ford A	245	Tr. Mtn.	7,200
Hollinger	100	Union Gas	1,000
Iso	500	Un. Asbestos	100
Min. & Ont. P	150	Un. Oils	1,200
Merrill Is.	500	Ventures	200
N. Hosco	6,700		

C. Malartic Net Up 66%

Canadian Malartic Gold Mines reports estimated net profit of $207,915 for first nine months of the year, up some 66% from the corresponding period in 1957.

In quarter ended Sept. 30, production totaled $374,083 supplemented by estimated cost-aid of $58,750. Average grade of the 116,994 tons milled during the period was down to 0.104 oz. per ton. Operating costs amounted to $3.24 per ton. A shortage of underground working places and certain mechanical difficulties kept the tonnage figure down from previous quarter.

	First 9 Months 1958	1957
Tons milled	352,107	345,012
Metal production	$1,266,634	$1,211,247
Cost-aid	110,000	95,000
Non-oper. revenue	10,854	6,525
Operating costs	1,131,805	1,126,045
Outside explor.	......	7,691
Est. depreciation	40,500	49,500
Taxes	7,368	4,506
Est. net profit	207,915	125,030

Question:

Is the outlook for market profits still good?

Answer: Better than ever. We feel we're on the verge of a two or three year period of fantastic bull market activity which is bound to focus sharply on Canadian situations. The advance will partly be to reflect inflation and partly to discount the anticipated population explosion and industrial growth of the 1960-70 decade. By taking the positive view now we feel we'll be in a prime position to take profits a few years from now where the investing public finally catches on to the fact we're living in a new era for stocks—wherein the old standards of evaluation have to be discarded.

Question: That may sound good but it's rather revolutionary. I've read so many comments that stocks are too high that I'm afraid to start investing until they fall.

Answer: Did you ever stop to consider this is part of the reason why professionals feel so bullish toward the market now? This scare-technique is part of the philosophy preached by market neophytes who see only the fact that prices are high judging by past standards—but who can't visualize how the base to this bull market is even stronger than the base to the 1949 market from which the Dow Jones later doubled. This is also part of the reason shrewd investors are eagerly waiting for a dramatic upsurge in public participation in the market—when these same pundits start putting their followers **back** into the market. Did you ever stop to consider the impact on prices then? This is all part of the trading technique practiced by Mitchell clients who have consistently made money on the market by calculating the next area of public demand—and taking profits when a mass movement of public funds into the market causes prices to skyrocket.

Question: Sounds slightly different than I've considered it. How can I find out more about the Mitchell system?

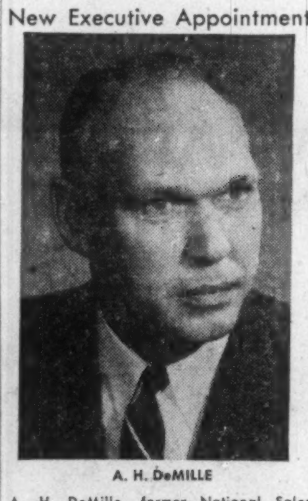
Answer: Get one thing straight—we don't have a system. Just a sound and sensible approach to trading a volatile market where the rewards for success are extremely high. Matter of fact the system has been used by all market professionals like Baruch and Morgan who made fortunes by anticipating public demand—and then catering to it.

Right now we're catering to public demand in situations like North Rankin and New Mylamaque by taking profits amounting to 95 cents a share in Rankin and 70 cents in Mylamaque. Meanwhile, we're also anticipating public demand — plowing the profits and proceeds of these liquidated stocks into the Mattagami situations set to explode a few months from now when drill results start firing up the market.

If you would like to watch how we methodically go about taking positions in uptrended stocks we'd be pleased to welcome you as a trial subscriber. The cost is $5.00 and it covers six weeks of bulletin service and a FREE copy of our booklet: Making a Business of the Stock Market. Send cheque or money order to: MITCHELL OF CANADA INC., 1420 GENESEE BLDG., BUFFALO 2, N.Y.

ANNOUNCEMENT

New Executive Appointment



A. H. DeMILLE

A. H. DeMille, former National Sales Manager for the Abrasives product group of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing of Canada Limited, has been appointed as Division Manager of 3M's Abrasives, Adhesives and Coatings Division. The announcement was made by K. J. Shea, Vice-President and General Manager of the London, Ontario firm.

Mr. DeMille has been with 3M and associated companies since 1945. In his new position Mr. DeMille will direct the marketing and production of 3M's abrasive, adhesive and coating products.

PATRICK HARRISON

& COMPANY LIMITED

MINING CONTRACTORS

Specialists in

ROCK AND EARTH EXCAVATION

SHAFTS — TUNNELS — OPEN PITS

Plant and Equipment Supplied on contract and rental basis.

Call on us for quotations

HEAD OFFICE

NORANDA - QUEBEC

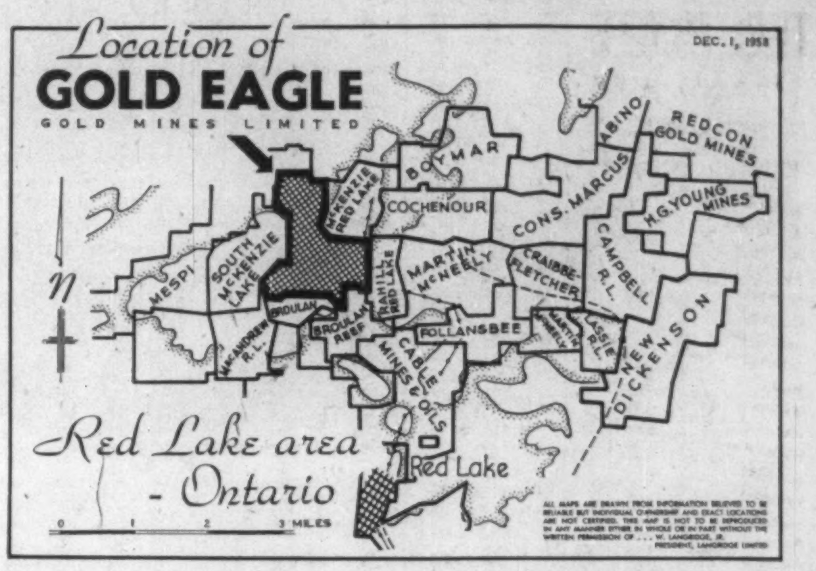
P.O. Box 370

Telephone Noranda — Roger 2-3581

A New Look at Gold Potential in Canada's Rich Red Lake Camp . . .

GOLD EAGLE GOLD MINES LIMITED

(Listed: The Toronto Stock Exchange)



One of the strongest trends of Canadian Markets this year has been the outstanding rise of gold issues. In this upward movement the action of shares of companies with properties in the rich Red Lake Mining Camp have been particularly noteworthy.

This new excitement has refocused attention on many other properties in the Red Lake camp which are now being reappraised in the light of present conditions and the brighter outlook for gold.

One of the most outstanding of these latter situations, in our opinion, is Gold Eagle Gold Mines Limited.

- A former producer, Gold Eagle's property as shown above, in the opinion of competent geologists has strong potential for further development.
- Favourable results of geophysical work already carried out have confirmed this potential. A diamond drill is already on the property to test the favourable indication at depth.
- The company is well financed to carry out this program with $115,000.00 recently placed in the treasury.

We have prepared a special detailed report on this intriguing speculative situation and will be pleased to send it together with continuing information on receipt of the coupon below.

J. D. CULLINGHAM & CO.
LIMITED
185 Bay Street
Toronto 1, Ontario

EMPIRE 6-6551

Members: Broker-Dealers' Association of Ontario

J. D. Cullingham & Company Limited,
185 Bay Street,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Please send me full information on GOLD EAGLE GOLD MINES LTD.

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

....

F.P.

This firm is the beneficial holder on options of 400,000 shares of Gold Eagle Gold Mines Limited at prices ranging from 27½c to 32½c per share, and in the resale of these shares will be acting as principals. We reserve the right to fill your order out of our holdings or to have shares purchased for your account on the open market. In either event, the transaction will be carried out through the Toronto Stock Exchange and any shares purchased for you out of our own holdings will be at the price at which the shares are traded on said exchange at the time the order is executed plus usual brokerage.

Stanleigh Uranium Seeks Defer Sinking Fund Debt

Stanleigh Uranium produced $3,139,755 worth of uranium from start of milling on March 14, 1958, to the fiscal year end of June 30. A total of 210,561 tons of ore were milled. Proceeds of this production were applied to preproduction expenditures.

During the year the company sold additional $7 million of general mortgage bonds to take care of increased costs of getting the property into production. Changes in mining methods will require additional capital outlays. Cost of equipment required for the change is estimated at $801,000.

President W. C. Cochrane states in the annual report that the company will be unable to meet the sinking fund payment of $6 million due June 30, 1959. A meeting of bondholders is being held this week to consider changes in the trust deed to permit postponement of these payments, and authorizing additional bank credit.

ANNOUNCEMENT

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., LIMITED

GRANT BULL
Sales Manager

J. EDGAR BOYLE
President

ALLEN S. LAIRD
Secretary-Treasurer

J. S. BOWER
Managing Director

J. Edgar Boyle, who was recently appointed President of W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited, has for many years been one of the main suppliers of this well known lumber firm, through J. E. Boyle, Limited.

J. S. Bower joined the Edwards Company in 1934 and Allen Laird and Grant Bull in 1938 and 1941, respectively. They have held their present appointments for some years.

The Management and Sales policy of W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited, will continue as heretofore and the present Management believes the close association of the Edwards Company and Boyle Company will be beneficial to both concerns.

Position of Chartered Banks of Canada as at October 31, 1958, Shown by Monthly Returns to Minister of Finance

(Thousands of dollars)

ASSETS

NAME OF BANK	Gold & coin in Canada $	Gold & coin outside Canada $	Notes & deposits with Bk. of Can. $	Gov. and bk. notes other than Can. $	Dep. with oth. banks in Can currency $	Deposits with oth. bks. in currencies oth. than Can. $	Cheques and oth. items in transit, net $	Gov. of Can. treasury bills $	Dom. Gov. Short Term Sec. $	Dom. Gov. Long Term Sec. $	Prov. Gov. Sec. $	Municipal Sec. $
Montreal	4,791	24	199,882	3,672	1,294	61,570	264,686	221,569	221,502	468,195	93,638	34,160
Nova Scotia	1,943	548	95,955	7,472	48	36,818	105,089	101,189	87,086	150,627	19,117	13,349
Toronto-Dominion	2,933	1	107,484	2,669	180	39,095	126,445	103,541	65,962	224,273	69,302	29,145
Provinciale	695	......	20,165	526	1	1,403	22,638	24,575	11,636	39,607	20,722	12,838
Commerce	4,079	87	194,781	3,676	814	100,639	219,211	197,135	208,788	365,948	49,087	29,326
Royal	4,228	1,199	212,405	22,828	300	171,794	178,036	219,330	213,818	504,155	104,808	38,013
Nationale	1,586	1	48,413	948	24	4,290	46,985	47,872	34,432	103,901	33,235	20,899
Imperial	1,695	......	72,547	1,008	152	25,684	55,678	68,090	52,897	144,968	19,323	10,182
Mercantile	11	......	646	45	137	8,847	850	2,294	1,415	1,300	......	42
Total	21,961	1,860	952,278	42,844	2,950	450,140	1,019,618	985,595	897,536	2,002,974	409,232	187,954

NAME OF BANK	Other Can. Sec. $	Securities oth. than Can. $	Mtges. $	Call and short loans in Can. $	Call and short loans outside Can. $	Loans to Can. Prov. Gov. $	Loans to municipalities $	Other current loans in Can. $	Other current loans outside Can. $	Non-current loans $	Bank premises $	Shares and loans to corporations $	Letters of credit $	Other assets $	Total assets $
Montreal	108,571	82,284	171,371	60,863	99,441	14,082	48,327	982,672	39,291	470	40,888	2,325	47,828	4,393	3,277,789
Nova Scotia	45,094	50,630	40,334	33,883	99,254	696	16,249	528,912	211,674	1	18,289	6,419	31,254	2,095	1,704,025
Toronto-Dominion	43,246	21,497	66,540	37,320	139,783	2,338	16,622	583,303	24,374	85	22,415	......	14,506	590	1,743,649
Provinciale	8,914	315	3,467	9,363	......	776	20,371	120,266	......	1	4,960	800	1,495	511	326,045
Commerce	80,925	145,564	140,215	22,099	152,553	2,947	23,732	915,894	68,779	415	32,309	18,395	35,601	3,793	3,016,792
Royal	227,379	287,330	260,772	54,297	125,319	4,244	39,095	972,240	264,546	287	37,993	7,621	83,165	4,315	4,039,517
Nationale	10,312	1,794	18,395	9,559	......	1,808	44,405	275,892	69	48	9,520	......	2,510	79	716,957
Imperial	17,680	142	42,007	19,913	30,484	6	10,156	396,449	6,388	45	8,948	4,664	20,314	967	1,010,387
Mercantile	......	10	......	185	......	......	......	11,676	5,524	35	302	......	1,715	32	35,066
Total	542,121	589,566	743,101	247,462	646,834	26,897	218,957	4,787,204	620,645	1,387	175,624	40,224	238,388	16,775	15,870,227

(Thousands of dollars)

LIABILITIES

NAME OF BANK	Deposits by Govt. of Canada in Can. currency $	Deposits by Canadian prov. govt. in Can. currency $	Deposits by oth. banks in Can. currency $	Deposits by other banks in curr. oth. than Can. $	Personal savings dep. in Can. $	Notice deposits in Can. curr. $	Demand deposits in Can. currency $	Other deposits in currencies oth. than Can. $	Adv. from Bk. of Can. secured $	Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit $	Other liabilities $	Capital paid up $	Rest account $	Undivided at latest fiscal year end $	Total Liabilities $
Montreal	32,383	30,731	41,562	24,157	1,572,304	118,396	1,000,265	218,552	......	47,828	16,045	54,000	[illegible]	1,566	3,277,789
Nova-Scotia	17,506	10,010	15,842	96,920	700,079	48,186	409,623	297,306	......	31,254	6,011	18,000	52,400	886	1,704,025
Toronto-Dominion	10,978	10,226	32,908	46,633	819,198	72,288	495,138	166,559	......	14,506	[illegible]	[illegible]	43,292	540	1,743,649
Provinciale	2,991	3,760	355	72	175,494	29,505	97,238	355	......	1,495	2,081	5,000	7,000	150	326,045
Commerce	33,724	35,737	[illegible]	91,252	1,311,129	91,680	895,728	291,473	......	35,631	[illegible]	[illegible]	100,000	1,167	3,016,792
Royal	[illegible]	22,156	32,545	136,679	[illegible]	133,571	1,032,148	718,616	......	83,165	12,754	[illegible]	178,703	404	4,039,517
Nationale	7,787	1,845	[illegible]	271	422,138	63,556	[illegible]	4,556	......	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,030	[illegible]	735	716,957
Imperial	[illegible]	38,501	19,051	16,727	[illegible]	50,343	390,252	44,430	......	20,314	[illegible]	11,250	32,000	1,718	1,010,387
Mercantile	99	21	2,646	7,225	2,123	9,798	4,435	5,068	......	1,715	35	1,500	400	1	35,066
Total	148,453	152,987	214,931	419,966	7,009,811	617,343	4,466,476	1,746,955	......	238,388	63,894	232,223	550,795	7,205	15,870,227

T.I.M. WESTERN LIMITED

WELDED STEEL PLATE AND PIPE PRODUCTS

....Fabricated and erected

- Acid Tanks
- Air Receivers
- Air Ducts
- Bins
- Bunkers
- Elevated Storage Tanks
- Exchangers
- Fabricated Pipe
- High Pressure Vessels
- Horizontal Storage Tanks
- Hot Water Tanks
- Hydro-pneumatic Tanks
- Jacketed Tanks
- Penstocks
- Pipe Bending
- Pressure Vessels
- Propane Tanks
- Refinery Equipment
- Standpipes
- Storage Tanks
- Towers

ALSO FURNISHED IN THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS

- Aluminum
- Inconel
- Inconel Clad Steel
- Monel Metal
- Monel Metal Clad Steel
- Nickel
- Nickel Clad Steel
- Stainless Steel
- Stainless Clad Steel

T.I.W.
WESTERN LIMITED
Head Office and Plant:
Edmonton, Alberta, Box 247
•
Sales Office
Toronto, Ontario
629 Eastern Avenue
•
Montreal, Quebec
1411 Crescent Street

Plan Re-Open Britannia Copper Mines

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — The copper mine at Britannia Beach, 15 miles north of here, will be re-opened in the near future after an eight-month closure due to lower copper prices.

Exact date of re-opening has not yet been announced by the Howe Sound Co. which controls the property.

Word of the re-opening came when Ken Smith, district board member of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union announced the company had signed a two-year contract with the local.

About 350 men will be employed in the mine, the same number employed when the mill shut down last February with copper at 22c. For a time, the mine was supported by government subsidies.

Worth Noting

Financing agreements and changes in financing deals, major changes in capital, filing statements are listed as reported by the Toronto and Montreal exchanges, Ontario Securities Commission.

ALBERTA PACIFIC CONSOLIDATED OILS purchase of partial interest in eight oil wells in Leduc field for $215,625.

BONNYVILLE OIL & REFINING CORP. issuance of 164,000 shs. to Carroll Drilling in payment of $31,390 drilling costs.

BRITT-MALARTIC GOLD MINES prospectus filed on underwriting of 50,000 shares at 10c and options on $60,000 shares at 10c-20c per share.

BRUNETTE PORCUPINE GOLD MINES release of all escrowed shares.

CRAIGMONT MINES 5,000 shares issued at 60c under employee option agreement.

DUVEX OILS & MINES sales of 90,000 shares at 15c a share.

EAST TRINITY MINING CORP. three-month extension on outstanding options on 700,000 shares at 15c-30c per share.

HARRISON MINERALS option installment of 150,000 shares at 15c exercised.

R. J. JOWSEY MINING purchase of 25,434 shares of **Orchan Mines** at total cost of $46,790.

JUMPING POUND PETROLEUMS purchase of 5,875 Class A shares and 2,650 Class B shares **Home Oil** at cost of $175,695.

KENLEW MINES underwriting of 50,000 shares at 10c and options granted on 750,000 shares at 15c-30c per share.

LYNDHURST MINING purchase of 25,433 shares of Orchan Mines at cost of $46,790 and sale of nearly all equipment on Destor twp. property for $80,000.

NEW CONCORD DEVELOPMENT CORP. sale of certain properties in the United States for $392,059 (U.S.).

OKALTA OILS advises sale of certain properties in the United States for $207,941 (U.S.).

PORCUPINE PRIME MINES issuance of 200,000 shares at 15c per share under option agreement with **Copper-Man Mines.**

Taking Stock

What's going on in the mining and oil markets — the facts and rumors.

By FRANK KAPLAN

Copper stocks are still sliding as the price of copper continues to backtrack on its recent surge from about the 22c level to 30c lb.

The price push on copper was expected to fade as strikebound mines in Rhodesia resumed production and other mines increased output.

Rhodesian supplies have not yet filled supply pipelines to Europe. But demand from copper users which jumped strongly last month faded quickly and it is apparent that the buying was a get-in-under-the-wire type.

Canadian price for copper was reduced to 28½c lb. from 29c set Nov. 10. U. S. producers price is 29c.

Here's how some leading coppers have moved:

	Latest Price $	End Oct. $	1958 High $	1958 Low $
Campbell Chib.	6.95	8.00	9.80	3.95
Irish Copper	2.15	2.47	2.94	.52
Merrill Island	.87	1.11	1.50	.61
Maritimes	.99	1.16	1.39	.40
Temagami	1.65	1.78	2.16	.80
Opemiska	8.10	9.10	11	5.75
Noranda	52	53½	55½	35¼

One holdout against the declining trend in coppers is **Geco Mines.** This young Manitouwadge area producer edges ahead to $17½ from $17¼ although it is down from a $19 high touched earlier. Its neighbor, **Willroy,** at $1.17 is ahead 4c.

Chibougamau Jaculet, yesterday's favorite of the Chibougamau area boom, announces that it is preparing its property for production when the **Copper Rand** mill starts rolling. It has a shaft down 600 ft. Jaculet at 57c is off about 4c and Copper Rand at $1.93 dips from a recent $2.22. **Portage Island** is also working at Chibougamau. It's trading at 60c, up about 2c.

* * *

Copper Rand, Jaculet and Portage are in the **Patino Mines** orbit. Patino is the organization set up with money of the late Bolivian tin king. Interest in Patino among Canadian investors is broadening. In a complicated new financing arrangement, Patino shareholders are given the right to subscribe to one additional share at $4 for each three shares held.

This right expires Dec. 30. If the shareholder exercises his rights, he then receives a warrant to buy two more shares at $4 for each share purchased with his rights. This warrant is a call on the stock until the end of 1960. Patino shares are trading at $6, down 35c from the recent high.

* * *

Gunnar Mines bucks a continued decline in uraniums. Pioneer dividend payer of the uranium mines, Gunnar at $18¼ is ahead from $17⅜ in mid-month. Street talk is that company will soon declare another dividend. Its first was $1.25 paid in July. An index designed to cover movements of uranium stocks, compiled by **John M. Easson & Co.,** drops to a new low and is down about 22% from its high for the year.

Some of the bloom comes off the boom in lower-priced speculative issues. **New Mylamaque,** a heated trader in climbing to a $1.61 high, drops to about the $1 mark. **New Hosco,** the zoomer from Mattagami which soared to $7.25 from 13c breaks down to 92c for a loss of 46c in about a week.

* * *

International Nickel, already troubled by strikes that still don't show any sign of a settlement, gets an added kick as heavy Russian offerings of platinum help push price of this precious and industrial metal to $52 an ounce from $57. In addition, the U. S. doesn't help when it sells scrap platinum at below-the-market prices. Early in 1957, platinum was $103 oz. Inco shares at $83⅝ are down from the $87⅛ level before the recent Wall Street drop.

Augustus Exploration, representing the merged **Continental Mining** and **Canadian Lithium,** trades at around 52c. Continental shareholders get one share of the new company for each Continental held. Canadian Lithium holders get one Augustus for every 4½ Lithium shares.

* * *

ON THE OIL AND GAS FRONT—Oil and gas stocks are quiet and generally show little price change. **Pacific Petroleums** rebounds to $17¼ from a recent drop to $15⅝ and then slips back to $16¾.

Sapphire Petroleums hits $1.10 and then drops back to 93c but is still well ahead from a recent 75c level. This issue reflects swings in New Mylamaque on the mining board. Last summer it purchased 600,000 Mylamaque shares and recently reported sale of more than 400,000.

Midcon Oil hits oil in a well being drilled near Chatham, Ont. This well is on land. Midcon has four gas wells in Lake Erie and is negotiating for sale of gas. The shares flip to 70c then settle at 64c.

Sweet Grass Planning Sue Former Directors

Legal action seeking recision and damages from former officers and directors of **Great Sweet Grass Oils** is planned by the present management of the financially storm-tossed company.

Great Sweet Grass was the centre of an investigation by the U. S. Securities & Exchange Commission which resulted in the shares falling from $5.85 peak in 1956 to recent levels of about 40c.

Trading was suspended in the U. S. and the shares were delisted by the American Stock Exchange, Toronto Stock Exchange and Canadian Stock Exchange.

Late in 1957, the company became the centre of a fight for control.

Following the recent Sweet Grass annual meeting in New York, directors in ordering the legal action seeking cancellation of a deal made by previous management and damages, said:

"On Jan. 8, 1958, Great Sweet Grass Oils retained Blake, Cassels & Graydon to investigate the transaction referred to in the report by the Securities & Exchange Commission in Washington when it delisted the company's stock in April 1957.

"At the stockholders' meeting, the president reported on their extensive investigation of these and other transactions and on their recommendations that in the case of the acquisition by the company of one million shares of **Golden West Minerals** for $875,000 and the later acquisition of the assets of that company for 250,000 shares of Great Sweet Grass Oils, action be commenced immediately against Samuel Ciglen, former president and solicitor of the company, and Morris Black, John Gilbert and Colin Campbell, former director.

"Action against **Torny Financial Corp.,** and **Ontario Cobalt Mines** which had had financial dealings with the company was also recommended."

A report on the Golden West acquisition and other deals made by Sweet Grass is given in an auditors report. This financial statement slashes shareholders equity by 83% in write downs of $8,943,375 from equity of $10,690,170 shown at the end of 1956.

In the Golden West purchase, Great Sweet Grass paid $875,000 cash and $850,000 represented by 250,000 shares of stock for what was shown as $1,725,000 of assets.

However, after revaluing oil and gas leases and mining claims, auditors wrote off $1,003,999.

Other write downs of assets included a reduction in value of Oklahoma oil properties from $6,526,500 (1,750,000 Great Sweet Grass shares at $3.75 a share) to $1,344,934.

Properties acquired from **Pitt Petroleums** were written down from $1,595,000 (500,000 Great Sweet Grass shares at $3.19 a share) to $297,531.

What do you Know about

SPECULATION?

Is it Fad or Fallacy, Necessity or Nuisance?

We were talking to a New York investment banker the other day who was in something of a quandary about the copper market. "You know, the English are basically dishonest," he said. "They work the London copper market like a yoyo and trade their copper shares against it."

This appears to sum up the attitude of many conservative observers with regard to that little-understood and much-maligned market participant known as the speculator. He is considered dishonest at best and conspiratorial at worst, and many a turn in the market amounts to little more than an attempt by vested capital to stamp him out.

But while a few astute observers share this basic view as to what the speculator is up to, the rank and file of investors understand little or nothing of the speculator's true methods and objectives. The people who come to us with portfolios crammed with defunct promotions and call themselves speculators might just as well come to us with samples of their own finger painting and call themselves French impressionists. No matter what else it may be called, speculation is an art — the art of money making in its most highly-polished state. Compared to successful speculation, investment for yield is among the lowliest of financial crafts; and in our opinion those who would use sheer force of vested capital to obliterate speculation are involved in a pursuit about as futile as an endeavor to hide the artifacts of Benvenuto Cellini by enveloping them in pyramids.

Every Art has its Tricks

We are not saying that the art of speculation is basically an honest one. Mastery of the tricks of an art is what makes a master artist. And where the Dutch painting masters used tricks of lighting, it is necessary for the masters of speculation to use tricks of psychological deception. But the trader who learns the nature and practice of these tricks can take as much pleasure in his discoveries as the lover of music can take in the discovery that Mozart's Horn Concerto K.417 was written as a subtle practical joke at the expense of his friend Leutgeb. "I could never resist making a fool of Leutgeb," said the old music master in describing the playful irony in this concerto. And by precisely the same token we can imagine one of those "basically dishonest" English copper speculators relishing the manner in which the bulk of the trading public was whipsawed by the 23-30-27 copper play of 1958.

We said in one of our early-October reports, when we were taking clients out of coppers for short-term profits, that the self-styled speculators who were supporting copper futures markets at 30 and 31 cents were largely doctors and dentists who had no idea of the quantities of copper they were dealing in, and who would be the last people in the world to want to take delivery of their purchases as their futures contracts expired. We advised against holding copper futures even before we issued our first profit-taking instructions in such stocks as Bouzan at 90, Halliwell at 75 and Irish Copper at $2.80 (all of which represented gains of up to 200 percent).

Speculation, by actual definition, means "to look out from a watchtower." And when you have a method of looking from a watchtower as thousands of rank gamblers mill about below you with little or no idea as to the trends they are speculating upon, you'll probably derive just as much enjoyment from the execution of your trades as we derive from our continuing job of international fact-gathering and price-plotting. Why not send us $5 for eight introductory weeks of the Cronenberg Canadian reports?

Cronenberg reports

4163 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan

Look to this Symbol of Quality

IN ALUMINUM AND PLASTIC EXTRUSIONS

MANUFACTURING EXCELLENCE — Daymond — ALUMINUM PLASTICS

Manufacturers of These Quality Lines

- MIRATRIM ALUMINUM MOULDING
- MIRAPLAS PLASTIC WALL TILES
- YARDLEY PLASTIC PIPE AND FITTINGS
- YARDLEY PLASTIC GARDEN HOSE
- DURAFLEX ALUMINUM AND PLASTIC THRESHOLDS
- "MAILMATE" MAILBOXES
- SEALMASTER ALUMINUM THRESHOLDS
- SEALMASTER ALUMINUM DOOR SWEEP

and WEATHERSTRIPPING

More and more, industry also looks to DAYMOND for quality CUSTOM aluminum and plastic extruded component parts.

DAYMOND COMPANY LIMITED
CHATHAM, ONTARIO

Teck-Hughes-Lamaque Gold Team Boosts Profits, Cuts Costs

Reflecting successful efforts of gold mines to cut costs are current reports to shareholders of **Teck-Hughes Gold Mines** and **Lamaque Gold Mines.**

In the first 10 months of 1958, Teck reports a jump in net of 22% to 7c per share. Lamaque shows a 3% increase to 22c per share.

Interests in outside work, which the two companies share, are now paying off. **Empresa Fluorspar Mines** has been turning in operating profits of $10,000 per month and **Geco** has started to repay preproduction advances. Through the Mattagami syndicate the companies have vendor interests in **Watson Lake Mines** and report that the **Noranda-McIntyre-Canadian Exploration** group are carrying out systematic drilling with satisfactory results. Work on other claim groups by the Mattagami syndicate failed to locate ore.

At Teck a reduction of operating costs was a big factor in the higher profit. The South Shaft Extension has been closed and mining of the shaft pillar has been started. A rockburst in this pillar on Nov. 9 has caused some delay in mining.

Here are the Teck results:

	First 10 Months 1958	1957
Tons milled	168,420	151,620
Gross bullion prod.	$929,588	$883,932
Non-oper. revenue	61,633	63,351
Div. from Lamaque	242,320	242,320
Operating costs	898,772	916,623
Est. net profit	334,769	272,980
Earnings per share	6.96c	5.68c

At Lamaque better earnings resulting from the higher tonnage and recovery were reduced by higher taxes. Mining of the Lower "A" zone has stopped, replaced by ore from Dyke "A". Some surface work is being carried out seeking indications of new ore.

Here are the Lamaque results:

	First 10 Months 1958	1957
Tons milled	633,600	617,420
Gross bullion prod.	$3,789,684	$3,683,704
Non-oper. revenue	81,169	76,561
Operating costs	3,067,133	3,032,752
Taxes	134,191	74,863
Est. net profit	669,527	632,650
Earnings per share	22.32c	21.76c

SAPPHIRE PETROLEUMS TSE filing statement, options granted on 378,000 shares at $1 per share, acquisition of 250,000-acre oil concession from **National Iranian Oil Co.,** sale of 14,100 shares **General Development Corp.** for $206,092, and purchase of 600,000 shares of **New Mylamaque Explorations** of which 192,500 shares now held.

CUSTOM-MADE PENSION PLANS with SUBSTANTIAL INCOME TAX SAVINGS!

Under the 1957 Amendment to the Income Tax Act you can now obtain relief from income tax on earnings set aside to provide for an annuity at retirement.

IF: You are self-employed

You do not belong to a group pension plan — or

You belong to a group pension plan, but feel that your pension will not be adequate

You should investigate the Mutual Life of Canada's

REGISTERED RETIREMENT SAVINGS PLAN

tailored to fit your exact personal needs

ADVANTAGES OF THE MUTUAL LIFE PLAN

1. A GUARANTEED RETIREMENT ANNUITY BASED ON TODAY'S RATES, AND SUPPLEMENTED BY OUTSTANDING DIVIDEND EARNINGS. THE MUTUAL LIFE HAS HAD AN UNEXCELLED RECORD OF LOW NET COST FOR OVER 87 YEARS.
2. THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMBINE YOUR ANNUITY WITH LIFE INSURANCE, AT CONSIDERABLE SAVINGS TO YOU.
3. PARTICIPATION IN A WELL DIVERSIFIED INVESTMENT PROGRAM.

Do not delay — take advantage of the new legislation — contact The Mutual Life of Canada representative in your community. He will be glad to prepare, without obligation, a plan for you and your family that best suits your needs.

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA 4L-718R
WATERLOO, ONT.

Please send me a copy of your leaflet "REGISTERED RETIREMENT SAVINGS PLANS".

Name_____

Street_____

City_____ Prov._____

Mail this coupon today for additional information.

The MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

Established 1869 HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Letter from London

British welcome Nixon not as roaming office boy but as man of substance...

By ADELPHI

ACCORDING to the calendar, Christmas is not far off, but I must report that there is precious little of the Christmas spirit in misty old England.

As usual the House of Commons reflects the prevailing mood, and the two great parties are hammering each other in the best Dickensian tradition.

What divides the Socialists and the Tories at this moment?

Believe it or not the chief issue is nothing more nor less than a government bill which plans to do away with the restriction of motor cars to take voters to polls in a general election.

Under the existing law the number of cars available is controlled on a ratio basis according to the number of voters in each constituency.

But the government has decided that these restrictions must go.

The Socialists raised an almighty row about it in the Commons and charged the government with deliberately using its authority to stack the cards against the Labor Party.

Finally it was put to the vote and, of course, the government carried the day.

But the Socialists hinted that when they came to power there will be a restriction of motor cars that will make the Tories regret their partisan misuse of authority.

* * *

Morality Debate

But this noisy brawl was momentarily forgotten when next day, in a House that was crowded and intense, a debate took place on the Wolfenden Report dealing with prostitution and homosexuality.

By a tragic coincidence the debate was held a few days after Ian Harvey, parliamentary under-secretary of the Foreign Office, had resigned not only his ministerial post but his membership of the House of Commons.

A week ago he had been arrested in St. James's Park and charged with a criminal offence with a young guardsman.

Harvey was a reasonably successful member of an advertising firm who served as a back bencher MP until he was appointed a junior minister.

The appointment meant a heavy financial loss, but he had every reason to hope that in the course of time he would be promoted to senior rank.

It was against this tragic background that the House of Commons came to the grim debate on the Wolfenden Report which recommended, among other things, that homosexual behavior between consenting males should not be classed as a criminal offence.

In many ways it was an admirable debate in which every speech was restrained and responsible.

Rab Butler, the indefatigable No. 2 in the government, guided the debate so that it was kept at a high level.

The blunt fact, however, still remains that London, the greatest city of the world, is shamed by its failure to drive prostitution off the streets.

There we shall let the subject rest and turn to less unsavory things.

* * *

That tireless royal ambassador, the Duke of Edinburgh, is going to fly in a **BOAC** Comet IV airliner when he visits India and Pakistan in January.

As a past president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science he will attend a meeting of the Indian Science Congress and the Pakistan Association for the Advancement of Science.

When that tour is completed, he will leave in the royal yacht for a visit to British territories in the Far East and the Pacific.

Thus, like Puck, he will encircle the globe.

Between Rangoon and the Bahamas he will travel some 16,000 miles in the royal yacht.

It is understood that he will also visit Bermuda where, incidentally that romantic industrialist, **Garfield Weston,** has acquired a hotel.

I understand that Mr. Weston has also taken over an hotel in Jamaica.

I do not suggest that the Duke will patronize these hostels, but merely mention them in passing.

* * *

Mr. Nixon's Welcome

London extended a really warm welcome to that somewhat shadowy figure, Vice-President Nixon.

He was met at the airport by Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, and dined at No. 10 Downing St. with the prime minister.

The following day he attended the ceremony at St. Paul's Cathedral when, in the presence of the Queen, a chapel was dedicated to the memory of 28,000 U. S. service men who lost their lives during World War II while based in Britain.

The Americans have a genius for misjudging the qualities of their public men.

Thus in the fateful period before the Hitler war they sent us the multi-millionaire Joe Kennedy as ambassador.

He had great charm, which was about all.

If he had been as strong as the nation which he represented, Joe Kennedy could have exerted great influence on the trend of events.

As it was he was a weakling, even though his heart was with us.

In the same way the U. S. businessmen and financiers regarded Truman as a second- or third-rate politician, whereas he was a giant who took decisions of such magnitude that he influenced the whole trend of world events.

Marshall Aid and the swift response to the Communist threat in Korea will enshrine Truman in history.

Therefore the British refuse to accept Nixon as a perambulating office boy and welcome him whole-heartedly as a man of substance.

He represents the great U. S. and London honors him.

* * *

The Duke of Edinburgh took a dignified swipe at Field-Marshal Montgomery when welcoming Mr. Nixon.

In a short speech he said: "It would be too much to expect that the close and intimate relations which existed between us during the dramatic days of the war should survive the tensions and memoirs of peace."

It was done neatly and with a disarming smile but it landed on the jaw.

Pat for Churchill

Incidentally, Ben Parkin, a Socialist MP, made a neat intervention in the homosexual debate when a Tory MP declared that homosexuality had caused the downfall of the Roman Empire and the downfall of Nazi Germany.

Parkin pointed to Sir Winston Churchill who was sitting in his usual place just below the gangway and said:

"Didn't he have something to do with it?"

There was an appreciative roar of laughter from all sides, and Churchill nodded his acceptance of the compliment.

* * *

There is trouble once more on the bus front.

This time the dispute is not between the men and the National Transport Board, but between the buses and the public.

The simple fact is that on foggy nights the people prefer staying home with their TV sets rather than going out to the pictures.

There is no law which can compel people to leave their homes in the evening, and there will be little sympathy for the bus employees if they stage another strike.

Gold for Sale On Margin

The Toronto investment house of **Doherty, Roadhouse & Co.,** has announced that it will buy gold for clients at approximately $35.20 an ounce and store it without cost.

On resale, a commission is charged of 0.5% on amounts up to $10,000 and 0.25% above $10,000. Minimum commission is $5.

The gold can be purchased on a margin of 3%.

However, interest of 5¾% per year on the outstanding balance is required in advance making an effective margin of 8.58%.

The gold is available in two units of exchange: One kilogram bars (weighing just over 35 oz.) worth approximately $1,200, and 400 oz. bars worth about $13,000.

To hold a one-kilogram bar for one year on 3% margin would cost a client about $69 in interest plus $5 for resale commission, a total of $74. The margin required would amount to an additional $37, approximately.

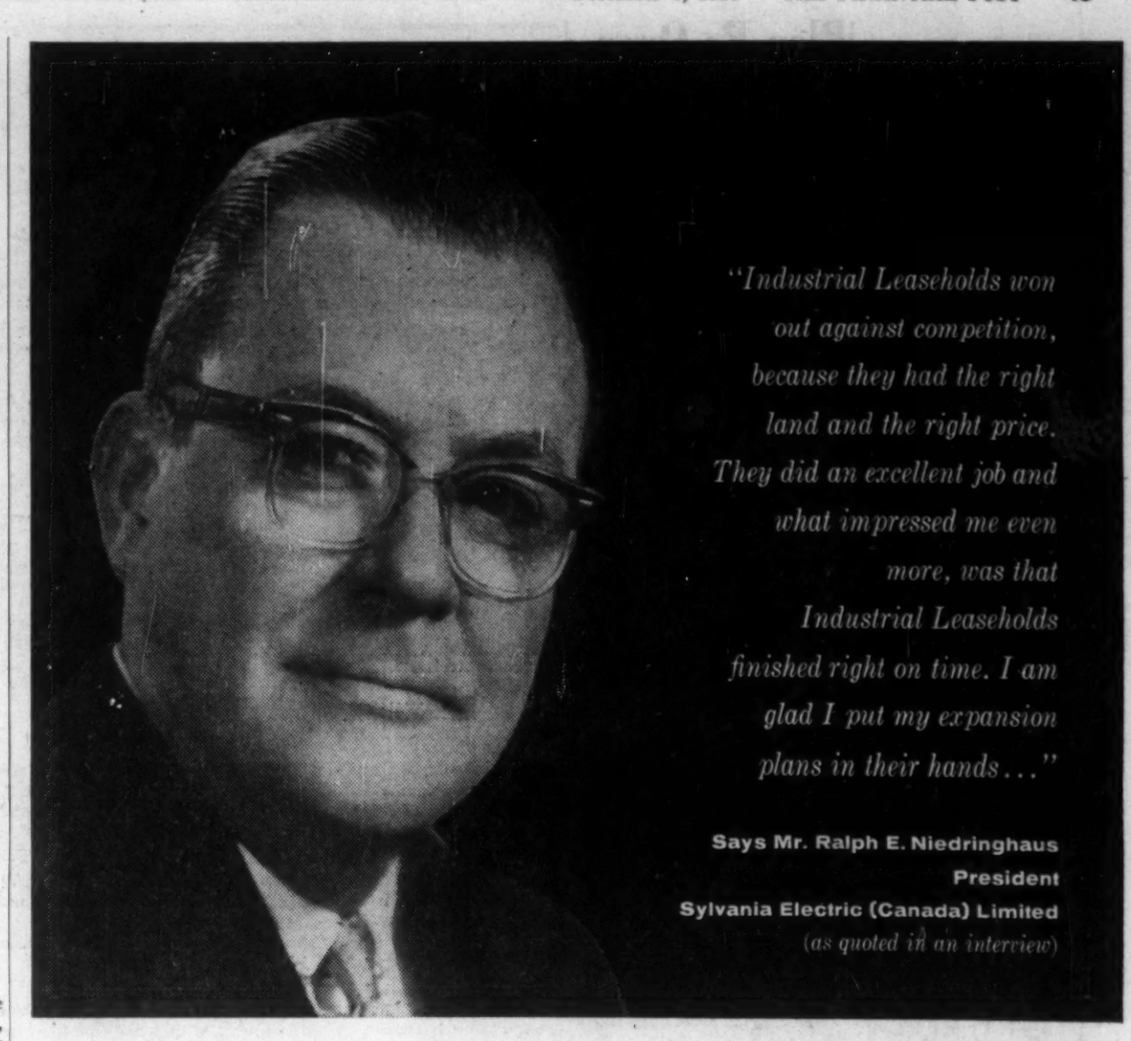
Crown Zellerbach Reduces Output

Crown Zellerbach Canada Ltd. has cut back production at its Ocean Falls pulp and paper plant. Market conditions are blamed.

The two newsprint machines and the three specialty machines in the Ocean Falls division have been reduced to five-day operation.

The newsprint machines were formerly on six-day operation and the specialty machines on seven-day.

"We regret that this move is necessary, but current pulp and paper market conditions leave us no choice but to reschedule our machines," Ray Schadt, vice-president manufacturing, states.



"Industrial Leaseholds won out against competition, because they had the right land and the right price. They did an excellent job and what impressed me even more, was that Industrial Leaseholds finished right on time. I am glad I put my expansion plans in their hands..."

Says Mr. Ralph E. Niedringhaus
President
Sylvania Electric (Canada) Limited
(as quoted in an interview)

When industry expands in Canada, it calls in

TORONTO **INDUSTRIAL LEASEHOLDS (1957) LTD.**

AN AFFILIATE OF WEBB & KNAPP (CANADA) LTD.

Head Office: 12 Sheppard St., Toronto 1. • Offices in Vancouver, Winnipeg and Montreal

Your own new plant anywhere in Canada at the cost of rent.

Write or call for this Informative booklet

This is the newly completed 30,351 sq. ft. Winnipeg office-warehouse for Sylvania Electric (Canada) Limited. A 60,000 sq. ft. office-warehouse has also been completed in Toronto. Both buildings were designed, engineered, constructed and leased by Toronto Industrial Leaseholds (1957) Ltd.

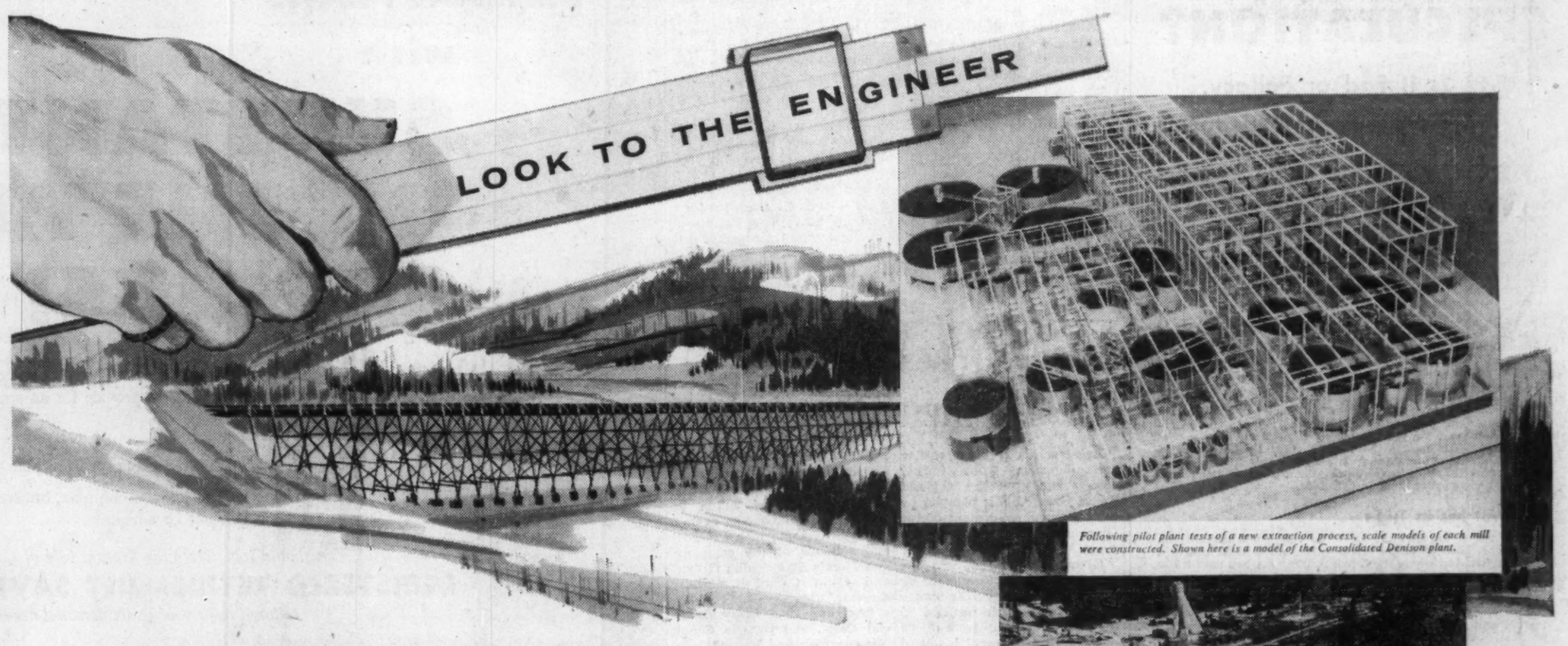
Investment Clubs Names Manager

Ronald R. Smith has been named business manager of Canadian Association of Investment Clubs. He was formerly CAIC's auditor.

F. Alex Roberts has resigned as managing secretary (**FP**, May 17) and been appointed a director.

He and **Mrs. Marion Ivy** fill vacancies caused by the resignations of directors **M. D. Reid** and **George Marshall.**

New address of CAIC is 20 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto 12.



Following pilot plant tests of a new extraction process, scale models of each mill were constructed. Shown here is a model of the Consolidated Denison plant.

Construction in progress at Stanleigh Uranium Mines, Limited, near Elliot Lake.

Uranium concentrator at Stanrock Mines.

How engineering ingenuity has made Canada a world leader in uranium production

In Canada's Algoma-Blind River district lies one of the world's richest uranium deposits. It's part of our wonderful heritage of natural resources. But it took the genius of the engineer to get it out. He's one of our valuable resources, too.

Practically all the development work was done between October, 1954, and March, 1958. Other uranium fields throughout the world have been operating for years, but with the Algoma fields now in production Canada is already second in Free World uranium output and will very likely move into first place within a year or so.

And consider the obstacles. Above ground, a thorough survey was necessary; underground, the contours of the ore bodies had to be traced with relative certainty before mine and mill sites could be established. A new extraction process was developed, and pilot plant tests of this process were made. Flow diagrams were worked out; models of each proposed mill were constructed.

Then came the back-breaking construction job. Roads had to be carved out of the bush, through muskeg and bog and over some of the roughest terrain in eastern Canada. In came the equipment; thousands of tons of it trucked in slowly over thirty-five miles of logging type roads from rail centers many miles away. During this period of development these roads carried the heaviest tonnage of any roads in Canada.

Construction of each plant presented a different problem. Different ground conditions, different ore conformations. Several of the mill sites had to be chiselled out of mountains of solid rock.

The task was monumental. But the ingenuity of the engineer was equal to it. And that same ingenuity can be a priceless asset to you as you plan new industrial and commercial ventures. No matter what your field, put your major problems in the capable hands of an engineer. He is trained to work towards greater productivity, more comfort and better living for all.

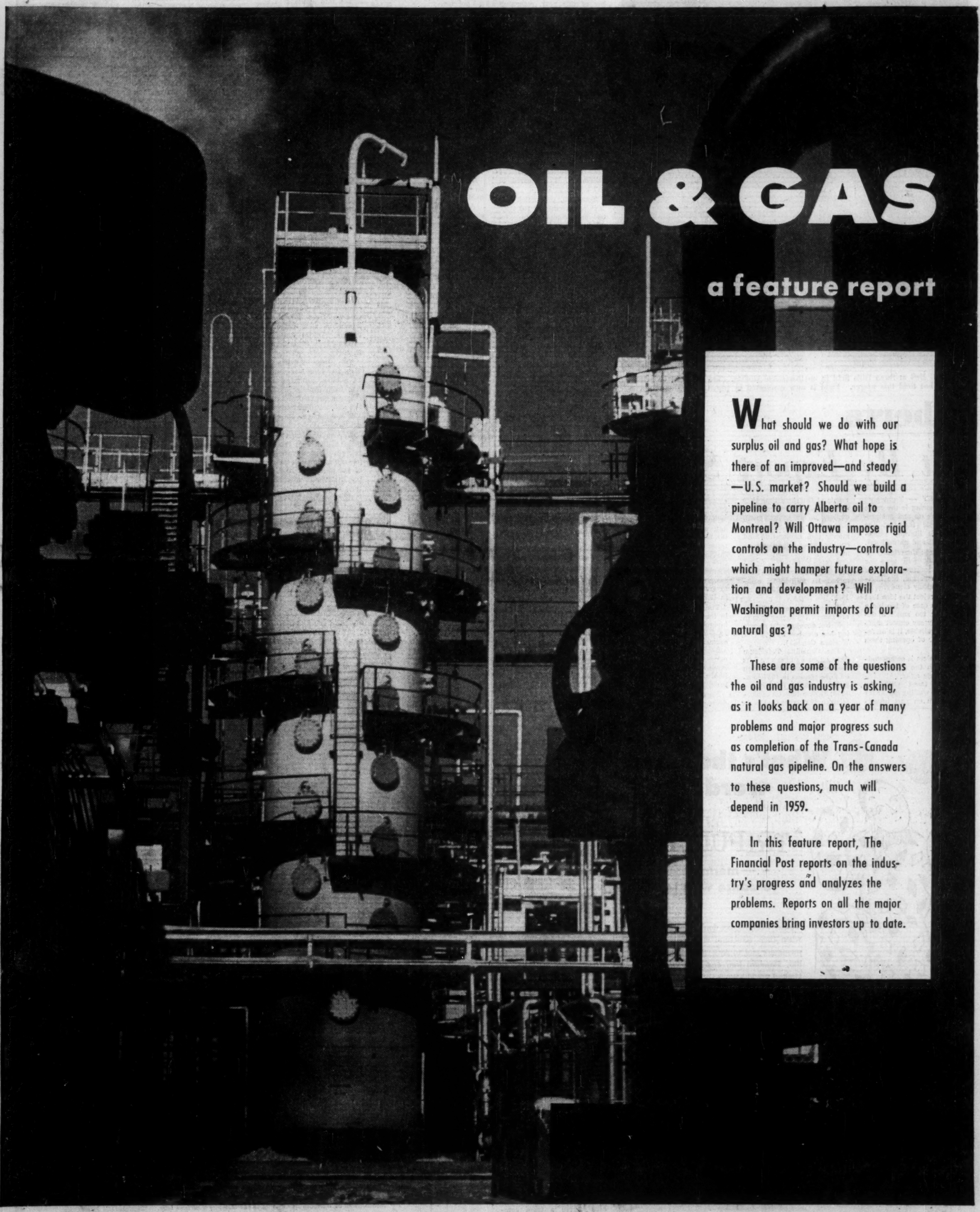
Honeywell shares these aims. In the Algoma-Blind River development Honeywell cooperated with the engineers by supplying specialized control equipment for a number of these mines. In this way Honeywell works with engineers in many fields. For Honeywell develops and manufactures precise automatic controls—for heating, ventilating and air conditioning—for industrial processing; for ships, buses, trains and planes.

Honeywell Controls Limited

R. M. Way & Associates, Kilborn Engineering and General Engineering served as consulting engineers in the development of the Algoma-Blind River uranium mines.

The Financial Post

Vol. LII | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | Publication Office: Toronto, December 6, 1958 | Twenty Cents an issue, Six Dollars a Year | No. 49



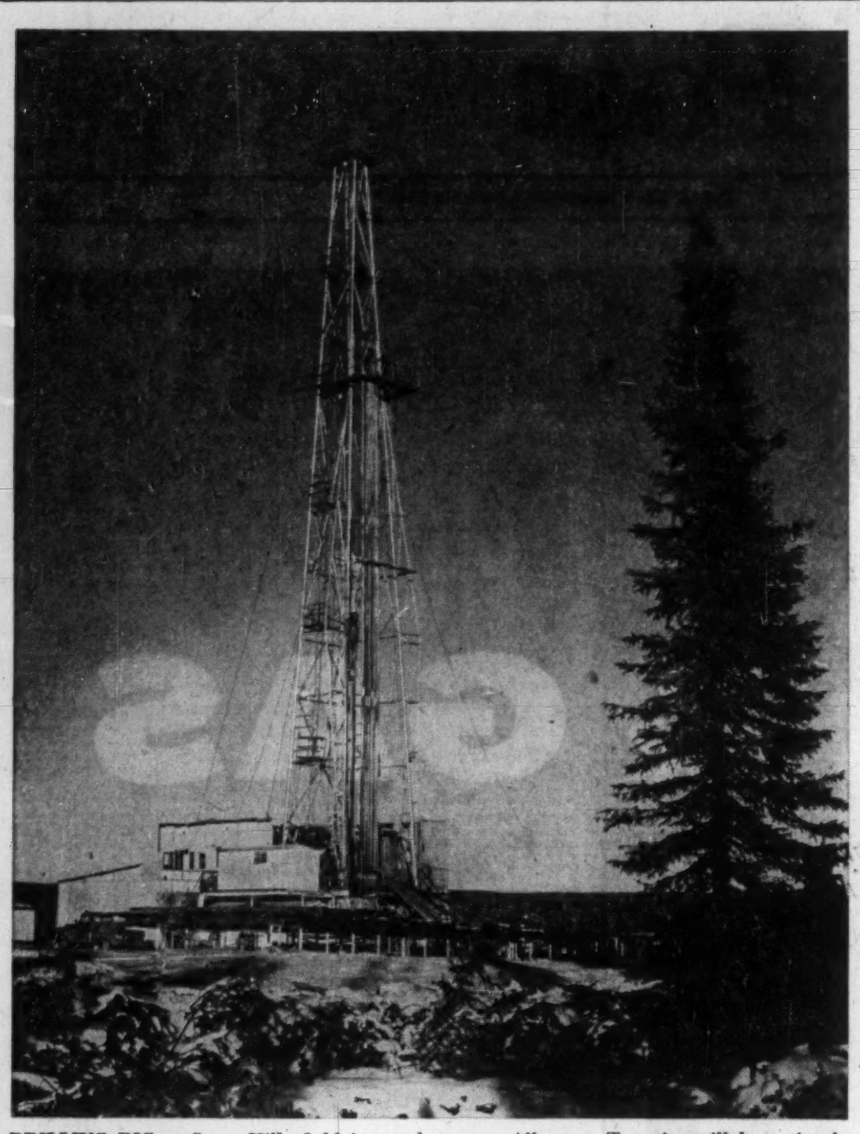
OIL & GAS

a feature report

What should we do with our surplus oil and gas? What hope is there of an improved—and steady—U.S. market? Should we build a pipeline to carry Alberta oil to Montreal? Will Ottawa impose rigid controls on the industry—controls which might hamper future exploration and development? Will Washington permit imports of our natural gas?

These are some of the questions the oil and gas industry is asking, as it looks back on a year of many problems and major progress such as completion of the Trans-Canada natural gas pipeline. On the answers to these questions, much will depend in 1959.

In this feature report, The Financial Post reports on the industry's progress and analyzes the problems. Reports on all the major companies bring investors up to date.



DRILLING RIG at Swan Hills field in northwestern Alberta. Ten rigs will be active in this hot field this winter. Field is now connected by pipeline to Edmonton.

Alberta

Hit By Export Slump

CALGARY — Tightening the purse string is the trend in Alberta's oil and gas picture despite the fact the province is literally swimming in oil and natural gas.

The reason: Uncertainty on how long it will take for markets to improve. Over the short-term period, the horizon is definitely cloudy.

Oilmen reject the idea that it is just a case of too big a supply for too small a demand. They say export markets are available, it is merely a matter of opening them up.

The problem is compounded for both the majors and independents alike.

They're faced with the problem of waiting longer for their return on past investments at the same time they are cutting down costs on exploration and development.

But they're sinking more money into exploration and cutting down on development.

Drilling completions in the province are down by an estimated 1.1 million ft. compared to 10,193,579 ft. in 1957.

Exploration expenditures are some 7.7% higher than in 1957 but development spending has dropped by 7% (for Western Canada).

The Canadian Petroleum Association estimates its members spent $250 million on development in 1957 compared to $150 million for 1958; $350 million on exploration in 1957 compared to an estimated $290 million this year.

"In view of the confusion and uncertainty created by the Borden Commission's interim report," says John Proctor, general manager of CPA, "it is doubtful if exploration expenditures in the search for oil and gas will be as great in 1959 as they are in 1958."

The cutbacks are reflected in the Alberta government's budgeted revenue for the 1958-59 fiscal year. The government is budgeting for a $16-million drop in oil revenues. Its sales of Crown lands is estimated at $46 million, a drop of $15.2 from the previous year.

Royalties are expected to decrease by $4.5 million. Fees and rentals are estimated to rise by $3 million to $23.5 million.

Cutbacks in exploration and development spending has pointed out a significant trend towards consolidation among a number of oil companies.

There were a total of 37 mergers by the end of October of this year, compared to 15 for the whole of 1957.

Risk capital was hard to come by. Many of the firms turned to amalgamation, partly to put their holdings on a firmer footing and partly to pay off interest on debt and retire the principal.

"Besides," said one oilman, "it helps spread the risks on wildcat drilling."

During the year the average production rate is estimated at 300,000 bbls. daily compared to 360,000 b/d in 1957. There is no marked change expected in 1959.

Natural gas production this year is expected to total 391 billion cu. ft. compared to 244 billion in 1957.

Total oil production for 1958 is estimated at 109,450,000 bbls. compared to 137,492,316 bbls. the previous year.

The Conservation Board estimates there will be 8,800 wells capable of being operated by the end of the year compared to 8,139 in 1957.

The potential production rate is estimated at 810,000 b/d, revised from 790,000 b/d last year.

Total oil well completions to the end of September was 1,227 compared to 1,448 in September in 1957.

A major contribution to the increase in the number of producing wells has been development drilling in the Pembina field which itself has 2,400 wells.

Through the use of water flushing and gas injection methods which tend to maintain reserve pressure, engineers estimate this recovery process increases the life of a well from 200% to 300%.

In 1957 a total of 124 development wells were put on production allowables.

This year there were a total of 416 wells listed as developed with the aid of this process. Another 400 wells are expected to be developed in 1959 in this area.

A similar recovery process in the Joffre field (295 wells) has raised the recovery estimate to 31 million bbls.

Mobil Oil, a major oil operator in Pembina, continues its drilling program and produced its 500th well this year.

Extension drilling in the Innisfail field, the first major reef discovery since Leduc, is continuing.

There are now 61 wells listed as producers since **Canadian Oil Companies Ltd.** brought in its No. 1 wildcat well last year.

At least eight additional locations remain to be drilled. Reserves in this 6,500-acre field are estimated at 50 million bbls.

During the year, **Home** in partnership with four other companies spent $500,000 on grid and gathering systems in the general Swan Hills area. Home together with **McColl - Frontenac** has recently completed a 130.9 mile pipeline from Swan Hills to Edmonton at a cost of $5.5 million.

The line doesn't need booster stations, it runs downhill all the way.

This winter Home plans a 24-well drilling program on 32 sites staked out at Swan Hills.

Development drilling continued in the Kaybob field which now has 13 producers under proration.

Economic feasibility is still not proven in development of Athabaska oil sands.

One oil official claims there are methods advanced by which the oil could be separated at reasonable costs. **It is the cost of transportation, refining and marketing that has firms wary** of going into this project extensively.

Recently, **Richfield Oil Corp.,** which has one of largest holdings in the area, has entered into discussions with federal authorities on the possibility of using nuclear energy to recover the oil.

This method is still a big question mark, government and oil officials say.

Natural gas activity picked up steam this year and revaluation indicates present proven reserves may be as high as 27 trillion cu. ft.

Gas development (capped) wells number 122 this year compared to 53 such wells in 1957. Discoveries in new fields may raise the reserve estimate even higher.

In the West Whitecourt area where a team comprised of **Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Co., Pan-American Petroleum Corp., Canadian Fina Oil** and **Devon Palmer Oils** has drilled 18 successful wells.

In this 1.1 million-acre block, the team plans a $15 million pilot cycling plant which will have a capacity of 30 million cu. ft. of natural gas per day.

The partners have already spent an estimated $24 million.

Another $60 million is earmarked for further development drilling, gathering systems and other facilities.

Saleable gas reserves are estimated at 1.1 trillion cu. feet.

A recent discovery at Berland River in the Foothills, 155 miles northwest of Edmonton, shows promise of being Canada's deepest gas reserve well.

The **British American-Shell** wildcat was drilled to 12,014 feet.

The discovery was found on 400,000-acre reservations held by B-A and Shell.

Another find is the Carstairs field where three gas wells indicate an open flow potential as high as 80 million per day.

Home Oil has a 58% interest in the Carstairs project with four other companies including Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas, **Canadian Superior,** and **Texaco.**

Activity in Waterton gas field was increased this year following **Shell's** wildcat discovery.

Recently Shell introduced a new type of turbo drilling mechanism said to rotate faster and probe deeper than the normal drill.

During the year, **Canadian Chieftain Petroleums** scored its seventh success in the Provost gas field in northwestern Alberta.

Canadian Chieftain's last well tested at 600,000 cu. ft. per day on the 45,000-acre bloc.

Although production of butane, propane and natural gasoline and naphtha may drop an estimated 10% from 1957 rates, look for an increase in 1959.

In Pincher Creek, **B-A's** gas processing and sulphur plant, 140 miles southwest of Calgary, is geared to process 120 million cu. ft. of gas a day and produce up to 450 tons of pure sulphur a day. Propane, butane and condensate are made available as market expands.

Hudson's Bay and Canadian Delhi Oil Ltd. this month put their gas refrigeration plant and gathering facilities into action at a cost of $3.5 million at Cessford field.

The plant is fed from 14 producers and its initial operating capacity is 125 million cu. ft. of natural gas per day. The gas is contracted to Trans-Canada Pipe Lines.

In October, the $5 million oliad natural gas refining plant was opened at Drayton Valley, in the Pembina area.

A total of $14 million is invested in eight satellite compression plants by the more than 80 field operators in the area.

The conservation measure makes use of the flare gas produced with the oil.

The central plant is designed to refine 85 million cu. ft. of dry natural gas as well as substantial quantities of propane, butane and condensate.

Most of the gas is contracted to **Alberta and Southern Gas Co. Mobil Oil,** which has a 13% interest in the project, is shipping its gas through Alberta and Southern to **Northwestern Utilities,** which serves the Edmonton area.

Last month, Northwestern completed its 70-mile 16-in. pipeline from Pembina to Edmonton, at a cost of $3.8 million. Initial capacity is estimated at 50 million cu. ft. a day.

This year **Alberta Gas Trunk Line** completed a 141.8-mile gathering pipeline from Pincher Creek to Princess gas field at a cost of $46 million. The line carries 190 million cu. ft. of gas daily.

Alberta Trunk proposes to build a line from the Nevis field in Central Alberta to join up at Princess at a cost of $27 million in 1959. The cost includes compressor stations at Princess.

It is estimated Alberta Trunk will feed 620 million cu. ft. daily into the **Trans-Canada Pipe Line** system by 1960.

Northwest Nitro Boost to Economy

Special Correspondence

MEDICINE HAT — One unalterable fact underlies the operation of **Northwest Nitro Chemical Ltd.'s** $21.5-million fertilizer plant here . . . without natural gas this burgeoning new industry couldn't exist.

Natural gas, which lies like a great sea under this prairie-flat area of southeastern Alberta, provides two of the three basic raw materials of Northwest's manufacturing processes as well as the power for their gigantic, complicated machinery.

The story of this miracle of a gas converting portions of itself, through its own energy, into fertilizers that mean more and better foodstuffs on the tables of the world, is impressive indeed.

The story starts when the three basic materials . . . natural gas, molten sulphur and phosphate rock . . . are brought together.

The natural gas, seven million cu. ft. of it per day, is brought to the plant by pipeline from the Etzikom field, 46 miles south of Medicine Hat.

The 10-in. line, operated by the **South Alberta Pipelines Co.,** has a daily carrying capacity of 19.5 million cu. ft. without compression; 30 million cu. ft. per day with compression.

Plant officials say the seven million cu. ft. of gas used now will be gradually increased to a consumption of 12 million cu. ft. and up to 17 million by the eighth year of production still six years away. Even at the maximum rate of consumption the gas-rich Etzikom field, with its conservatively estimated recoverable reserves of 140 billion cu. ft. will fill Northwest's requirements for years to come.

Molten sulphur used at Northwest is a direct product of wet natural gas from **British American Oil's** Pincher Creek field, Canada's largest wet gas field, lying some 160 miles to the west of Medicine Hat.

Rail tank cars carry 135 tons of molten sulphur per day to the Northwest plant and consumption will gradually increase as production goes up.

A total of 675 tons of molten sulphur is produced daily from hydrogen sulphide in the Pincher Creek gas and Northwest's consumption ranks them as the largest single customer of the B-A operation.

Phosphate rock, the only non-gaseous material used in fertilizer production, depends upon the molten sulphur and natural gas, in ammonia form, to break it down.

Some 400 tons of rock, freighted over 600 miles from mines in Montana and Idaho, are each day converted into ammonium phosphate fertilizer granules by the action of sulphur and gas.

The establishment of the Northwest Nitro plant, or more correctly the utilization of natural gas resources resulting from its establishment, has had a marked effect on economy in this area.

With the exception of the executive branch of the operation, which is recruited from the contracted management firm of Commercial Solvents of New York, all plant personnel were hired and trained locally.

Some 285 employees keep the plant operating 24 hrs. a day and staff is gradually being increased.

Total sales of over $6 million in the last fiscal year, saw fertilizer products go into the following market areas: 25% in Western Canada; 60% in northwestern U. S. and 15% to the foreign market, mainly Hawaii and the Philippines.

While plans for future expansion are concentrated now on supplying a steadily increasing sales market, a branching into related fields is a possibility.

What's the good word?

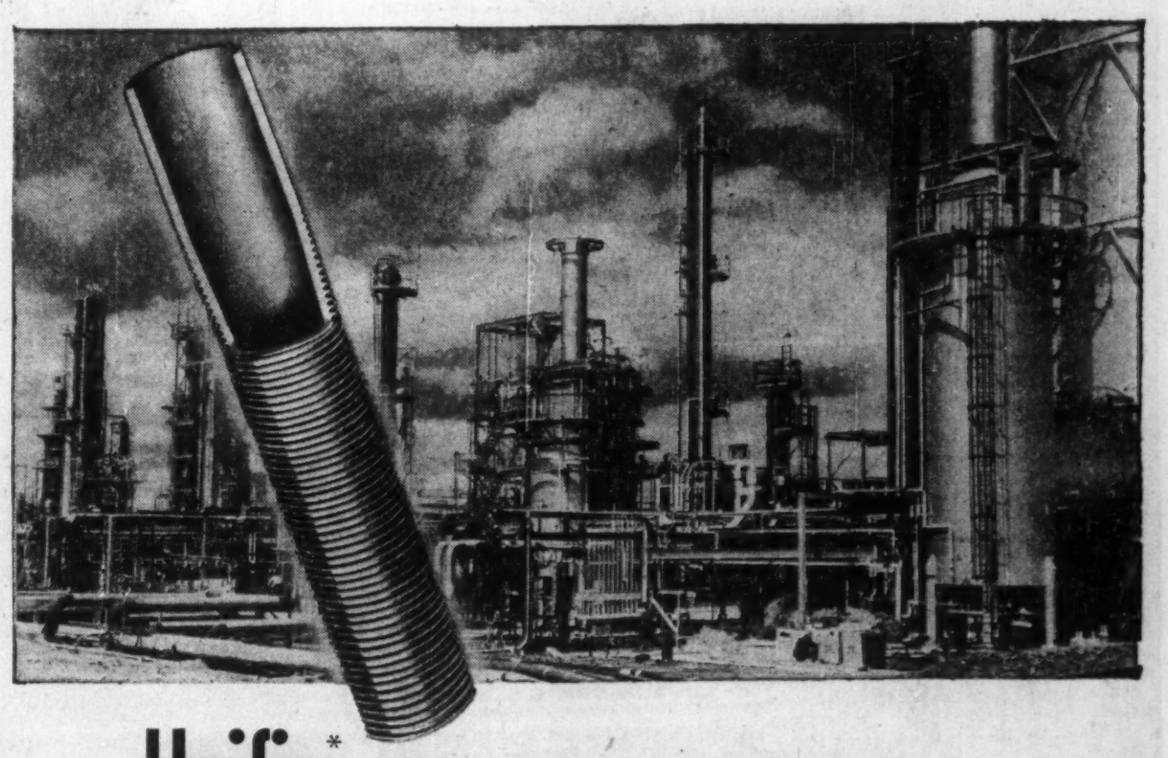
"TRIPUDIATE"
—means
to dance with joy

To-day's contractors don't tripudiate when their structural steel requirements are met to perfection. If they did, **Standard Iron and Steel Works Limited** would have a veritable ballet company of tripudiating customers. It's enough for us to hear the occasional compliment—"steel job well done—and on time".

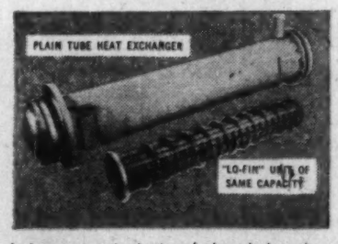
STANDARD IRON & STEEL WORKS LIMITED

3430 Dundas St. West,
Toronto, Ontario
Telephone RO. 6-4164

Key material for a key industry!



Unifin* helps the oil refiners



In the recent modernization of a large hydrocarbon processing plant in Western Ontario, it was found that three 37" diameter shells with 16 ft Unifin "Lo-Fin" tubes would take the place of four 43" diameter shells with plain tubes of the same length. Similar examples of efficiency and economy achieved by "Lo-Fin" are in operation from coast to coast.

The recognition accorded by the refining and process industries to low-finned tube for shell and tube heat exchangers; derives mainly from the fact that low-finned tube offers more than twice the heat transfer capacity of plain tube.
In Canada, low-finned tubing is manufactured only by Unifin. It is designated Type S/T "Lo-Fin"; is integrally-finned; is available in all normal condenser tube metals; and is fully interchangeable with plain tube.
The use of Unifin "Lo-Fin" offers many possibilities to the designer. Existing units may be re-tubed to increase capacity . . . or new units may be constructed with fewer tubes, smaller shells, less fouling, reduced maintenance, less weight of metal, and less structural support.
A comprehensive Design Manual on this subject is yours for the asking—and so also is the co-operation of Unifin's engineers on your heat transfer problems. Write to:—

Unifin Tube Company
LONDON, CANADA

* THE ONLY INTEGRAL FINNED TUBE. Patented in Canada and patents pending.
Manufactured as Wolverine Trufin* in the United States by Wolverine Tube. *Registered U.S. Patent Office

Where Does the Oil Industry Go From Here?

On to Montreal, Stay Put, Ease Up Its Growth and Wait for Better Market Conditions to Develop?

By W. L. DACK
Chemical Industries Editor

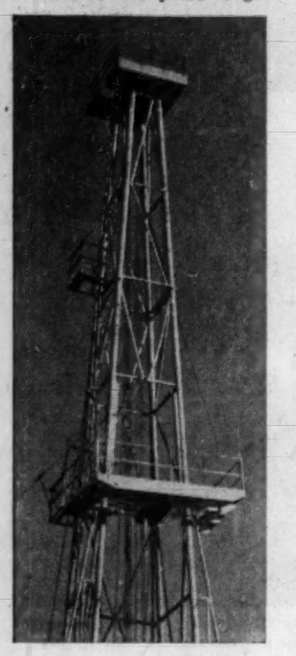
For most Canadian oil producers 1958 has been a year of painful readjustment to hard new facts of life.

The virtual collapse of the promising Pacific Northwest export market has called for a complete re-assessment of the industry position.

Forecast for 1959 is that both crude oil and products demand will continue the slow upward trend resumed a couple of months ago.

Assuming no change in export position crude oil demand could rise 5% to 7% next year; total products demand at least as much.

But even at this rate it could take two years to get



back to the buoyant market position of 1957 and the anticipated growth rate after that would be somewhat slower than industry leaders had counted on earlier.

The biggest question today:

What should be done to bridge a serious intermediate term market lag; until improving domestic demand and resurgent export brings the industry into better balance?

- **Should a bold move be taken now to tap the big Montreal market?** It would take two years at least to construct a completely new pipeline from Alberta.
- **Should the problem be tackled in the other way:** should government take quick action to throttle back a too rapid industry growth pace?
- **Should nothing be done;** every company weathering out the market tumble as best it can?

The industry position has been graphically outlined to the Royal Commission on Energy in dozens of hearings across Canada this year.

All the evidence is in. Now tension mounts as the Commission goes into the home stretch on its long-awaited report on oil.

Hundreds of important company decisions have been put aside awaiting clarification of the Commission's stand. In the meantime exploration and development budgets have been trimmed down.

The market cutback that started last fall has been hitting different oil companies in varying degrees, according to the type of field they are operating in.

But every oil firm in Alberta has been affected to some extent by the 20% production decline from 1957.

Government and industry estimates place total expenditure this year on oil exploration and development at around $440 million, down 25%-30% from last year.

But it has been a big credit to management and general industry health that the necessary adjustments to the new set of marketing and production conditions are being made without more serious disruption.

There have been more merger moves to pool scarce funds; more companies seeking extensions of bank loans, new sources of private capital.

But most of the moves are "strengthening" ones, designed to improve companies' capacity to last out the likely tougher marketing period ahead.

Actually, total drilling footage this year is off only some 11%. In Alberta number of well completions is up slightly.

But the reduced oil revenue and clouded export picture hasn't taken any of the steam out of the really hot exploratory plays as yet.

Right now two dozen oil firms are rushing preparations for the biggest winter's exploratory drive yet.

It will be concentrated in the northwest section of Alberta around the Swan Hills area and further West in the Foothills district.

This is the hottest "search" land in the West today.

But company budgeting is being done more carefully than ever before. Expenditures, particularly on development drilling, are being sharply curtailed; exploratory efforts are being cut down and concentrated on only the hottest areas and usually with a smaller participating interest.

Oil production this year will be approximately 158.8 million bbls. — down about 13% from last year's peak (the first annual setback since Leduc No. 1 was brought in in Nov. 1957).

More dependent on export and western markets, Alberta has been hardest hit.

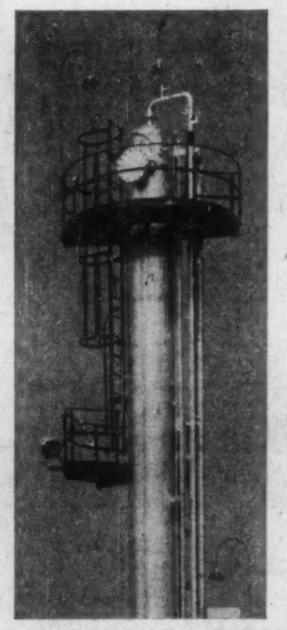
Saskatchewan, on the other hand, closer to eastern Canada and the U. S. Midwest market, has been able to continue its buoyant growth trend with an output gain again this year of 13%. Manitoba production remained practically unchanged at close to six million bbls.

Slumping Export the Big Problem

Most of Canada's oil marketing problems can be laid at the doorstep of a sharply shrinking export market. (The domestic market took a little bit more Canadian oil this year than last — 1.6%.) This in turn can be blamed on world oil surpluses and a very vocal and powerful independent oil producers' association in the U. S.

Government and industry spokesmen in this country have directed criticism against Washington over the current import quota system that has been largely responsible for a 40% cut in Canadian oil shipments to the U. S.

Although U. S. government authorities have expressed sympathy for the Canadian



position — have even promised early relaxations — there is little indication of any improvement for some time; certainly not over the next year.

Of three major U. S. refiners in the promising Puget Sound area who were heavily committed to Canadian imports only one—**General Petroleums** at Ferndale, Wash. — is actually taking any Canadian oil at the moment (11,500 b/d).

These sources are now being supplied almost wholly from company - owned oil in the Middle or Far East; to a lesser extent from California production.

Although most of the major U. S. oil firms have interest in proven oil reserves in Western Canada, the rigid Alberta allocation program and common marketing system renders imports from here less profitable in a period of rigid import controls in U. S.

The smaller mid-northern U. S. market held up much better for Canadian oil. This is because U. S. refining facilities have been designed especially to handle Saskatchewan type middle gravity crude; and also because Canadian Oil from nearby Saskatchewan and Manitoba enjoys a strong competitive position in this market.

The light gravity oils enjoy a 6c-a-bbl. transportation cost advantage over Alberta crudes in Ontario markets.

The sharp West Coast market collapse—down 16 million bbls. this year at 11 million bbls. — has precipitated the biggest controversy ever to break out in the Canadian oil industry.

The issue splits the ranks of oil producers right down the middle and threatens to become a major political issue.

Should Canadian oil be permitted access to the 225,000-250,000 b/d Montreal refining market — now all served by imported crude? A market of this size would provide a 50% production boost for Canadian oil; could bring a resurgence in exploratory and development programs in Western Canada.

The pros and cons of such a move have been argued at great length across the land over the past few months.

A good part of the evidence heard by the Borden Energy Commission had to do with this issue. Generally the major integrated oil companies with refineries in Montreal — and representing bulk of the oil reserves and production in Western Canada—lined up solidly against the on-to-Montreal move. Many of the independent producers strongly support the project.

This is admittedly a tough decision to make; one that can be proven or disproven only in the light of future developments. It is an issue that probably would never have come up had the U. S. export markets held up.

Now, with loss of the biggest part of this and little likelihood seen of any major recovery, pressure for Montreal has gained momentum in recent months.

Generally, the independents' argument goes something like this:

- **It is ridiculous that Canada should keep importing some 45% of her crude oil requirements** while a hard-pressed domestic industry in Alberta is only operating at some 40% of its producible rate.
- **By means of a new, big-inch line from Edmonton to Montreal — operating at a high rate of capacity**—western crude can be laid down competitively, or nearly so, with imported crude.
- **Even if a small wellhead price cut is necessary to remain competitive** at Montreal, such loss of revenue would be more than compensated for by the sharply increased volume.
- **If necessary, to gain the required refiners' throughput guarantees,** the federal government should take protective action in the form of import quotas, or tariffs.

The Refiners' Stand

The integrated companies answer:

- **Montreal is not the logical market outlet for western Canadian crude; this** is the U. S. Northwest and the U. S. Midwest. Montreal is too vulnerable to low-price crude from Venezuela, Gulf Coast and the Middle East.
- **We do not agree with the opposition's arithmetic** on laid down cost of western Canadian crude. A wellhead price cut of anywhere from 25c-50c a bbl. would be necessary to make Alberta oil competitive in Montreal. But already wellhead prices have been pared down to meet market competition elsewhere. With additional reductions, a good deal of the development incentive will go out of the western oil picture.
- **If government intervention is to be taken in the form of quotas, tariffs,** etc., to force this uneconomic market development, then consumers in the Quebec and eastern Ontario markets would have to help subsidize the Montreal market move by paying higher prices for refined products.
- **Once hitched to such a binding and long-term market commitment, Canadian oil producers** would not be in a position to fully profit from the likely eventual resurgence of the more attractive U. S. export market in the Midwest and the West Coast.

- **Such an artificially stimulated market would lead to a complex permanent system** of protection leading to increasingly high degree of government industry control.

Most petroleum marketing authorities agree on two things: both the U. S. and Canadian petroleum markets are expanding ones; the U. S. will have to draw increasingly on imports in a few years' time because of slowing discovery rates and higher finding costs.

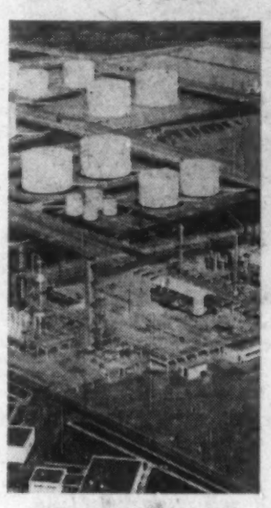
There is disagreement, however, over whether Canadian oil will be given any preferred position in the U. S. market. U. S. oil industry activity is actually increasing in the Middle and Far East.

This, plus the tremendous production potential already proven up, would indicate heavy market pressure of cheap Middle East oil for some years; the continued need for a strong system of import controls to protect the U. S. producing industry.

Imperial Oil, spearheading the opposition to the Montreal move, thinks a good deal can and should be done to improve the interim position before any major commitments be made on the Montreal market extension:

- **Provincial governments should amend existing industry regulations** to slow down — or spread out — the exploration and development program.
- **Oil producers should undertake immediate steps to saturate the Ontario market with Western Canadian crude.** Two major refining companies are still supplying their Ontario markets with refined products from imported crude brought into Montreal. Another company in a development stage is planning the same move. Switch of these companies to western oil would add another 60,000-75,000 b/d market.
- **Federal government officials should keep up a continual campaign at Washington** for better treatment of Canadian oil. Hemispheric defence considerations alone should urge a preferred treatment for our oil.

A sort of compromise proposal has been urged by some neutral observers. They think a smaller diameter extension of the present Interprovincial oil pipeline to Montreal might be the answer.



It is thought that possibly 60,000-75,000 b/d might be handled for a time on such a line with some additional pumping capacity and without the necessity of further large-scale looping programs on the main course of the line.

The suggestion is made that the Montreal refiners might agree to purchase this much of their requirements from Canadian sources, still obtaining bulk of their needs from imports.

The problem here, of course, is whether enough oil could be moved through such an extension to finance such an undertaking by normal means.

The Borden Energy Commission's second report will deal exclusively with oil and predominantly with the marketing problem.

Although there has been no official indication as to when the report will be ready it is expected within the next two or three months at least.

One important recommendation in the Commission's first report — dealing chiefly with natural gas—has caused considerable concern in one segment of the oil industry.

The Commission recommended that imports of crude oil and petroleum products be made subject to licence granted by the proposed new National Energy Board, the licences to be granted on a 12-month basis.

This particular recommendation further stipulated that the licencee make a report to the Board quarterly setting out quantity of imports during the preceding three months, the source and specifications thereof, name of supplier and price charged and cost of transportation.

There has been considerable speculation as to whether such a recommendation indicates strong support of the independent producers' position and the on-to-Montreal market move.

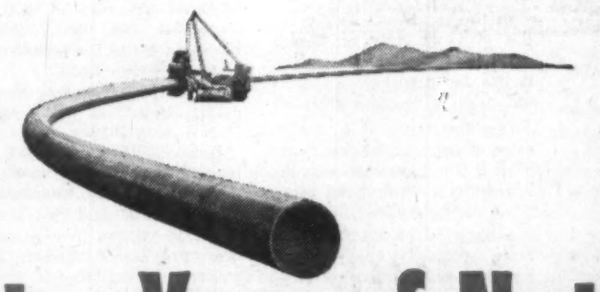
Already officials of several of the larger oil companies have expressed considerable concern over the degree of control over the petroleum industry requested in the Energy Commission's first report.

In commenting on the first report, Imperial Oil president J. R. White stated:

"In spelling out restrictive regulations for pipe lines and extensive powers for a National Energy Board, the Commission is actually recommending machinery that could control all the activities of the oil and gas industries. This is one of the most disturbing aspects of the report."

"I believe that if the report is implemented in full, real harm would be done not only to the oil and gas industries

(Continued on page 57)



What a Year of Natural Gas Has Meant to British Columbia

GREATER EMPLOYMENT...
New industries have followed the construction of Westcoast Transmission's 650-mile natural gas pipeline. Chemical plants, sulphur plants, new refineries, appliance manufacturing plants, and even the pipeline itself have provided hundreds of new jobs. More employment for more people in a booming British Columbia!

INCREASED PAYROLLS...
Before the familiar blue flame reaches your homes, natural gas flows through hundreds of miles of underground pipe. Over $200 million . . . dollars that entered the life stream of B.C.'s economy . . . were spent bringing Peace River gas to market! More people have been employed—to manufacture, lay and connect the pipeline . . . to serve and service gas customers.

MODERN, ECONOMICAL LIVING...
British Columbia families live better—thanks to modern automatic appliances and heating units which use natural gas . . . nature's most efficient fuel! Natural gas is the perfect fuel . . . ideal for many main household uses—from heating and cooking to incineration and refrigeration!

FUTURE ELECTRICAL CAPACITY...
Today, natural gas is being used to produce a large part of the electricity used in central British Columbia. And this modern fuel will be used to power other electrical generators —producing additional kilowatts.

IMPROVED PRODUCTS...
Industries, such as bakeries, ceramic plants and foundries, have installed gas-fired ovens. The reason—natural gas is the only fuel that gives instantly controllable, exact heat, which makes it possible to produce finer, more improved products.

NEW EFFICIENCY FOR INSTITUTIONS...
Major hospitals in British Columbia, like Vancouver's St. Pauls, have cut costs by converting to gas heating plants. Natural gas is non-poisonous, burns efficiently . . . a silent, reliable servant.

In just one year, natural gas has revolutionized the economy of British Columbia, providing benefits for all its people. Harnessing of this great natural resource has stimulated the search for new reserves and created new royalty revenues for the people.

Westcoast Transmission . . . planners, developers and operators of the 650-mile pipeline that brings you this beneficial, modern fuel . . . is proud of its contribution to the development of Canada's Pacific Coast Province.

Canada's first "Big Inch" natural gas pipeline.

WESTCOAST TRANSMISSION

WESTCOAST TRANSMISSION
COMPANY LIMITED
VANCOUVER - CALGARY

V389-1

CATERPILLAR DIESEL working on 14-in. natural gas line being laid on Saskatchewan Power Corp. system between Coleville and Prince Albert, Sask.

Saskatchewan

Production Holds Up

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA — Saskatchewan's 1958 oil production is likely to approximate 45 million bbl., the industry is forecasting.

Latest cumulative total disclosed by the province's department of mineral resources is 29,608,374 bbl. for the eight months ended Aug. 31.

This compares with total production for the year 1957 of 36,861,081 bbl. and indicates average monthly production of slightly more than 3 million bbl. for the period.

Production, which reached a peak in August, has held up fairly well since then, and 45 million bbl. for the year looks like a reasonable estimate.

There were no important discoveries during the year and no new fields were developed.

Drilling of development wells continued actively, however, and there was considerable exploratory drilling in the south central areas of the province.

Development and step-out drilling resulted in extension of the Weyburn field north and south and the filling in of gaps between fields in the Midale to Frobisher areas of the southeast.

It was a year chiefly marked by the drilling out of established fields and the introduction of conservation projects, chief of which was the completion of the Steelman casinghead gas processing plant.

Besides this **Tidewater's** water injection project in the Dollard field, southwestern Saskatchewan, proved itself an outstanding success in at least doubling the possible ultimate recovery of oil, and encouraging it to start another project in the Instow field north of it.

A pilot water injection scheme was also set up in the Steelman field by a group of four companies which, already showing encouraging results, is being watched with interest by the industry.

Exploratory drilling in the south central region resulted in one interesting showing of oil from the Ordovician horizon but follow-up drilling has so far proved disappointing.

Relatively little work was done in the southwest, although there was scattered development and exploratory drilling.

Even less was done in the west central part of the province in the general area of Lloydminster due to lack of adequate markets for heavy crude oil.

Against this rather dull background one fact stands out in striking relief.

During the year Saskatchewan was one of the few areas in the world which saw its oil production increasing during a period of glut whose effect was felt everywhere, including this province.

No wells have had to shut down completely in the province for lack of markets and only a relatively few have had to shut down periodically in the **Weyburn-Midale fields.**

These are producers of very sour medium-gravity crudes for which little immediate market is being found.

Even this is not altogether related to the world market picture.

There are two main reasons for Saskatchewan's relatively fortunate position marketwise.

First is the fact that producers of light crude oil are much closer to the big markets in eastern Canada than is Alberta and have an advantage of at least 6c a bbl. in carrying charges.

If it were not that these crudes contain a little more sulphur than is wanted by Ontario refiners they would offer much stiffer competition to sweet crudes.

They have to be mixed with Alberta oil to make a blend acceptable in the east.

Second, is that producers of sour medium gravity crude in this province have created a market for themselves in an area where they can compete.

That market is in the north central states served by the St. Paul refinery area and to a lesser extent by the Duluth refineries.

The fact that sulphur is readily salable in these trading areas, as well as other by-products, without pressing competition from the major sources in the U. S. has proved a godsend to Saskatchewan producers.

This market was created by producers in southwest Saskatchewan for Fosterton type crude.

To do it they had to participate in the construction of the **South Saskatchewan** pipeline and a large refinery near St. Paul, Minn.

So far they have been able to ignore the voluntary restrictions on crude imports imposed by the U. S. for the obvious reason that they have no other source of supply for these refineries which are specially adapted to processing Fosterton type sour crudes.

While Saskatchewan is, therefore, in a relatively good position it is also obvious that if there had been no oil glut a much larger market for both light and medium crudes would have developed.

This would have been undoubtedly reflected in greater activity in oil exploration and development than the province has seen during the past year.

Some of the more interesting field developments during the year were as follows:

The Weyburn field was extended north and south by about five miles, with nearly all the wells drilled this year being medium gravity producers of oil high in sulphur content.

The Midale field was extended slightly to the southwest, with main operators being **Dome Exploration** and **Cuban American.**

Major operators in the Weyburn field have been **Devon-Palmer, Canadian Oil, Western Canadian Oil,** and **Western Leaseholds.**

The gap between the Steelman and Frobisher fields has been filled in, with most of the large operators participating.

The Carnduff field has been filled in to the north and southeast, and the four discovery wells have now been joined by intervening wells.

Prominent in this have been **Mobil, Shell** and **B.A.**

There has been practically no drilling in the Alida, Nottingham Rosebank, Ingoldsby and Gainsborough fields.

To the northwest of Nottingham, however, isolated pools have been discovered and developed, including Queensdale (Arlington) and Queensdale (South Manor).

In the southwest corner of the province only scattered drilling has taken place and it has been without notable extension of existing fields.

One development is, however, worth special mention. That is the striking success of Tidewater's water flood program in the Dollard field.

Since this went into operation in March, 1956, it has not only maintained bottomhole pressure in the wells offsetting the injection wells, but has increased it.

Tidewater now confidently predicts that ultimate production will be increased at least two-fold. It has already started another unit injection operation in the Instow field as a result of this success.

There has been practically no new development in the heavy oil fields in the west central Lloydminster area. The market for this oil is limited and continued to decline during the year. **It cannot be moved by pipeline and must be refined in the area.**

Amongst the more active operators in Saskatchewan during the year **Imperial, B-A Oil** and **Mobil Oil** stand out. Smaller operators which had a busy year included **Canadian Devonian** and Devon-Palmer.

Imperial Oil turned its attention to the south central area of the province where it drilled 47 exploratory wells up to the end of October.

It drilled 13 development wells in the southeast.

It also farmed out some acreage.

Compared with 1957, B-A's wildcat and development drilling program in Saskatchewan decreased sharply.

The decreased tempo of the company's Saskatchewan drilling activity in 1958, followed an unusually high level of activity in the previous year.

In the first nine months of 1958, B-A participated in the drilling of 12 (net 8.38) wildcat and 23 (net 16.38) development wells.

Of the 12 1958 wildcat wells participated in by the company to date, two were oil discoveries and 10 were dry.

Of the 23 development wells in which the company has participated during the first nine months of 1958, 22 were oil producers and one was dry.

B-A's Saskatchewan crude oil production (net before royalty) during 1957 was 2,373,981 barrels. Crude production during the first nine months of 1958 was 2,357,973.

Mobil Oil has kept two rigs drilling practically all year to date. In the eight months ended Oct. 31 it drilled 32 wells, including four wildcats.

Its drilling has been mainly concentrated in the Weyburn field.

A little wildcat drilling has been done in the southwest. This program is considerably smaller than last year's.

During the six months ended Sept. 30, Canadian Devonian participated in the drilling of 12 wells, nine operated by itself.

The company now has an interest in 217 oil wells, equivalent to a net of 110.64 wells, which places it in the category of a larger producer.

Devon Palmer has also been quite active. **It is currently embarking on a program of eight wildcat wells in the southeast,** in partnership with Texas interests.

Search Doubles In NWT

The search for oil and gas along the Mackenzie River in the Northwest Territories and Yukon has more than doubled in scope and intensity during the past 12 months.

New changes in the Northern Affairs Department's regulations governing oil and gas exploration are expected to spark a higher pitch of development activity and bring a new surge of exploration capital.

Some 10 major oil companies and their representatives now hold nearly 1,500 gas and oil exploration permits covering over 75 million acres in the NWT and Yukon, mostly along the Mackenzie River and Canada's Arctic coast.

As far as area is concerned, the oil and gas search is the world's biggest.

A year ago, less than 700 permits had been issued covering 33 million acres (**FP,** Dec. 7, 1957).

The main play is between the so-called Eagle Plain and Peel Plateau reservations and the Mackenzie River mouth. It blankets the Arctic coast between the Alaska boundary and Cape Dalhousie, 300 miles east.

There are scattered groups of permit areas as far to the southwest as the Yukon River, as far to the southeast as Great Slave Lake.

Serious oil play has been going on in the NWT and Yukon since 1950.

Between 1950 and 1954 a few major oil companies took out gas and oil exploration permits and invested about $3 million in exploration programs. About 30 wells were drilled.

Since 1955, hundreds of structure holes and 19 wells resulted in the discovery of gas in commercial quantities in two of the wells.

The two wells, said to have a combined open potential of 28,250,000 cu. ft. a day, are in permit areas 120 miles west of Great Slave Lake and 60 miles north of the Alberta border.

The surge of activity in the last 12 months consisted mainly of aerial and ground survey work on the newly granted permit areas.

But the new changes in oil and gas regulations will mean the spending of millions of dollars on deep test drilling in the next few years.

Two companies, **Canadian Husky Oil** and **Canadian Superior Oil of California,** have already announced that they will take advantage of the changes.

They will spend $8 million over the next five years to drill five deep test wells near the Eagle Plain and Peel Plateau reservations. (These are two three-million acre reservations granted to **Conwest Exploration** in 1952.)

Canadian Husky and Canadian Superior will begin drilling in 1960. Next year will be spent in transporting 3,000 tons of supplies to the drilling sites.

Some will go by air, some over a 200-mile development road to be built by Northern Affairs Department.

The new changes in regulations:

- **Extend the period during which a company may hold an exploration permit** from six years to nine.
- **Allow a company to group** its permits for the purpose **of calculating** expenditure on deep test wells.

An oil exploration permit may cover from 14,000 to 63,000 acres, costs $250. The average permit covers 47,000 acres.

To hold a permit, a company has to spend 5c an acre on exploration and development during the first 18 months; 25c during the next 18 months; 30c during the fourth year, 40c during the fifth and 50c during the sixth.

This means that a company has to spend $70,000 to hold the average permit for a six-year period.

Under the new extension, the permit may run for another three years, during each of which the company has to spend 50c an acre on development. To hold the average permit area for the permitted nine years, a company must spend about $140,000.

After that, or at any time during the life of the permit, a company may apply for a 21-year renewable lease for the parts of the permit area where the exploration showed oil or gas.

The other — more important — change in the regulations works like this:

Until the present, a company had to develop each separate permit area. All of the permit holdings are scattered — a company may hold permit areas grouped at 20 different points over the oil and gas field.

Oil-bearing strata along the Mackenzie run deep — 6,000 to 10,000 ft. down. Deep drilling is necessary for proper test results.

There are no roads. The northern part of the field is mainly muskeg. Equipment must be brought in at present by air or barge along the Mackenzie.

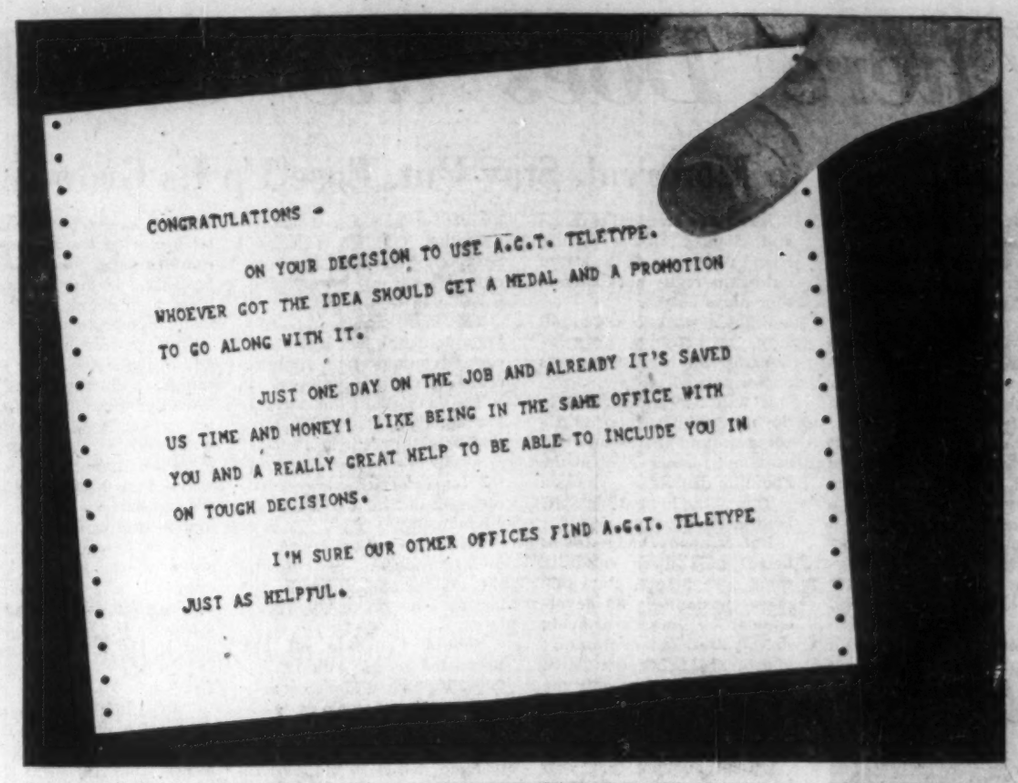
Under these conditions it can cost $500,000 to bring in a drilling rig, another $1 million to $2 million to drill a deep test well.

Oil companies argued that it was unreasonable to expect them to make deep tests at any one point if they still had to spend $70,000 to hold each of their permit areas for a six-year period.

The new regulations permit a company to group its permit areas for the purpose of calculating amounts to be spent on deep test drilling.

Not only that, but money spent on deep test drilling may count double—if Northern Affairs Department approves.

Each program of deep test drilling must be approved by the department; but a company with such a program may now spend only $35,000 to hold each of its permit areas for six years (or $70,000 for nine); and the money may be spent for a restricted number of deep test wells in a few permit areas.



OIL WELL pumper. **In many fields oil must be brought to surface by these pumpers.**

TRANS CANADA

WORLD'S LONGEST PIPELINE

Brings Millions of Canadians the Convenience of Natural Gas for the Seven Big Household Services.

Cooking
Heating
Water Heating
Refrigeration
Air Conditioning
Incineration
Clothes Drying

In congratulating Trans Canada on an unprecedented feat of engineering, Canadian Meter extends their thanks for the privilege of supplying measuring equipment.

AMERICAN METER CO. EST. 1888

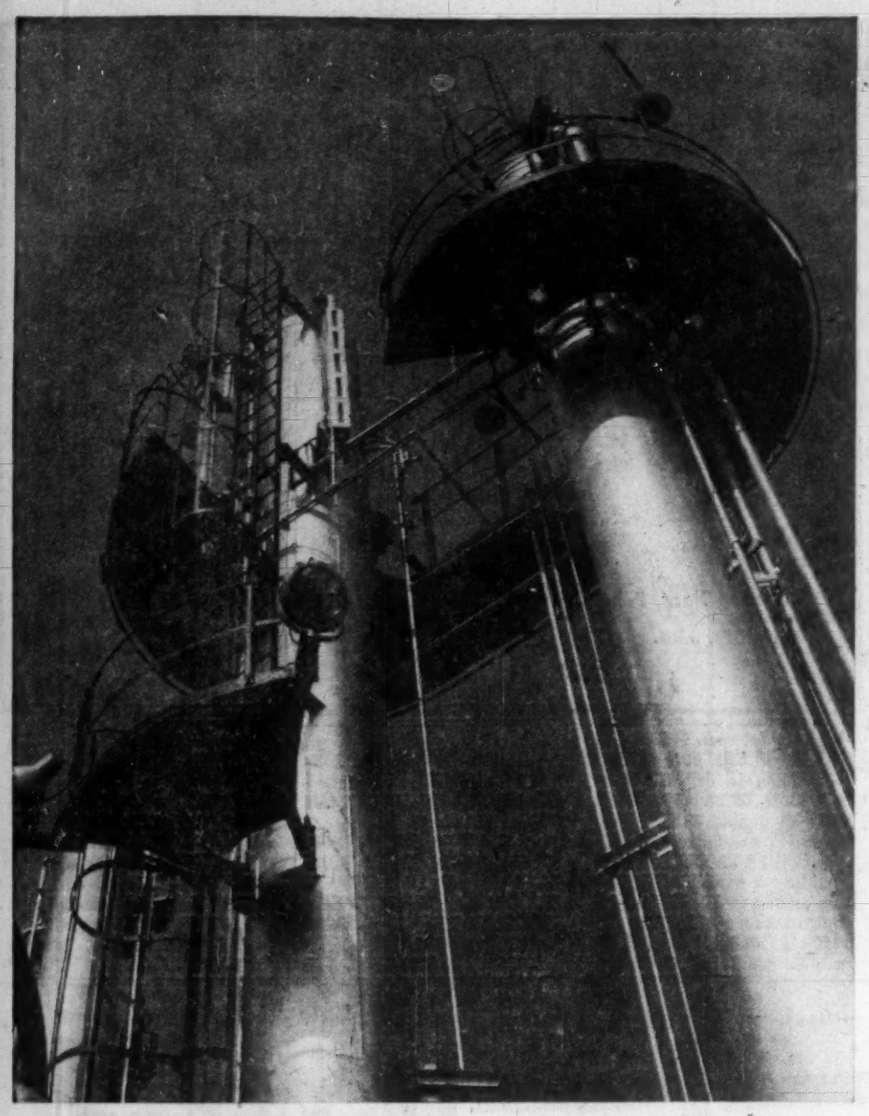
CANADIAN METER COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office: Milton, Ontario

Western Divisions: Edmonton, Alberta

Sales offices also at Calgary, Regina and Montreal

CANADIAN METER COMPANY



ALKYLATION UNIT at B. A. Oil's new $25 million refinery at Port Moody, B.C. This unit is designed to produce high octane motor alkylate for use in blending fuels.

Manitoba

Oil Output Dropping

WINNIPEG—Manitoba oil production in 1958 for the first time since the industry got its start in 1951 may be smaller than the preceding year.

Its era of spectacular gains appears ended. Three months ago it seemed headed for its biggest year both in volume of production and cash returns.

Starting in June the monthly yield dropped below 1957 and each month since up to end of September the recession has been progressively larger.

The industry thinks the trend may continue in which case the 1958 yield may be less than the 6,089,215 bbl. production of 1957.

In the over-all western picture Manitoba has always been a minor producer.

As such, it hasn't been seriously affected by the tide of international petroleum movements as result of which the Canadian oil industry for the second successive year has had a moderate recession, fortunately with less economic impact than expected a year ago.

For the first seven months this year production was 3,535,852 bbl., a shade more than the 3,489,022 production for the same period in 1957.

For the first nine months—up to September 30—it was 4,482,634 bbl. For the corresponding nine months of 1957 it was 4,553,061.

In terms of cash value the situation has been more favorable. **Geographical position puts producing wells in Manitoba pipeline miles closer to markets** than those in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The well-head price is better and since early in 1957 Manitoba has been getting a slice of the export market far out of proportion to its production.

This, however, has no special significance.

Even without exports Manitoba oil would command a better well-head price because it is closer to Winnipeg refineries.

With prospects such as indicated this year and last, Manitoba has given up hope that it can ever produce enough oil for its own requirements.

In early days of the industry there were rosy predictions it might.

For the first five years annual production showed spectacular gains, but at no time did they keep even with demand for petroleum products.

Last year's consumption was estimated at 13.7 million bbl., more than twice the year's production and 4½ times that of 1946.

By end of 1958 daily production may have dropped to 15,000 bbl., or even less.

One of the factors in demand growth has been increase in the home heating market.

Another has been increased farm requirements, because of farm mechanization.

The picture may be changed in the next three or four years by competition of natural gas in the field of space heating.

On basis of present trends, a demand of 63,000 bbl. per day has been forecast for Manitoba by 1970 and, with daily production running a little more than 16,000 bbl., and likely to be less unless new pools are discovered, the dream of self-sufficiency is shattered.

The month by month production picture of 1958 and 1957 — the 1958 figures only to Sept. 30—is shown in the table.

	1958	1957
January .. (barrels)	522,366	486,135
February	470,350	462,807
March	519,656	518,737
April	495,001	473,996
May	515,279	487,165
June	501,080	509,001
July	512,120	541,181
Production for first 7 mos. ..	3,535,852	3,489,022
August	488,796	539,085
September	462,976	524,954
Production for first 9 mos. .	4,482,624	4,553,061
October	.....	530,660
November	.....	495,419
December	.....	510,105

The possibility of new producers seems nearing the end and the over-all yield is declining. Unless new sources are discovered Manitoba oil production has about reached its peak.

What has happened this year confirms previous forecasts that yearly production would level off to between six and seven million bbl. until supply sources started to dwindle, which it was expected they would in the early 1960's, a situation which may have already arrived if trends of the last four months continue.

This year brought no sign of new recoveries outside present fields.

New well completions in 1958 have dropped below those of 1957 and so has the recovery ratio.

Up to September 30 only 13 wildcat wells were drilled. All were dry. Last year there were 51 and only one recovery.

At mid-November only two drilling rigs were operating in the province.

The 47 new producers brought in this year up to end of September were all in present fields, in January 9, February 11, March 10, April 3, May 2, June 5, July 4, August 1, September 2.

In this period **14 formerly listed as producers were abandoned, some of which were converted to salt water** disposal and their production not wholly lost.

The net gain for the nine months was 33 new wells.

At September there were 880 capable of production, but only 780 were actually producing.

Although occupying a comparatively obscure position in the all-West production picture, Manitoba has had a role in a changing situation.

When the **Interprovincial Pipeline** was built there was no oil in Saskatchewan competitive with Alberta.

Now there is a great deal, with the result that Saskatchewan and Manitoba together have captured a larger share of the export market at expense of Alberta.

Even with its modest production, Manitoba has made an inroad in this market to extent of about 6% of current Alberta production.

In 1957 Manitoba sold an average of 7,327 bbl. per day to **Great Northern Oil Purchasing Co.** to supply refineries in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Ontario.

This year it sold to the same purchaser an average of 15,000 bbl. per day in January, 15,000 in February and 11,000 in March.

Since then sales have been averaging about 5,000 bbl. per day.

Manitoba exports for the year will have been about 43% of production.

No new fields were added in 1958. On the record Manitoba has 14, three of which Daly, Virden-Roselea, and North Virden-Scallion, all near the town of Virden, account for more than 90% of production.

The last two named have had production increases in 1958 in contrast to the declining position of the Daly field, the first well which was brought in by California Standard early in 1951.

The Daly field, for a long time the biggest producer, is now far behind Virden-Roselea and North Virden-Scallion in monthly yield.

The 16 wells on the Virden townsite are part of the Virden-Roselea field. The 1958 production pattern of the respective fields up to September 30 is shown in the table.

The Lulu field, from which the total recoveries have been ,715 bbl., has not been producing this year. The table also shows the number of wells in each field.

Field	Production Sept. 1958	Total 1958 Produtn up to Sept. 30	No. of wells in field
Daly	75,784	721,676	169
Virden-Roselea	124,572	1,261,992	247
N'rth Virden Scallion	179,974	1,743,249	241
Ebor	1,799	16,940	10
Kirkella	4,370	35,531	5
Lulu Lake	....	....	..
Maples	3,624	36,035	10
Pierson	1,692	21,931	3
Routledge	31,355	324,577	37
Tilston	3,153	20,679	3
West Butler	1,593	11,003	5
West Routledge	20,506	149,690	15
Whitewater	1,792	16,055	6
Woodnorth	6,804	63,420	9
Other areas	5,560	44,864	15

Salt water production is becoming a serious problem. On the whole water intrusion has been more pronounced than anticipated in original reservoir studies.

Refinery runs in 1958 were well maintained.

No additions were made to refinery capacity but important installations were made for improving quality of product.

The two large plants in Greater Winnipeg, **Imperial Oil Co.** and **North Star Oil Co.**, have designed capacities of 17,500 and 12,000 bbl. per day respectively.

Imperial Oil Co. in 1957 enlarged its crude handling facilities to increase capacity from 15,000 bbl. per day to the present 17,500.

This year it added a $5 million unit—a Powerformer completed last June—which equipped its plant to produce highest quality gasoline with anti-knock properties sufficient to meet increasing compression ratios of the modern automobile engine.

The Powerformer has a daily capacity of 105,000 gal. per day but doesn't add to the refinery capacity.

By end of the year North Star Oil Co. expects to have completed a unifying and platforming unit to improve quality of its gasoline. The estimated cost is $1½ million.

Imperial Oil Co. will soon call for tenders for a $3 million alkylation plant at its Winnipeg refinery to produce aviation gasoline in Manitoba to displace present importations from the U. S.

The addition, expected to be in operation by November, 1959, is designed to turn out 650 bbl. of alkylate per day.

Alkylate is a valuable component part of aviation gasoline with extra high octane ratings.

Big Jet Fuel Demand

Airline demands for jet fuel this year in Canada are expected by one large oil company to reach 45 million gals., compared with last year's total of only 28 million.

This figure—and the fact that no big fall in demand for aviation gasoline for piston engines is anticipated until 1961 when **TCA** gets rid of a lot of its piston-engined aircraft—indicates the impact that wide use of jet-propelled civil aircraft will have on the petroleum industry.

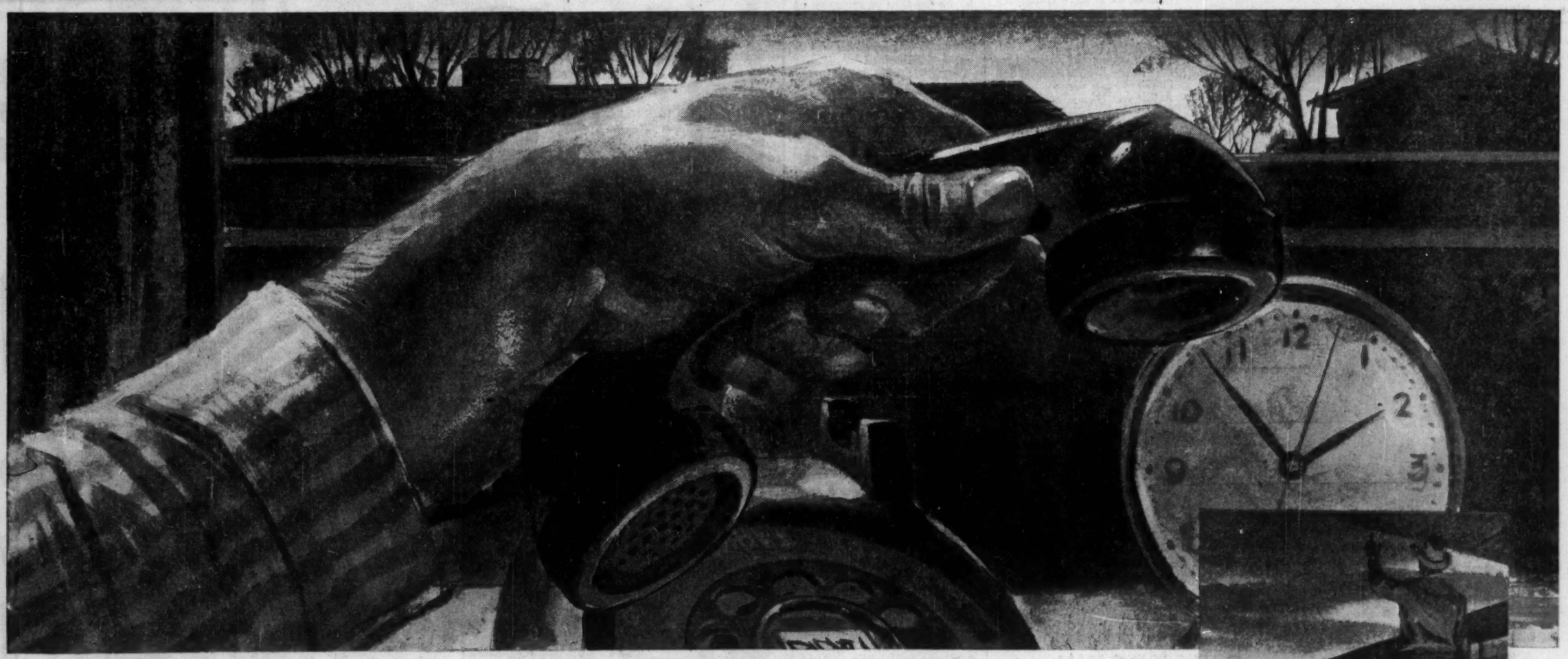
The two fuels mainly involved are the rather wide military specification, known as JP4, which is designed to make best use of a heavily loaded refining capacity in water conditions, and Avtur which has a very much heavier kerosene content and exists in five or six civilian specifications.

Both JP4, which is about 70% gasoline, and Avtur are produced by straight distillation, but while JP4 and its near companion JP5, also a military specification, come out of the same part of the crude barrel as auto gasoline, the Avtur is, of course, a heavier distillate.

One result of this difference is that the flashpoint of the kerosene-based Avtur is around 103 deg. F., compared with one of minus 25 deg. F. in the case of JP4.

Unfortunately, Avtur's higher flashpoint, still too low to rule out fire and explosion, is offset by a higher freezing point which can only be improved upon by treatment that brings up the cost of the fuel.

Nevertheless, aside from military demands, TCA is probably the only major world airline sticking for the present to JP4.



THE HOUR IS LATE... BUT SOME PROJECTS CAN'T WAIT

It's almost 2 A.M. . . . the silence of the night is pierced by the shrill jangle of the phone, its sense of urgency magnified by the lateness of the hour. A Goodyear Representative reaches out of his sleep . . . has a short conversation . . . then takes action. A rotary hose is needed at once to maintain oil drilling operations . . . he's on his way to arrange shipment.

In many fields of Canadian industry . . . mining, oil field operation, pulp and paper production and major construction undertakings . . . men and machines work around the clock. With demanding schedules and gruelling "goes-with-the-job" punishment even the best of equipment will wear out and must be replaced. Unfortunately there are times when breakdowns that stimulate the need for replacements occur at the most inopportune hours.

Goodyear does not advertise 24-hour service. But, regardless of when a man of industry calls, there's a Goodyear Representative ready to forget-the-clock and put an honest effort into the supplying of equipment for the project that can't wait.

Your Goodyear Representative is an industrial rubber products specialist. His main objective is to step-up efficiency and lower costs, in your operation, through the use of rubber products.

Each Goodyear Representative is a field worker, qualified to go "out in the plant" or "sit-in" on an office conference . . . in either case he will analyse all factors. From such on-the-spot surveys Goodyear can then deliver hose, transmission or conveyor belting or molded rubber products to do your job easier, better, faster and more profitably.

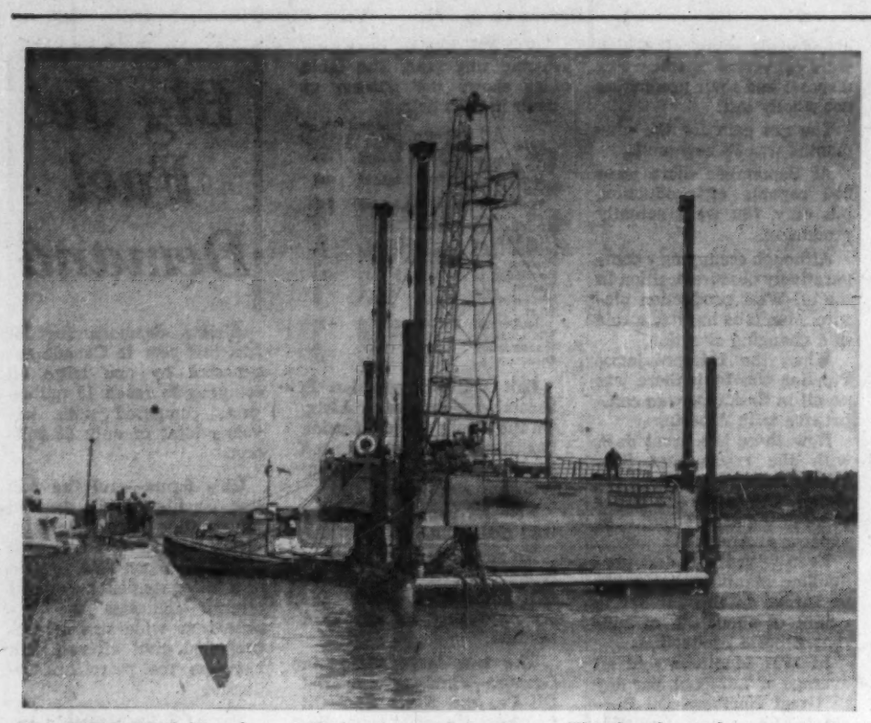
The Goodyear Representative is backed by the most outstanding research and engineering facilities in the rubber industry, plus over 50 years of experience in producing thousands of standard items and many completely-new products. You'll reach him at your nearest Goodyear Office . . . in Moncton, Saint John, Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, London, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver or Head Office . . . New Toronto.

SERVICE AVAILABLE FROM BRANCHES COAST TO COAST

INDUSTRIAL RUBBER PRODUCTS ENGINEERED FOR THE JOB

GOODYEAR

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER



FLOATING RIGS like these drill for gas on Lake Erie. This has been the most active season yet for offshore drilling on the lake.

Lake Erie

New Names, Sponsors

Search for gas under the waters of Lake Erie stirred new speculative gales this season.

And next year:

Look for more of the same.

New names, new sponsors, new offshore permits made appearances in 1958.

But pioneer developer, **Consolidated West Petroleum** is still the pace-setter.

West Pete had one of its most successful years, drilling 14 wells of which one was a dry hole, the remainder all commercial successes.

Other developments:

- **Long Point Gas & Oil, making a late start in 1957,** got into gear this season around Port Dover where four wells have been drilled.
- **Entry of J. H. Hirshhorn interests in the play this season sparked new speculative interest.** The Focus: Hirshhorn's **Place Gas & Oil Co.** which wasted no time pushing a big program into action.
- **Other interests, like Harvest Petroleums, Submarine Oil & Gas, Bluewater Oil & Gas, Foreign Exploration, Midcon, Texas Calgary, Baska, Wespac Pete,** carried through with programs of drilling and surveying.
- **Imperial Oil continues to show mild interest,** but has carried out no major program.

A highlight this season has been the increase in drilling platforms and rigs.

Two seasons ago it became apparent that existing equipment could not meet the blossoming demands. In 1957, a shortage held up some activity.

The tally is not yet complete, but drillers recently had put down over 40 holes in the lake this year.

Drilling was scheduled to continue into the winter months, much later than usual in the shallow lake which can be whipped violently by storms.

Forecasts right now are that 1959 will show another whopping increase in drilling activity.

Interest is based on the ready-made, high-price market at Lake Erie's doorstep.

On land, **Union Gas Co.** stands ready to take all the gas from the lake producers — and at prices ranging from 35c per mcf and higher.

That compares with a Western Canada price wellhead of just over 12c-13c, at least under initial deliveries to the pipelines.

Some of the highlights on Lake Erie this year:

Consolidated West Petroleum chalked up another successful season: Thirteen successes out of 14 tries at a recent date.

Five wells were completed on the old, or inner lease area, and eight on the new lease acreage. A later well was drilling on the new area.

Combined open flow daily of wells on the old lease was 2,030,000 cu. ft., an average per well of 406,000 cu. ft.

The eight wells in the new area had combined daily flow of 5.5 million cu. ft., an average per well of 696,875 cu. ft.

It means the company should be able to deliver up to 2.2 million cu. ft. of new gas per day, in accordance with good gas field practice.

Larger open flows and higher rock pressures are being encountered by West Pete as exploration moves into new areas.

Subsidiary firm, **Underwater Gas Developers,** had another boom year.

In addition to drilling for the parent, it worked on some 16 wells for other firms.

West Pete's gas sales up to Sept. 21 this year were $118,000 higher than at the same date last year.

Long Point Gas & Oil, after one non-commercial hole last year, worked on four wells this year.

The first two, near Port Dover, have been estimated to be capable of recovery of over one billion cu. ft.

A third Port Dover hole, although originally coming in as a commercial well, has been shut-in for the time being because two sand-frac operations were not successful.

Long Point-Port Dover No. 4 was spudded-in recently and was drilling ahead.

A large anomaly was indicated and outlined on the company's acreage off Port Dover, near Long Point peninsula, in a gravity meter survey carried out by **Radar Exploration Co.**

Return of J. H. Hirshhorn to sponsorship of natural resource development was a highlight.

The Hirshhorn interests selected offshore Lake Erie acreage — several big blocks of it — and made this play one of their major activities.

Their company, Place Gas & Oil, was formed by a merger of Lake Erie interests of Hirshhorn with **Initiative Mining Co.,** the latter a U. S.-backed operation.

Place took over the acreage of **Spooner Mines & Oils** in the Port Dover area. That included two wells by Spooner from the previous season, one of which was commercial.

Plans for next season:

Place hopes to drill as many as 50 wells in 1959. New drilling equipment will be used.

The company is developing a floating-type platform equipped with cable tool rig, to reduce costs and save time by greater mobility.

Five to seven such platforms are planned for the projected program.

In west end of the Lake, the Midcon Oil & Gas group was active. It included Texas Calgary, a producer with U. S. and Canadian interests, Baska and Wespac.

Other firms holding acreage include **Anchor Petroleums, Cusco Mines, Cree Oil, Dome Exploration.**

Bluewater Oil & Gas has come up with a new field under the waters of Long Point Bay, north of Long Point.

The well, Bluewater-Port Rowan No. 2, had initial open flow of 410,000 cu. ft. of gas daily. Most of the gas is in the Clinton formation.

Bluewater plans an energetic drilling program next spring to evaluate its acreage in the area, of which 5,000 acres look particularly good.

Hope Dies Hard In St. Lawrence

There hasn't been much to cheer about this year in the continuing quest for gas and oil under the St. Lawrence River Valley.

Fewer companies have drilled fewer holes, with less result.

But hope dies hard — the area is geologically very favorable — and further activity is certain.

So far this year about 21,200 feet of drilling has been done in Quebec in 13 holes for five companies.

To a similar date in 1957, one company alone — **Bald Mountain Oil Co** — had drilled more footage; and about four times as many holes had been drilled by the 30-odd companies then active.

Twelve of this year's 13 drilling ventures were in the St. Lawrence lowlands, the other being a 4,700-ft. hole near Capuscasal in the Matapedia Valley at the western end of the Gaspe peninsula.

Eight of the remainder were started this year, the others were carryovers of 1957 ventures.

Gas was found in some of the holes this year but it was the old story over again — not in sufficient quantity.

Bald Mountain remains one of the most interesting and active operators.

It was the company which sent interest sky-high early in 1957 with a major gas find 12 miles from Three Rivers. This reportedly tested at more than three million cu. ft. daily.

Further drilling in the vicinity of the discovery well has been disappointing and once-bright visions of a gas boom in the St. Lawrence Valley have faded.

Company says the well was recently reopened and tested with flows at rates up to 15 million cu. ft. daily in the first hour or two, seemingly stabilizing later at around 750,000 cu. ft. with pressuring building up quickly after the well was closed.

Eastern Canada Oil and Gas Ltd. between March and September this year drilled four wells, all dry, on holdings south of St. Jean. They went to depths of 192 feet, 835, 2,177 and 3,940.

Recently company has been soliciting a farmout proposition among many gas and oil companies. The program for 1959 is indefinite, pending possible completion of such a deal.

Imperial Oil Ltd. and subsidiary **Lowlands Exploration Co.** report little activity this year.

There were surface geological studies on the north shore of the St. Lawrence and detailed studies of subsurface information obtained in previous years' drilling.

Imperial is participating in Bald Mountain's Cap Santo No. 2 well in Portneuf County.

Quonto Petroleums Ltd. completed two outsize diamond drill holes in the valley this year. Both were on a farmout agreement with **International Petroleums,** but neither was commercial.

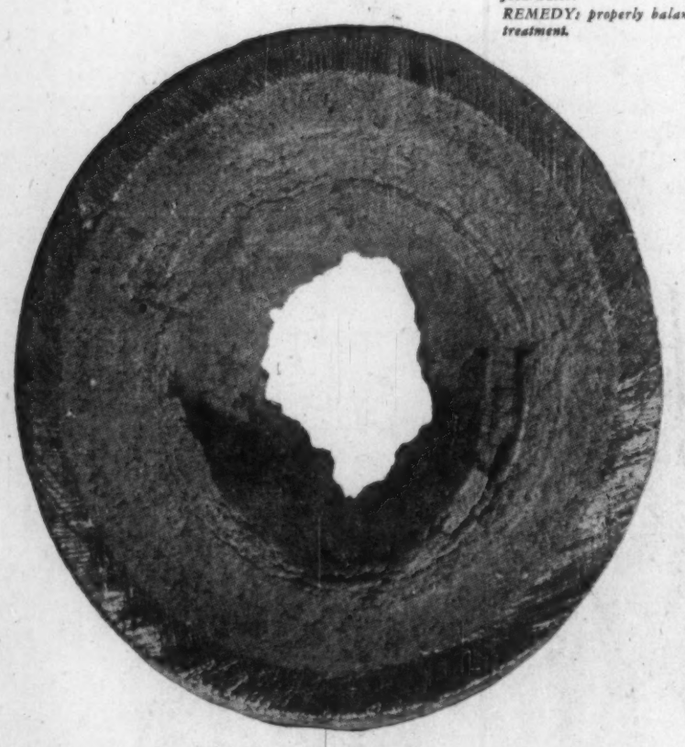
Plans for 1959-60 haven't been completed.

CHARTER OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Ground Floor, Petroleum Bldg.
Calgary, Alta.

508 Credit Foncier Bldg.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Unretouched photo shows what happens when a boiler feed line is clogged with calcium carbonate deposits.
CAUSE: lack of chemical stability in feed water.
REMEDY: properly balanced water treatment.



BUILD-UP FOR A BREAKDOWN

This heavy build-up of scale is not far from completely blocking the carrying capacity of this pipe. When the inevitable breakdown occurs, expensive maintenance and down time result.

You can save money by preventing costly breakdowns like this. The answer is proper water treatment wherever corrosive elements threaten.

A Consulting Service for You. Whatever your water problems...analysis, testing or treatment procedures for boiler water, condensate, cooling towers, process waters...Dearborn has the engineers, the experience and the laboratory facilities to assist you in developing the program exactly suited to your needs. Your Dearborn Engineer will outline the many advantages a Dearborn Consulting Service Program will give you.

WHY NOT CALL HIM IN...
MEANWHILE SEND FOR THE NEW
DEARBORN CONSULTING SERVICE BOOKLET

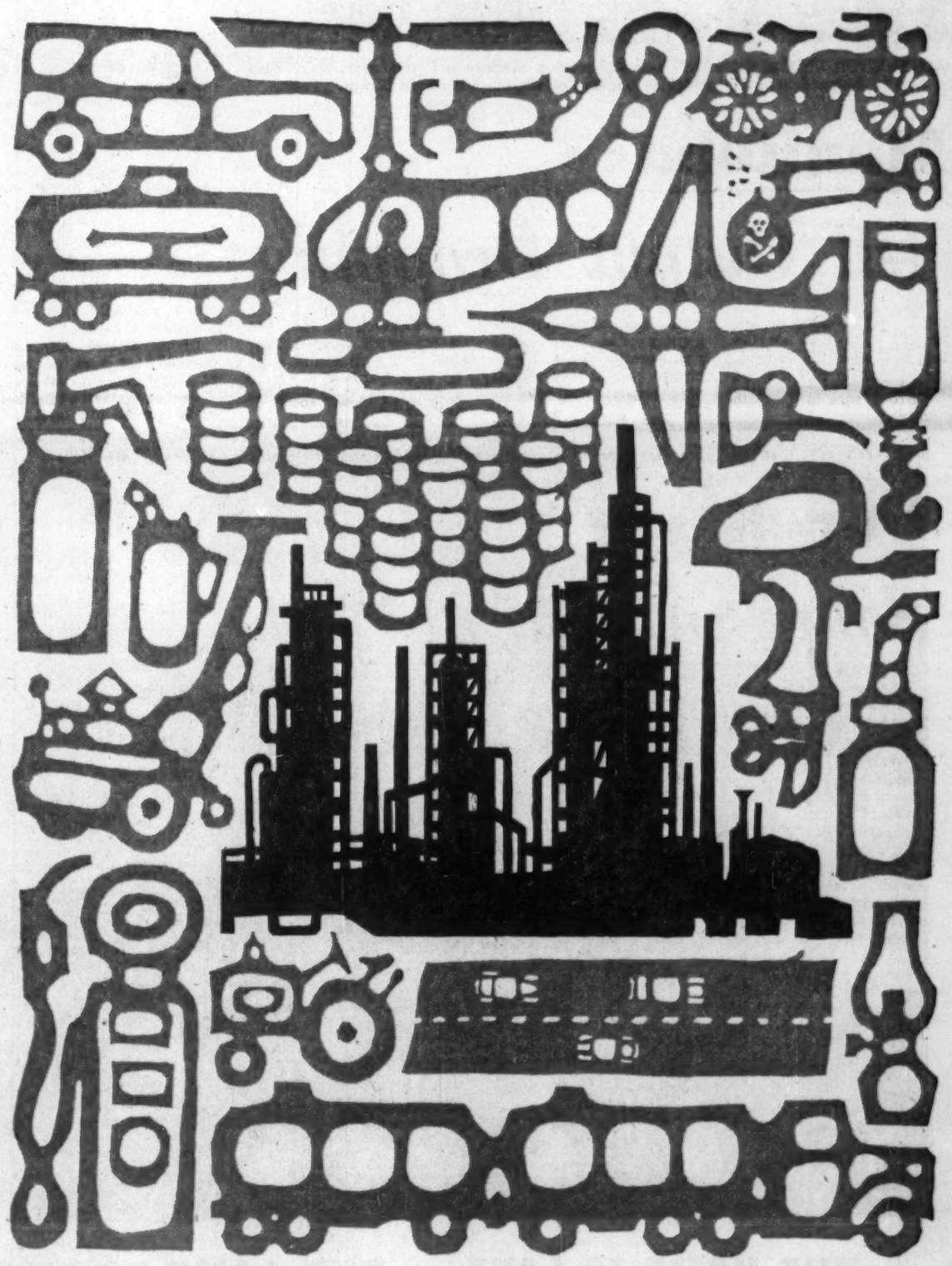
Dearborn.
...a leader in water conditioning and corrosion control since 1887
Dearborn Chemical Company, Ltd.
2454 Dundas St. West, Toronto 9
MONTREAL • CALGARY • LONDON • EDMONTON • SAINT JOHN • VANCOUVER

Dearborn Chemical Company, Ltd.
Dept. FP-WT-398, 2454 Dundas St. West
Toronto 9

☐ Have a Dearborn Representative call.
☐ Send your new booklet on Dearborn Consulting Service.

Name..... Title.....
Company.....
Address.....
City..... Province.....

Manufacturing plants in CHICAGO • LINDEN • LOS ANGELES • TORONTO • HONOLULU • HAVANA • BUENOS AIRES



Keys to Progress: Oil and Natural Gas

As an established leader in engineering and construction, The Fluor Corporation of Canada Ltd. is proud to participate in the expansion of the oil and natural gas industries.

It is especially proud to have been entrusted by Trans-Canada Pipelines Limited with the construction of their compressor station No. 116, at North Bay, Ontario.

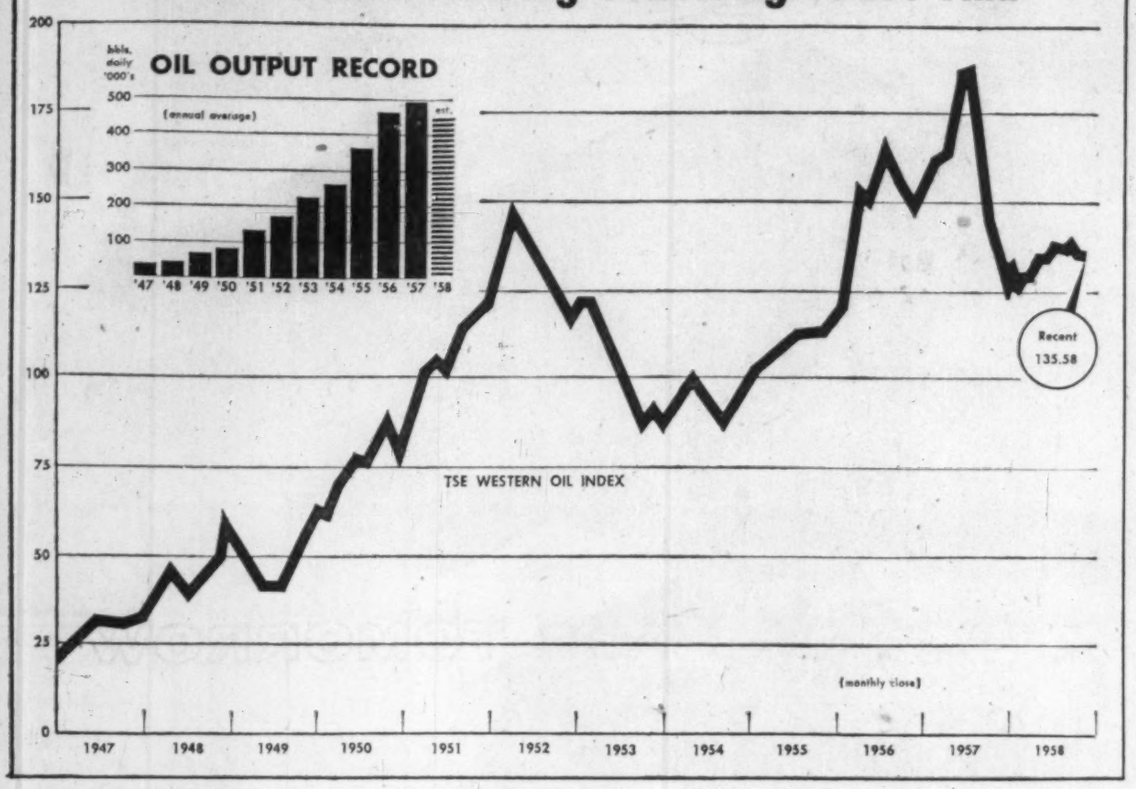
Although the original tight schedule was made even tighter during construction, Fluor completed the contract on time, despite operating in most difficult terrain. This was typical of Fluor's ability to overcome problems in meeting the needs of industry.

If your plans call for new facilities or modernization, investigate the broad working experience and creative skill of Fluor of Canada.

The Fluor Corporation of Canada Ltd.—160 Bloor St. E.—Toronto

FLUOR OF CANADA *Engineers & Constructors*

How Oil Stocks Swing Following Leduc Find



Industry Builds Up Assets

Western oil and gas stocks steadied from a sharp 1957 decline but attempted longer-term advances were stopped before they could get rolling by growing pains of the industry.

The group lagged behind an otherwise roaring bull market in major industrial issues.

Briefly, here's how oil and gas issues made out this year as indicated by the Toronto Stock Exchange index.

- Price levels are down only a minor 2% from last year but they are off more than 30% from the peaks set in mid-1957.
- Oil and gas stocks off some 9% from their 1958 highs and are up about 5% from the lows, indicating the generally narrow range in which they moved.

Key factor in the unsteady path taken by oil and gas stocks was the world surplus of oil that resulted in cutbacks in production allowables.

Adding to the reduction in production was the fact that more wells were drilled and more oil was found.

In many ways, 1958 looked like the big year for gas producers. Start-up in gas lines meant that long-capped gas wells would soon start bringing in money. **Trans-Canada Pipe Lines** started moving gas to eastern Canada this year.

But gas companies also encountered problems. The industry had been looking forward to early sales into the U. S. After lengthy hearings and the Borden Royal Commission, this prospect appears to be delayed for some time.

The Borden Commission interim report on Canada's energy resources was a bombshell to investors interested in gas and oil. And it could well be the key to future price trends.

The main point of concern to investors was a proposal that pipeline earnings potentials be based on shareholders' equity rather than overall investment. This has the effect of eliminating the attraction of leverage in pipeline stocks.

But it appears that the government isn't likely to go along with this recommendation.

Illustrating the impact of this report on pipeline stocks is an index maintained by **Kippen & Co.**, a Montreal investment dealer firm.

Its indicator for gas pipelines is down about 30% from the mid-1957 peaks and oil lines are down about 40%. These declines are considerably steeper than the dips in producers and developers.

The Borden Commission hearings, interim report and future final report are the most important factors influencing western oil and gas stocks.

Until the government indicates what it intends to implement from the assorted recommendations, investors are likely to remain uncertain.

Meanwhile, the industry continues to build up its assets.

New wells are being drilled, new money is being invested and new areas are opened.

Foreign money continues to flow into Canadian oil and gas development, based to a considerable extent on the uncertainties that govern operations in the Middle East.

The base of the industry is broadening at a time when investors are hesitant.

Purchases

Soup, Swimming Pools

"We give preference to Canadian manufacturers, provided they offer equal quality, service and price."

"We will encourage the manufacture in Canada of materials required in our operations."

These are two of the cardinal points in a statement of purchasing policy issued by one of Canada's major petroleum companies. The policies expressed are typical of all.

The tremendous expansion of all phases of the petroleum industry — exploration, oil field development, pipeline construction, refining, retailing—since the day, nearly 11 years ago, when Leduc No. 1 blew in, has meant a steadily increasing volume of purchases by the industry.

From crude oil, to canned soup for exploration parties, there seems no end to the diversity of items purchased.

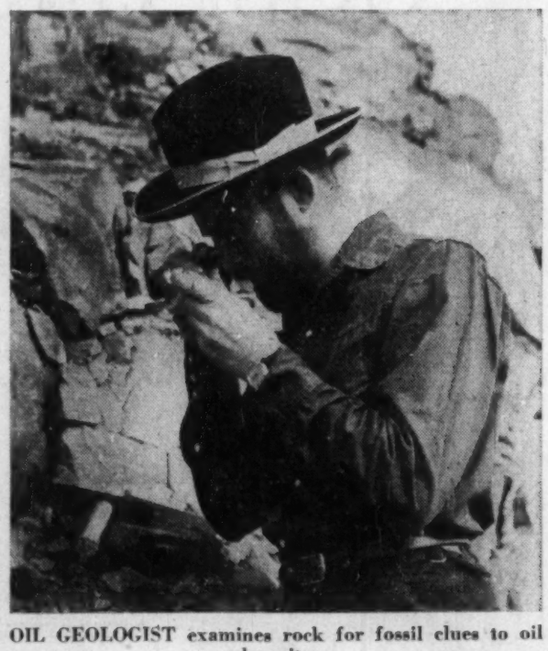
Perhaps the strangest order last year was for a swimming pool, to be delivered just below the Arctic Circle — a recreation facility for refinery personnel at Norman Wells, NWT.

Aside from the huge amounts of material that are bought for capital expansion, for instance the tons of pipe that might be required in a single year during the construction of a major pipeline, the most important item purchased by the industry is logically enough, crude oil.

From supplying less than 10% of Canadian requirements in the Leduc discovery year of 1947, Canadian wells have increased their market share to more than 55%.

This percentage may increase slightly as western crude saturates the Ontario market, but any marked increase would be dependent on the construction of the controversial pipeline to Montreal.

Meanwhile, the crude oil producers don't have to rely exclusively on Canadian buyers. Of production valued at more than $444 million last year, they exported $141 millions' worth.



OIL GEOLOGIST examines rock for fossil clues to oil deposits.

These same crude oil producers are the segment of the petroleum industry which has the most difficulty buying Canadian.

Two factors are involved.

- **Canadian customs tariff permits free entry of all materials** to be used for petroleum exploration and crude oil production.
- **Much of the equipment used in the field, from the stage where the seismic crew** makes the first survey, until the tool-pusher brings in a well and the field crew erects one of the steel Christmas trees that dot the western plains, is too specialized to be produced except by firms with worldwide markets.

Many of these firms are located in the U. S.; there are no major ones in Canada.

Industrial development experts, particularly those in Western Canada, are not entirely satisfied with this situation.

While admitting the importance of the second factor, they hate the "blanket" nature of the tariff provision.

There are, they say, products like drill heads, drill stems, and other parts of oil rigs, gathering systems and so on that could well be made in Canada if a little duty protection were available.

Production of even a small part of oil field needs would give a real boost to Canada's iron and steel products industries.

In 1956 alone, more than $73 million in oil field equipment was imported into the active exploration and production areas of Western Canada.

Pipeline construction, on the other hand, has encouraged considerable industrial growth. These purchases illustrate a policy general in the industry: a desire to buy locally whenever possible.

Several of the major petroleum companies have decentralized their purchasing, and opened regional purchasing offices in the areas where large quantities of materials are used.

Because of the pipelines, two pipe mills have been built on the prairies, representing the first entry into large-scale production of iron and steel products.

Another example of a "pipeline" business is **Peace River Glass,** a glass fibre manufacturer located at Fort Saskatchewan, near Edmonton.

Since it began operation, the largest part of its output has been glass fibre mats for pipe wrapping.

Purchases by the refining end of the industry will very shortly be nudging the $1 billion-per-year mark.

Over $600 million in 1955, $750 million in 1956 and an estimated $825 million in 1957, they are likely to be around the $900 million mark this year.

As noted, the lion's share of these dollars go for crude oil — in excess of 90% is spent for Canadian and foreign crude.

However, there is enough left over to gladden the hearts of a wide variety of manufacturers.

The chemical industry sells more than $13 million worth of one single item — tetraethyl fluid — to the petroleum industry.

Here is a significant case of Canadian production based on petroleum industry demand, and of a quick shift from foreign to Canadian supply by petroleum producers.

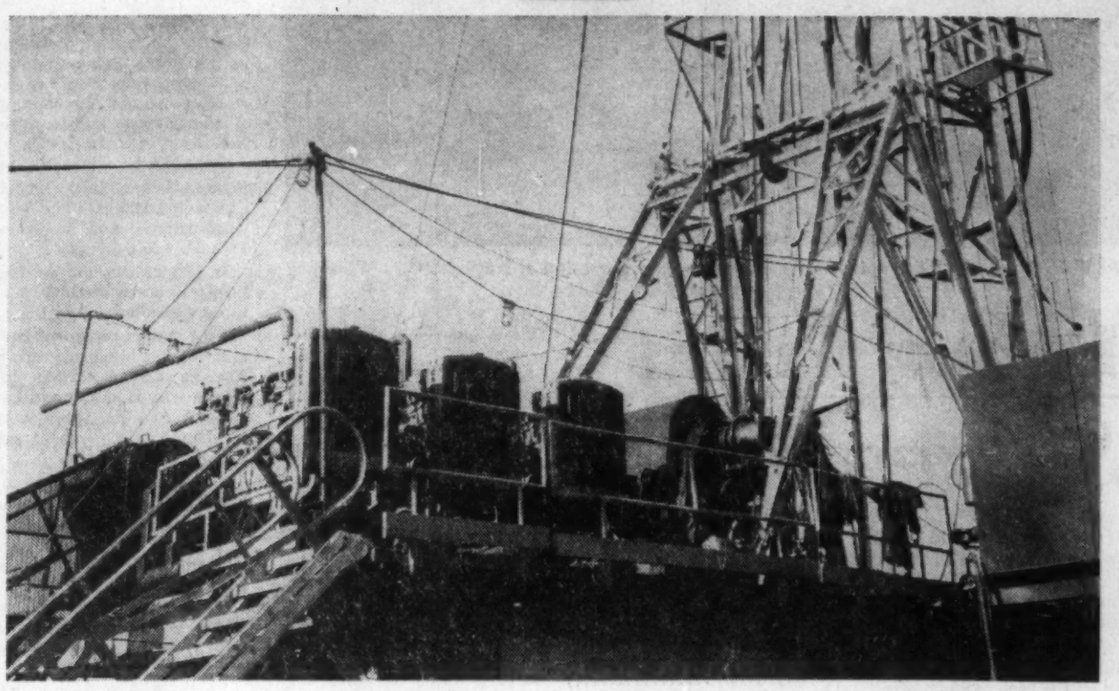
After tetraethyl lead production was begun in Canada, imports of tetraethyl compound dropped from 36 million lb. to only six million lb. in a single year.

Petroleum refiners also buy substantial quantities of

(Continued on page 56)

CATERPILLAR
REGISTERED TRADEMARK

There's a Cat Power Package
To Fit Your Job



Wherever you operate . . . whatever your power problem . . . there is flexible power in a Caterpillar engine ready to go to work for you.
R. Angus (Alberta) Ltd. offer the oil and gas industry in Northern Alberta the most efficient sales and installation service available today. This service is backed by a complete range of optional equipment which makes it possible to match Caterpillar power to the exact needs of your units.

The importance of putting your power problems in the hands of fully experienced, factory-trained personnel cannot be over-emphasized. Caterpillar's world-wide reputation is a certain guarantee of trouble-free operation for many thousands of hours. Get the most out of everything on *your* operation with Caterpillar-built Power Units. For immediate sales, parts and field service throughout Northern Alberta contact—

R. ANGUS (ALBERTA) LIMITED
10419 - 96 Street, Edmonton Tel.: 40354

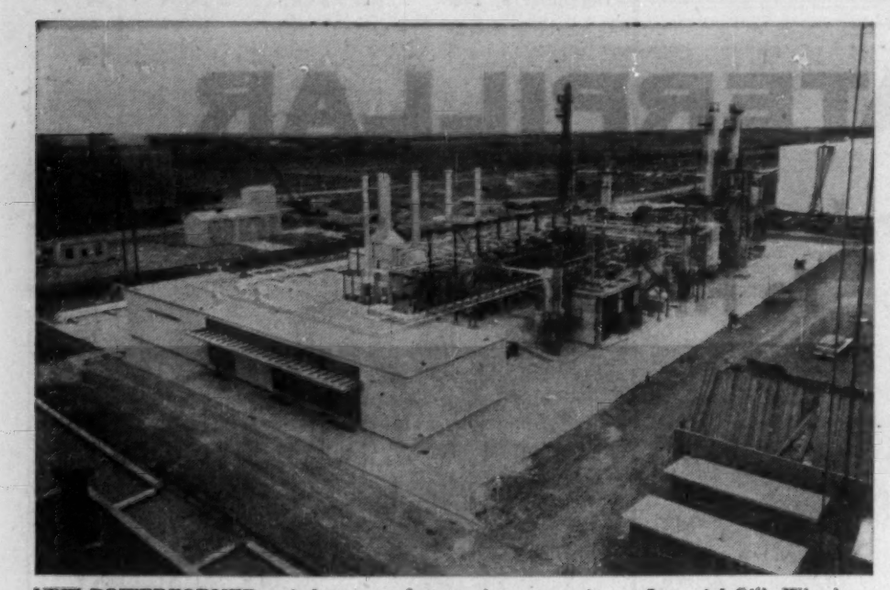
Sole authorized Dealer for Caterpillar products in Northern Alberta • Sales representation in Peace River and Grande Prairie

The West has a past . . .
and a future too!

As surely as the tomahawk and the feathered headdress are symbolic of our past, so must the drilling rig and the oilman's helmet be symbols of our future prosperity. Reaching for a peak production by 1970, the Canadian Oil and Gas Industry spells more than a promise of prosperity for today . . . it offers also a continued assurance of security for future years.

Helping to Build the Great West of Tomorrow

CANADIAN CHIEFTAIN PETROLEUMS LTD.
Head Office: 8631 - 109 Street, Edmonton, Alta.
LISTED ON THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE



NEW POWERFORMER unit has recently gone into operation at Imperial Oil's Winnipeg refinery

Labor Front

Setting Sights Higher

Oil and gas workers—both in the exploration and refining sections—continue to ride high among workers in Canadian industry.

Their pay rates are among the top—at least until recently set the pace by themselves.

But a highlight this year has been a stiff hold-the-line policy on wages within the industry.

The pattern still has not been decided.

But oil and gas labor sights are set higher—led by the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, the only organization of any size in this field.

The union—fresh from an 11th hour settlement with **Dow Chemical at Sarnia**—is apparently not going to back down.

As union sees it:

The Dow contract, providing a 9% gain over 22 months plus other benefits, lifts these chemical workers above much of the oil and gas labor.

Union is counting on it having an impact on several negotiations that have been dragging in oil and gas.

Traditionally, workers in the petroleum industry have been highly paid.

It's at least partly a result of the need for skilled men in exploration and development, plus the highly automated refining business.

Average weekly pay in the petroleum and coal products industry is around $95.87. Oil and gas workers average $89.89.

Only metal miners (exclusive of gold) are in the same class, while primary iron and steel, pulp and paper, smelting and refining follow closely.

Here's how the average weekly wage compares in some leading industries:

Petroleum, coal products	$95.87
Oil and gas	89.89
Metal mining	89.02
Primary iron, steel	88.45
Pulp and paper	85.70

However, figures for hourly pay produce slightly different results.

Metal miners, for example, earn an average of $2.22 hr. compared with $2.12 for oil and gas exploration men.

The weekly pay figures compare with an average of $66.67 in all manufacturing.

Good Pay for Oil Finders

	Hrs. worked per week	Av. hrly. wage c	Av. wkly. wage $
Sept., '58	42.4	212.0	89.89
1957 avge.	43.7	206.2	90.11
1956	44.4	189.8	84.27
1955	44.3	173.9	77.04
1954	43.1	169.7	73.14
1953	44.1	165.3	72.90
1952	44.3	161.4	71.50

REFINERY WORKERS TOO

	Hrs. worked per week	Av. hrly. wage c	Av. wkly. wage $
Sept., '58	41.2	232.7	95.87
1957 avge.	41.6	220.9	91.89
1956	40.6	206.5	83.84
1955	41.3	195.5	80.74
1954	41.5	188.3	78.14
1953	41.6	180.9	75.25
1952	41.5	171.4	71.13

Source: DBS

Steady Progress In B.C.

Natural gas and oil development in British Columbia this year has continued at a steady rate but with nothing spectacular to catch the imagination.

Several major firms continued their drilling programs in the Peace River Country . . . the province's only proven area . . . and the opening of the **Westcoast Transmission** aided in this activity.

Increased exploratory work for oil was done in the Queen Charlotte Islands and the Gulf Islands and north of Fort St. John.

In September, six drilling licenses were issued and three cancelled.

Five wells were spudded and 12 rigs were operating. **Footage drilled during the month was 34,000 ft. and one oil and two gas** wells were completed. One well was abandoned as dry.

Up to the end of September, 60 drilling licenses had been issued and only six cancelled; 60 wells had been spudded and 364,000 ft. of hole drilled.

Twelve oil and 16 gas wells had been completed and 37 holes abandoned as dry.

To the end of August, natural gas production in B. C. was nearly 41 billion cu. ft., compared with only 592-million cu. ft. in the same period last year before the Westcoast Transmission gas line from the Peace River area got into operation.

B. C. natural gas producers earned more than $2 million from their wells in the first eight months. August output was valued at $221,000.

The throughput of the Westcoast pipeline is now in the neighborhood of 275 million cu. ft. a day and is expected to build up by mid-winter to approximately 300 million cu. ft. daily.

Total daily production from Peace River gas wells is estimated at 350 million daily. Some gas volume is removed in the scrubbing operation at

(Continued on page 57)

Purchasing

It's Big Business

(CONTINUED FROM P. 55)

Canadian heavy chemicals like sulphuric acid, ammonia, caustic soda and soda ash.

They spend more than $7 million a year on shipping containers of all types, and about $30 million of their purchases are scattered over all fields of production.

The petroleum producer is as anxious to buy from the small firm as from the large one; this is part of the policy of purchasing locally.

There are many cases where an item which could be ordered from a national supplier in one bulk lot is split up into small orders, to be placed with dozens of suppliers from coast to coast.

One major firm, for instance, deals with 30 to 40 Canadian paint companies instead of centralizing its purchases with one supplier.

The purchases of a large, integrated oil company are typified by **Imperial Oil Ltd.** Last year Imperial's purchasing department spent $97.9 million on things needed for day-to-day operations.

The firm says: "The fact that a record 88% of this money was paid to Canadian suppliers reflects the growing industrial maturity of this country."

Some 5,500 Canadian companies, from Victoria to St. John's, were able to supply all except 12% of Imperial's 1957 purchases.

A decade earlier — the year of the Leduc discovery — Imperial had to import 25% of its material needs.

Commenting on this situation, and emphasizing its policy of Buying Canadian, Imperial's purchasing department gives some of the best advice that could be given Canadian manufacturers who want to sell to the petroleum industry:

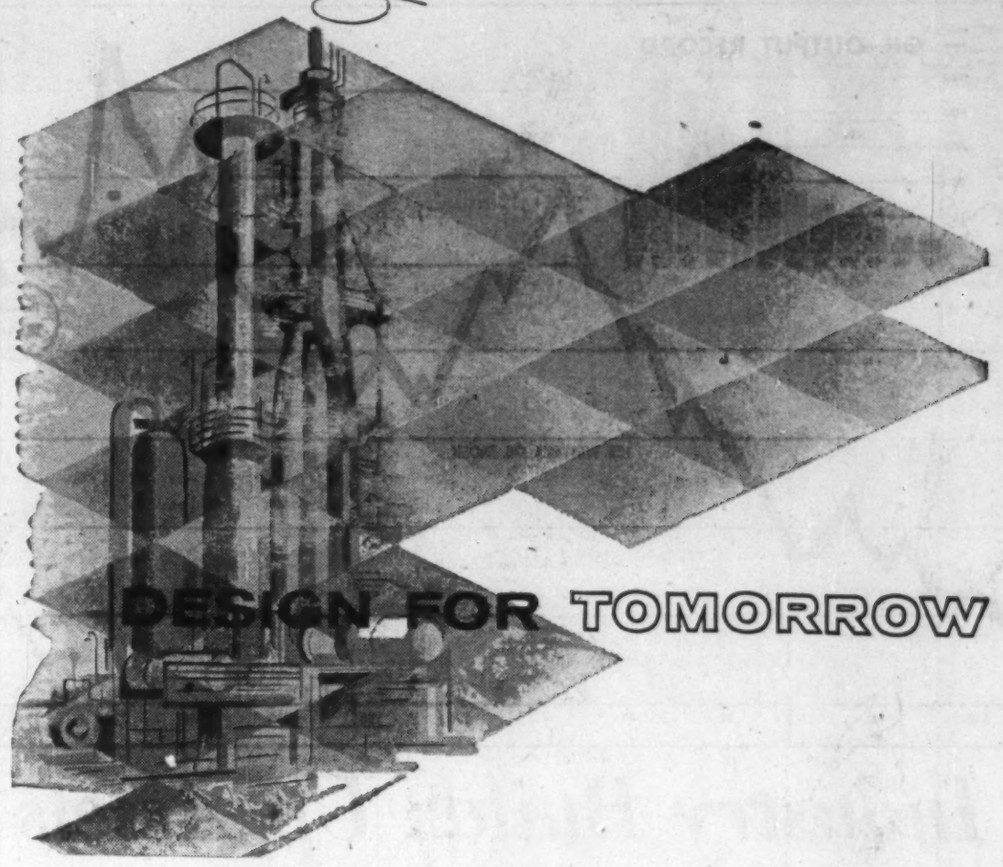
"If you represent a firm which manufactures in Canada, we would appreciate it if you would keep our buyer informed on all the items produced.

"You never know when we might have a requirement. Keep him informed, too, of plant expansions or new lines coming into production.

"New materials or equipment which will improve the quality of our products, or the efficiency and performance of our operations, are as valuable to us as the sale of them is to you."

There's your invitation. The door is open and the welcome mat is out. In few other Canadian industries is there such a positive approach to buying here at home. It's up to you to take advantage of this healthy attitude.

intangibles were never so **important**



The time is past when a petroleum, chemical or petrochemical plant could be built to meet immediate needs. In this fast-moving field it must be designed and built with an eye to tomorrow. Flexible interpretation of plant design and broad experience in building for the future are important intangibles included in Procon service. That is why a Procon-built plant performs well today and yet can be readily adapted to the changing demands of tomorrow.

PROCON

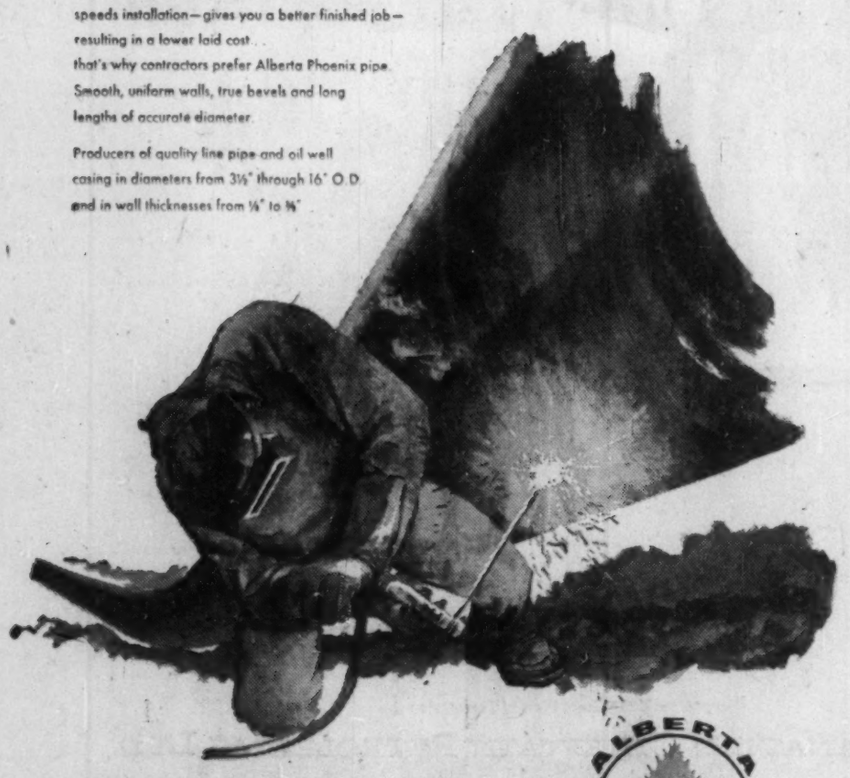
PROCON (Canada) LIMITED
40 ADVANCE ROAD, TORONTO 18, ONTARIO, CANADA
PROCON INCORPORATED, DES PLAINES, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.
PROCON (GREAT BRITAIN) LIMITED, LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
PROCON INTERNATIONAL S.A., SANTIAGO DE CUBA

WORLD-WIDE CONSTRUCTION FOR THE PETROLEUM, PETROCHEMICAL, AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

PIPELINERS PREFER...

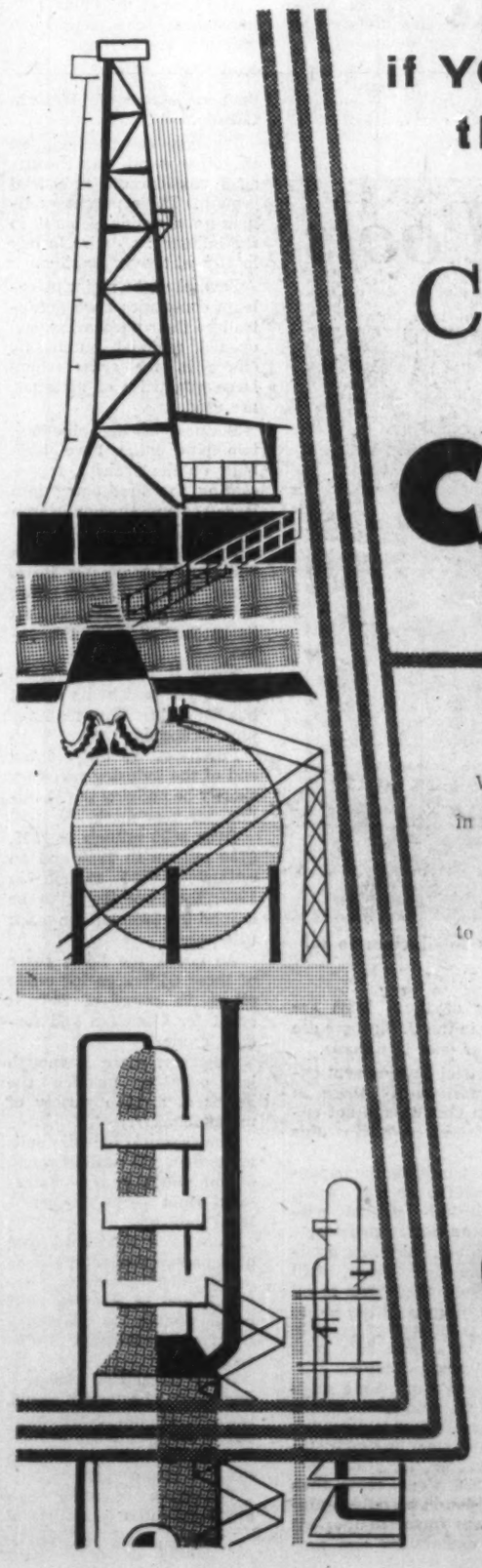
pipe of consistently good quality which speeds installation—gives you a better finished job—resulting in a lower laid cost... that's why contractors prefer Alberta Phoenix pipe. Smooth, uniform walls, true bevels and long lengths of accurate diameter.

Producers of quality line pipe and oil well casing in diameters from 3½" through 16" O.D. and in wall thicknesses from ⅛" to ⅝"



ALBERTA PHOENIX
TUBE & PIPE LIMITED
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

ALBERTA PHOENIX
THE SYMBOL OF QUALITY AND SERVICE



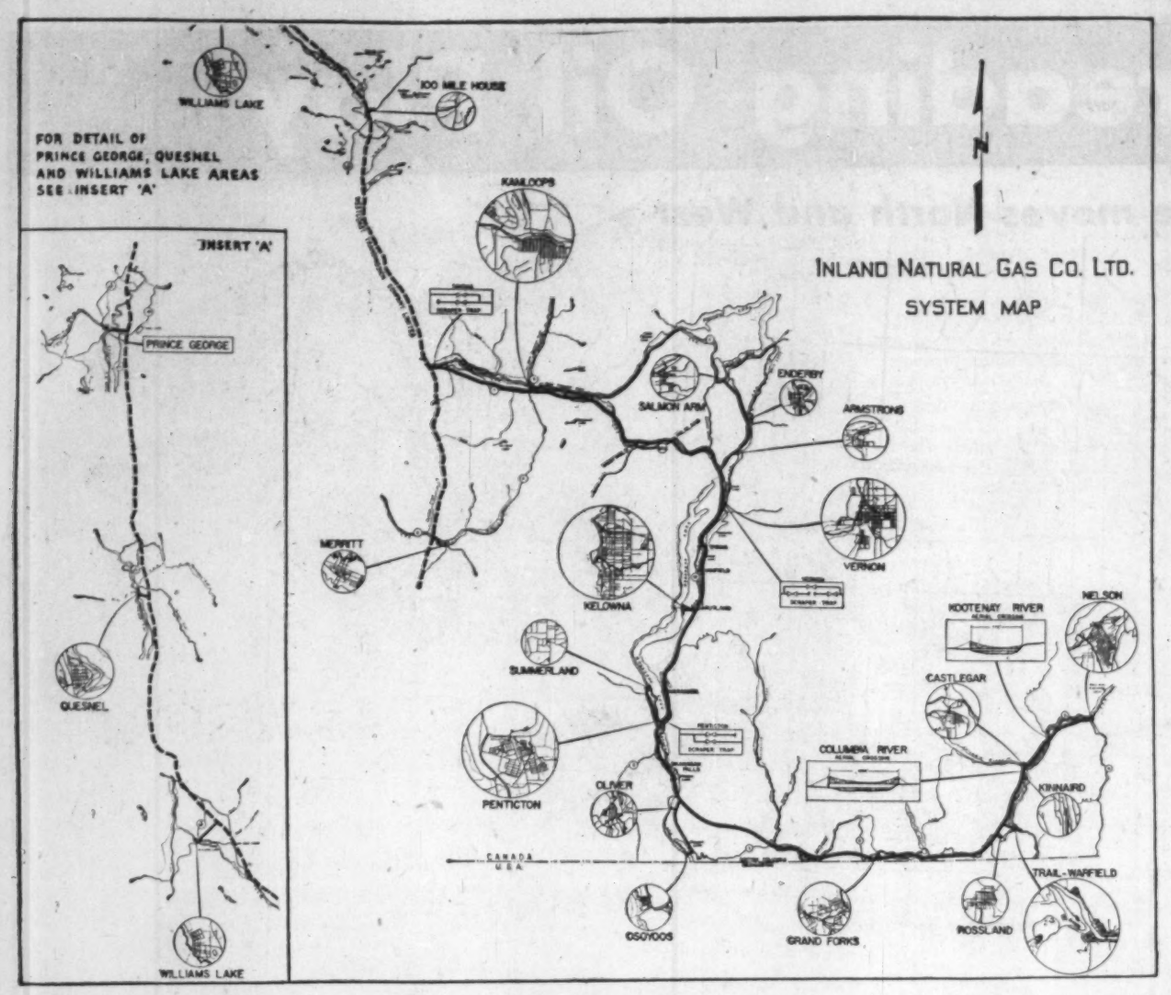
if YOU manufacture for the oil industry...

Join your CUSTOMERS in CALGARY

Whatever you supply to the oil and gas industries — locate in Calgary! Here, you're in the hub of Western Canada's oil and natural gas development, the head office location for 90 per cent of the oil industry in Canada. For proximity to top management . . . lower distribution costs . . . water, power and natural gas at low industrial rates . . . Calgary is your logical location. Write for current statistics and information on Canada's best "package deal" plant sites.

Get Up And Grow With CALGARY
ALBERTA CANADA

Write K. S. Ford, Co-ordinator of Industrial Development, Dept. FP/6/12/58, City Hall, Calgary, Alta., Canada.



B.C. Development Goes Ahead But With Few Startling Finds

(CONTINUED FROM P. 56) the huge plant at Taylor, south of Fort St. John.

Completed ahead of schedule this summer, the plant takes gas from **Pacific Petroleum's** 240 mile gas gathering system and scrubs it.

The sour gas is processed into motor fuels, residue pipeline gas and sulphur which is moving to tidewater over the newly completed **Pacific Great Eastern Railway.**

The company expects to tie in 21 gas wells drilled this year and an estimated 80 million cu. ft. a day more gas will be then delivered to the plant.

Gross value of crude oil output in the first eight months totalled $570,000, a slight improvement over $500,000 in the same eight months of 1957. August sales were $81,000.

Output in the first eight months totalled 293,000 bbls., up 66,000 from the same period last year.

August production was 40,000 bbls., up from 23,000 last August.

The provincial government's Monthly Oil and Gas Report lists 26 producing oil wells in August, compared with 12 in August, 1957.

Cumulative total for the year is 33 with 19 being situated in the Boundary Lake field and six in the Fort St. John area.

The Boundary Lake field has produced 185,000 bbls. this year and Fort St. John 95,000.

The rest of the fields are minor production areas.

No new fields have been discovered this year.

Increased activity has been shown in the Queen Charlotte Islands, west of Prince Rupert in the Pacific.

Geologists have long known that the islands possess formations similar to oil bearing regions south and north, but all ventures have so far failed.

Richfield Oil Corp. is the latest explorer, drilling under an agreement with **Alscope Exploration Ltd.** The firm will do development work on 861,000 acres on Graham Island and sink several wells.

A total of 2,786,000 acres of the Charlottes is now under permits issued to several firms.

In the Peace River area, 297 permits are outstanding for exploratory work on 21 million acres.

Twenty-eight permits have been continued for 1,443,000 acres in the Fernie (or Flathead) area.

Permits are also outstanding in the Alberni, New Westminster, Nanaimo and Victoria areas.

Companies and individuals also hold 3,190,000 acres of the Peace River area under lease and 10,000 in the Fernie area.

The search tempo is speeding up in the vast northern area of B. C. almost up to the Yukon border.

Practically all major oil companies are engaged in this search and during the past year have brought in a number of new wells.

The most significant strikes recently were **Dome Exploration's** LaPrise Creek and the Pacific-Fort Nelson well, 350 miles up the Alcan Highway.

The wildcat LaPrise Creek well, north of Fort St. John, discovered a 135 ft. gas pay zone in the Triassic B horizon at a depth of 4,383 ft. It was completed in March with an absolute open flow rating of 25 million cu. ft. a day.

Another well near LaPrise, drilled by Imperial Oil in partnership with Pacific, has found a pay zone even thicker than the first.

During the Borden hearings geologists testified that the reserves of this northern area stretching through B. C. and Alberta and on into the Yukon and Northwest Territories area may exceed 90 trillion cu. ft.

An important development in the refining field was the opening in October of **British American Oil Co.'s** $25 million refinery on Burrard Inlet near Vancouver.

The big refinery has a start-up capacity of 20,000 b/d. Alberta crude will be used initially, at least, transported to the refinery via the Trans Mountain oil pipeline. This is the fourth refinery in the Vancouver area.

In the first nine months of this year average daily throughput of the Trans Mountain pipeline had dropped to 84,635 b/d.

In the same period of last year the volume was 174,000 b/d. Reflecting the sharp fall-off in export demand, particularly into the Puget Sound area, prospects are that the pipeline will just barely break even on 1958 operations.

What's Ahead For Oil?

(CONTINUED FROM P. 51) but to the commercial life of the country."

Domestic demand which was off narrowly in the first half of the year has been improving since late summer.

There has been a noticeable pick-up for most refined products over the last two months and the industry is now expecting that the entire 1958 sales volume will be about the same as last year.

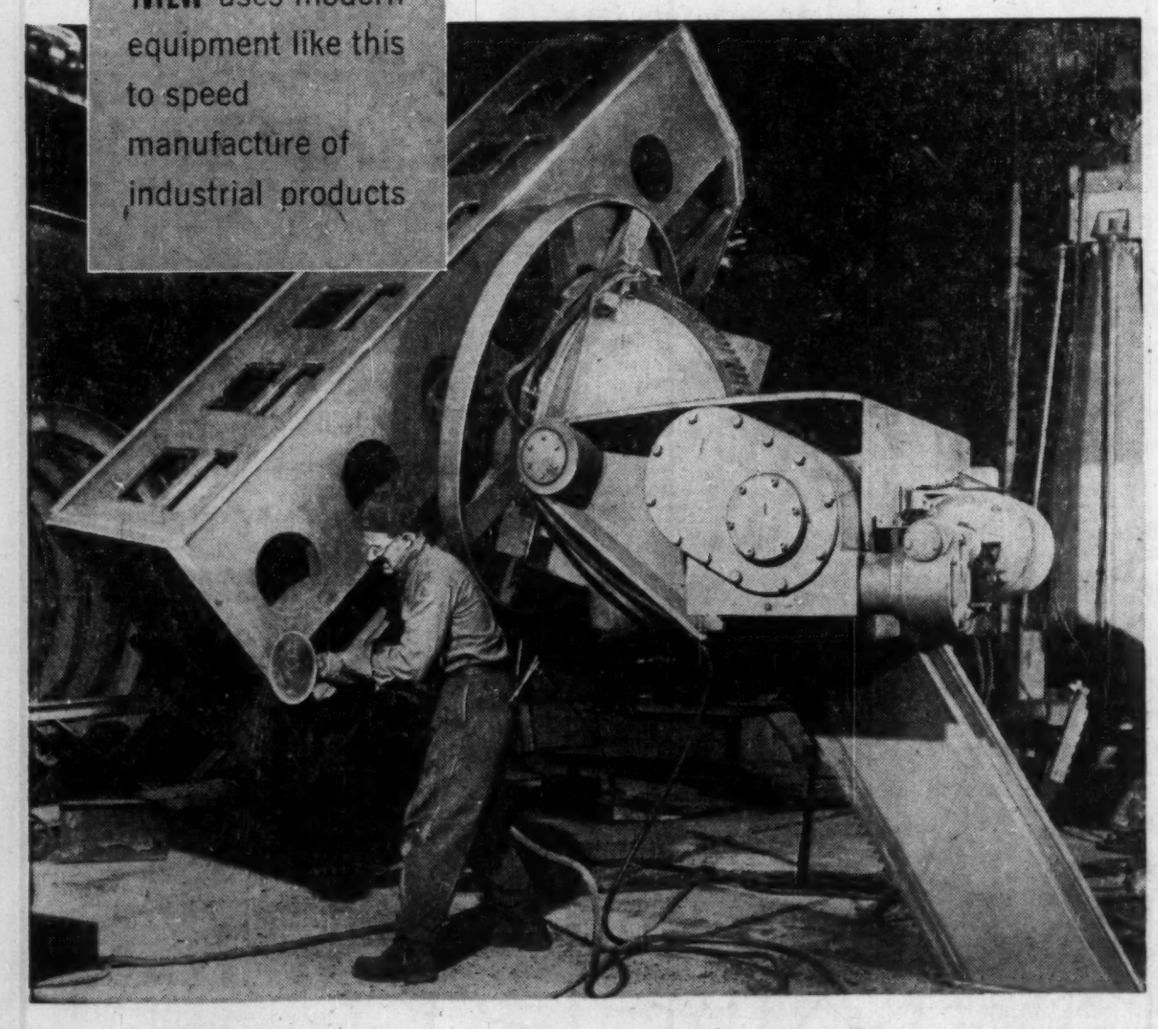
Actually, gasoline has turned in the most buoyant sales trend — although price wars on regular grade reduced profit margins somewhat — with volume running 4% ahead of last year.

Middle distillates demand is down somewhat reflecting the milder-than-usual winter in 1957-58, a general industrial slowdown in the early part of the year and some market inroads from natural gas.

Biggest decline has been in heavy fuel oils where the industrial slowdown, increasing railway dieselization and market inroads from gas have combined to force a substantial sales drop from last year.

HOW TO DELIVER ON SCHEDULE

MLW uses modern equipment like this to speed manufacture of industrial products



This is a work positioner. It can lift 20,000 lbs. and hold it in any position to facilitate welding and fabricating operations. It is an example of MLW's modern facilities for the manufacture of industrial equipment and machinery. In this field, the Company has the tools, know-how and capacity to quote competitively and deliver on time. It has been doing this for years, to the complete satisfaction of its customers. Can it do the same for you?

MLW

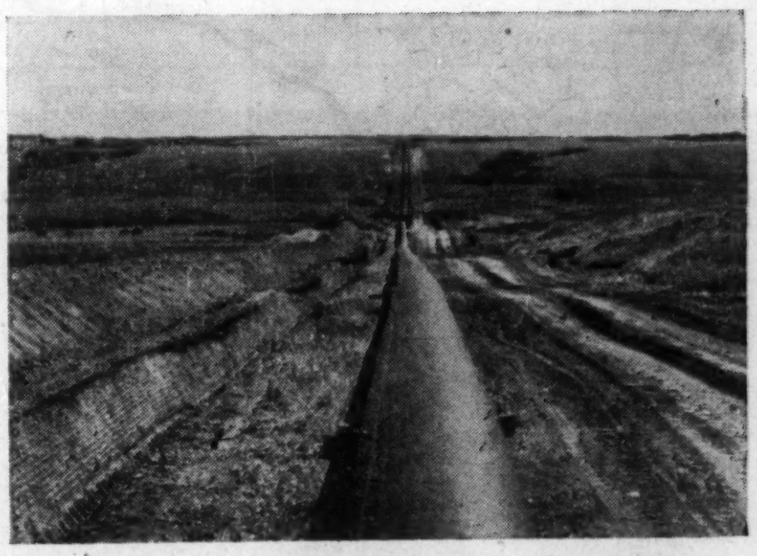
MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

P.O. Box 1000, Place d'Armes, Montreal, P.Q.

Manufacturers of diesel locomotives, heat transfer equipment, steel mill equipment, welded steel pipe, pulp and paper machinery, general industrial equipment.

MANNIX CO. LTD.

THE ALL-CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION TEAM



EXPERIENCED IN ALL PHASES OF BIG INCH CONSTRUCTION

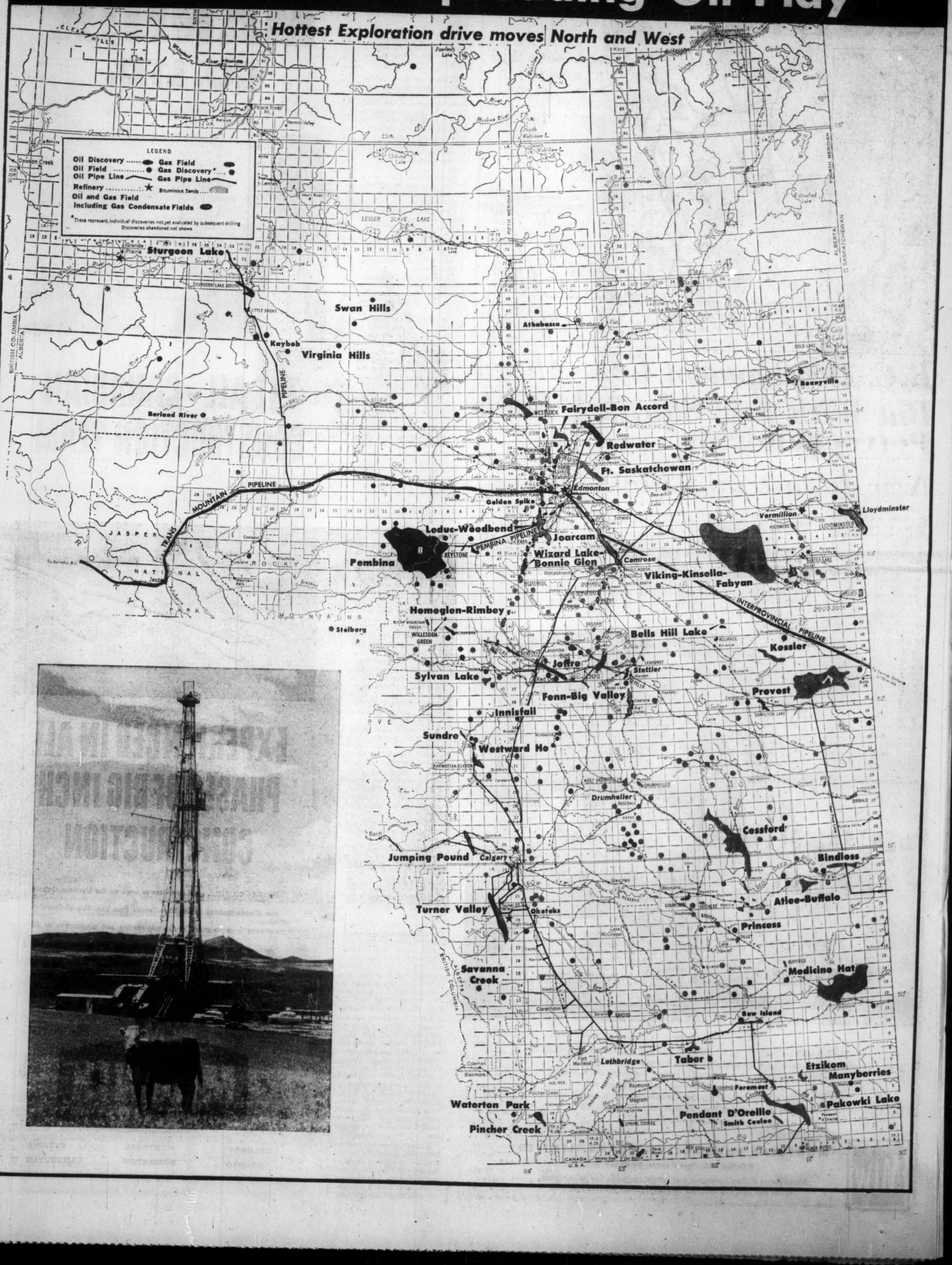
MANNIX CO. LTD. . . . shown here at work on the Northern Ontario and Alberta sections of the Trans-Canada Pipe Line. This all-Canadian company is experienced in the engineering and construction of all types of pipe line. Whether it's a gathering system or a big inch transmission line, make it Mannix . . . equipped and staffed for every phase from planning to completion.

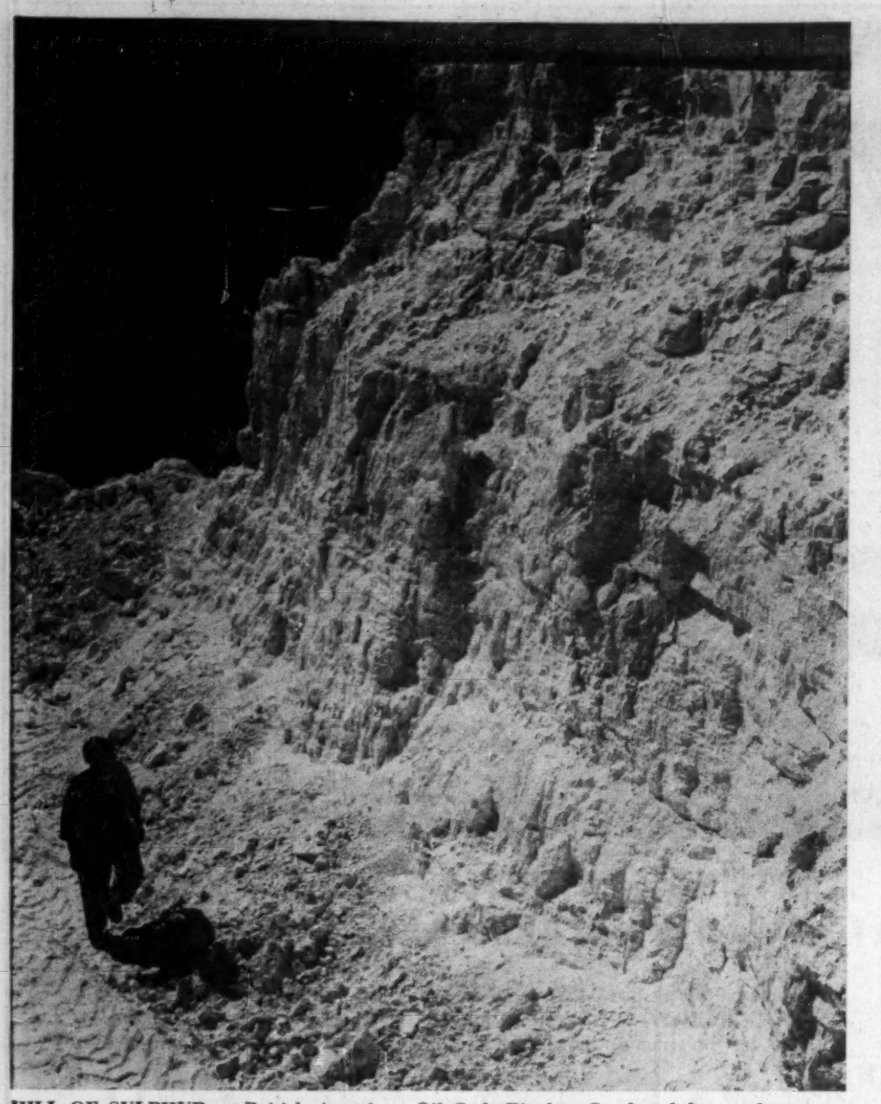
MANNIX CO. LTD.

CALGARY MONTREAL OTTAWA
TORONTO EDMONTON VANCOUVER

Alberta—The Spreading Oil Play

Hottest Exploration drive moves North and West


LEGEND
Oil Discovery
Oil Field
Oil Pipe Line
Refinery
Oil and Gas Field Including Gas Condensate Fields
Gas Field
Gas Discovery*
Gas Pipe Line
Bituminous Sands
*These represent individual discoveries not yet evaluated by subsequent drilling. Discoveries abandoned not shown
Sturgeon Lake
Swan Hills
Kaybob
Virginia Hills
Berland River
Pembina
Homeglen-Rimbey
Stolberg
Sylvan Lake
Innisfail
Sundre
Westward Ho
Jumping Pound
Calgary
Turner Valley
Okotoks
Savanna Creek
Waterton Park
Pincher Creek
Leduc-Woodbend
Golden Spike
Joarcam
Wizard Lake-Bonnie Glen
Fairydell-Bon Accord
Redwater
Ft. Saskatchewan
Edmonton
Athabasca
Bonnyville
Lloydminster
Vermilion
Viking-Kinsella-Fabyan
Camrose
Bells Hill Lake
Joffre
Stettler
Fenn-Big Valley
Drumheller
Provost
Kessler
Cessford
Bindloss
Atlee-Buffalo
Princess
Medicine Hat
Bow Island
Etzikom Manyberries
Pakowki Lake
Pendant D'Oreille Smith Coulee
Foremost
Taber
Lethbridge
Fort Macleod
Coleman
Blairmore
Beaver Mines
Pincher Creek
Cardston
Milk River
Whisky Gap
Del Bonita
CANADA
U.S.A.
Peace River
Grande Prairie
Dawson Creek
Fairview
Hythe
Spirit River
Berwyn
Whitelaw
Hines Creek
Harmon Valley
Namao
Fort McMurray
Waterways
Peerless Lake
Trout River
Wabiskaw
Muskwa River
North Wabiskaw L.
South Wabiskaw L.
Utikuma Lake
Lesser Slave Lake
Slave Lake
Sawridge
Sturgeon L.
Sunset House
Smoky River
Little Smoky River
Wapiti River
Simonette River
Berland River
Wildhay River
Athabasca River
Pembina River
Lac La Biche
Cold Lake
Bonnyville
Westlock
Barrhead
Clyde
Redwater
Legal
Busby
Morinville
Lamont
Bruderheim
Lindbergh
Elk Point
Lac La Biche
Beaver River
Ashmont
Abilene
Paul
St. Paul
Edwand
Tawatinaw
Jarvie
Chip Lake
Lake St. Ann
Stony Plain
Acheson
Golden Spike
Tofield
Ryley
Beaverhill Lake
Vegreville
Viking
Holden
Wainwright
Battle River
Battle North
Battle South
Duhamel
Dunamel
Hayter
Wetaskiwin
Pigeon L.
Camrose
Bashaw
Gull Lake
Bittern Lake
Lacombe
Bentley
Alliance
Hughenden
Provost
Hamilton Lake
Sullivan Lake
Lake Newell
Tilley
Suffield
Redcliff
Dunmore
Bow Island
Burdett
Taber
Coaldale
Barnwell
Monarch
Raymond
Magrath
Stirling
Foremost
Milk River
Twin River
Red Coulee
Spring Coulee
Cardston
Waterton
Pincher Creek
Indian Reserve
Beaver Mines
Blairmore
Coleman
Crowsnest
Frank
Bellevue
Hillcrest Mines
Lundbreck
Burmis
Cowley
Pincher Station
Glenwood
Glenwood Village
Mountain View
Twin Butte
Whiskey Gap
Del Bonita
Sweetgrass
Coutts
Aden
Manyberries
Etzikom
Pakowki Lake
Orion
Suffield
Medicine Hat



HILL OF SULPHUR at British American Oil Co.'s Pincher Creek sulphur and gas processing plant. Sulphur is recovered from sour natural gas.

Petrochemicals

New Industrial Giant?

By CHARLES R. GRAHAM

Does the spectacular growth of the petrochemicals industry in the U. S. point the way to development of a similar industrial giant in Canada?

With certain reservations, "Yes," say Canadian experts in the petroleum and chemical fields.

The U. S. petrochemical industry has a growth trend pointed at the sky, and shows few signs of slowing.

In 1940 it was a baby, producing a little more than three billion lb. of chemicals.

More than doubling every five years, it had increased tenfold by 1955 when it was pushing out 31 billion lb. of products.

Between 1955 and 1960 it is expected to double again, to reach a total output of 60 billion lb.

The Canadian petrochemical industry was later getting started, and is far smaller than the industry in the U. S. Even on a per capita basis, Canadian petrochemical production is only about one quarter of U. S. output.

Its rate of growth, however, has been no less fabulous. Between 1945 and 1955, output increased from 185 million lb. to about 700 million lb., a four-fold growth.

And this growth-rate has been accelerating through the period—in the last five years, 1950-55, output increased two and one half times.

Canadian production is continuing to increase at a rate even higher than this.

Why all this fuss about petrochemicals which, after all, consume an almost negligible percentage of all oil and gas produced?

What is their importance to the oil and gas industries?

The answer lies in the possibility (sometimes the necessity) of turning low-value or even waste products into much higher-valued products by chemical processes.

A refinery flare will often yield valuable sulphur, as it is now doing in a new plant in Montreal East.

And other fractions of flare gas can end up, after processing, as plastics, solvents, synthetic fibres or a host of other useful products.

Sometimes a petrochemical byproduct must be recovered before an operation is practicable. This is the case with sulphur from the sour-gas fields of Alberta.

The fact that the sulphur is needed in the Canadian economy and is saleable makes sour gas utilization economic.

Of great importance is the fact that petrochemical operations are easily integrated with other refinery operations.

The making of high quality gasolines provides refinery gases and liquid streams which can be fed directly into a petrochemical plant.

A petrochemical plant, in turn, can send back to the refinery some components to be used in making the gasolines.

The equipment of the two plants is very similar; units which crack and separate feed stocks to make petrochemicals are scarcely distinguishable from those which crack and separate crude petroleum in a refinery.

Thus it is that many refiners consider petrochemical processing a natural outgrowth of their other operations.

It is at once a way to diversify, making a far wider range of products, and a way to integrate new and profitable operations into the refinery complex.

For these reasons there has been a growing tendency, both in Canada and the U. S., for petroleum companies to get into the petrochemical business.

Sometimes this is done in partnership with a chemical firm which can supply needed know-how, as in the case of **B.A.-Shawinigan Ltd.**

In other cases — the **Shell Oil Co.'s** petrochemical operation at Montreal East is an illustration — the petroleum company goes ahead on its own.

The latest entrant in the field, **Imperial Oil,** is a good example of the trend. One of the products of its new Sarnia petrochemical plant will be butadiene for **Polymer Corp.,** which formerly bought butadiene feed stocks from the Imperial refinery.

Important as they are becoming to oil and gas producers, petrochemicals have an even broader significance to the Canadian economy as a whole.

Dozens of products, of which sulphur is only one, are now produced in this country where formerly they had to be imported.

Areas of major oil and gas finds, like Alberta, are being helped toward more rapid industrialization by petrochemical production.

And the production of more and more petrochemical "intermediates" means that modern chemical synthetics — fibres, films, plastics and rubbers — will be more quickly, readily and cheaply available to Canadian consumers.

World War II fathered the Canadian petrochemical industry.

Under the pressure of wartime demands, a plant to produce ammonia from natural gas was built at Calgary, and operated by **Cominco,** who later purchased it.

At Sarnia, Polymer Corp. began producing synthetic rubber, and the initial **Dow Chemical** installation supplied Polymer.

The first plants for sulphur recovery from natural gas began operation in 1952, and in 1953 there was a rash of new petrochemical production: acetone and phenol by B.A.-Shawinigan, carbon black by **Cabot Carbon** at Sarnia, a wide range of petrochemicals from the big **Canadian Chemical Co.** plant at Edmonton, polyethylene, also at Edmonton, from C-I-L; formaldehyde and pentaerythritol from **St. Maurice Chemicals** at Varennes, and acetone and isopropyl alcohol from Shell Oil at Montreal.

After this burst of expansion, no new plants appeared for several years, although sales of petrochemicals increased nearly 100% between 1953 and 1956 as the products of the new operations were absorbed by the market.

In 1956, the major newcomer was **Northwest Nitro-Chemicals,** at Medicine Hat, making fertilizers from ammonia derived from natural gas.

In 1957 came two more plants recovering sulphur from natural gas, and an Imperial Oil operation making detergent alkylate, the active ingredient of synthetic detergents.

Union Carbide's Montreal plant for manufacture of polyethylene, ethylene glycol and other ethylene derivatives came on stream in 1957.

In all recent years, numbers of the established plants have both expanded their capacities and added new products.

The major petrochemical event of 1958 has been the completion of Imperial Oil's new $28.5 million plant at Sarnia.

The plant, which went on stream in September, produces a wide range of chemical intermediates, or "building blocks" which will be further processed by chemical firms into industrial and consumer products.

Employing 60 men, **it should help create employment opportunities for many times that number** in plants using its products as raw materials.

In appearance — and in fact, in processes — the new plant is very much like other parts of the refinery.

It receives a petroleum fraction as a feed stock, and cracks it just as the refinery cracks crude oil fractions to produce lighter fractions.

Then, in several stages of fractional distillation in tall towers, its products are separated and recovered.

Two products of the plant — fuel gas and gasoline — cannot be considered petrochemicals at all.

But the number of actual petrochemicals produced is large, and can be varied at will, both by varying the initial feed stock and varying operating conditions.

Among the products available are ethylene, raw material for ethylene glycol (chief ingredient of permanent antifreeze) and for polyethylene plastic; propylene, a very reactive chemical intermediate with many uses; butadiene, for synthetic rubber; butylene, from which Polymer makes its own butadiene; aromatic distillates, and tars.

The new Imperial plant is not only a major event this year, but is an omen of the petrochemical development that is likely to come in Sarnia in 1959 and following years.

One avowed purpose of Imperial in building the plant was to attract new producers to the Sarnia area, by providing a continuous supply of basic chemical raw materials in a favorable location.

Land purchased adjacent to the plant is part of the plan to attract new chemical plants by providing them with sites.

Already, **Du Pont of Can-**

(Continued on page 60)

FIRST
in Canada's Oil Fields

The Royal Bank opened its Leduc branch in 1947 the day after the first producing well was brought in. The bank's office was the town's council chamber!

Today, there are 'Royal' branches in every important oil and gas producing area in Canada's western provinces and in many other districts of rich promise.

Canada's "Oil Bank" offers exceptional services geared to the needs of every phase of the industry. For information on our Special Bulletins, or a map showing principal oil fields, pipelines, potential areas, etc., write to A. D. Insley, Manager, Oil & Gas Dept., 409 Eighth Ave., W., Calgary.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Canada's Largest Bank

CENTRAL-DEL RIO OILS LIMITED

Subsidiary:

CENTRAL LEDUC OILS INC. (U.S.A.)

Head Offices:

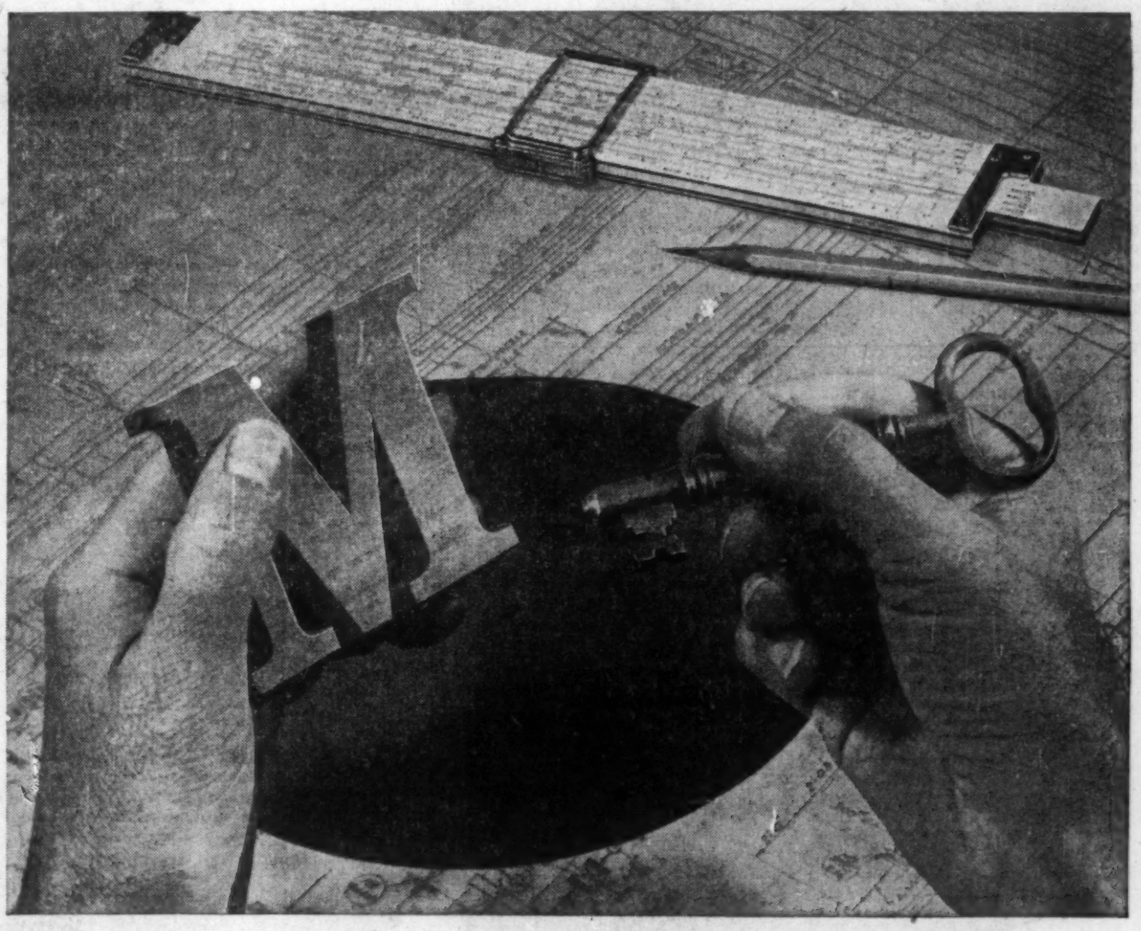
224 - 9th Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta

District Office:

808-McCallum Hill Building, REGINA, Saskatchewan

Field Office:

WEYBURN, Saskatchewan. DEVON, Alberta.



Three requisites of good plant engineering

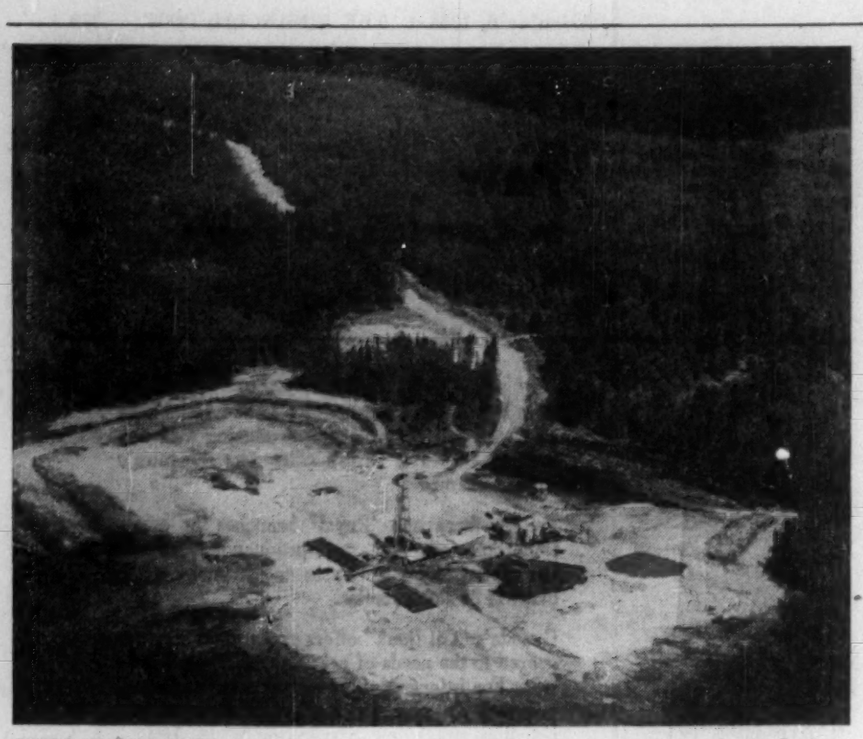
● A half century ago some ingenious McKee engineer combined the "M", the key and the oval to signify the McKee name. Today that design is recognized by steel men, petroleum men and chemical men the world over as a symbol of correct design, efficient purchasing and sound construction—the three prime requisites of a profit-making plant.

Many factors have contributed to McKee's reputation for building successful plants, but perhaps the most important of these is *experience.* That's because the key in our insignia represents, in a way, the keys to some one-and-a-half-billion dollars worth of plants built by McKee in thirty-six countries. It could well be your key to a profit-making new plant.

ARTHUR G. McKEE & COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD., 372 Bay St., Toronto, Ontario

McKEE ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

McKEE HAS OFFICES IN: TORONTO • CLEVELAND NEW YORK • WASHINGTON UNION, N.J. • HOUSTON, TEX. ENGLAND: HEAD, WRIGHTSON & CO., LTD. (BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES OF METALS DIV.)



BIGGEST GAS WELL ever drilled in Canada was brought in this summer in Berland River area in northwestern Alberta. This is the well.

Westcoast Trans.

Looks to Bigger Sales

Westcoast Transmission Co., Canada's first Big-Inch natural gas pipeline, which is completing its first year of operation, is looking forward to expanded sales in British Columbia and Pacific Northwest markets.

Testimony before the Borden Commission showed that B. C. has a much larger market potential than ever expected.

And the Pacific Coast markets are growing more rapidly than any other area on the continent.

The B. C. Electric Co., distributor in the Lower Mainland area, told the Commission that its peak day gas requirements will be 64 million cu. ft. per day in the 1958-59 period, 85 million in the 1959-60 period, 228 million in the 1962-63 period and 1 367 million in the 1965-66 period.

The company stated: "However, if we assume that B. C. Electric's retail sales will continue to increase at an annual rate of 10% and make no provision for possible further gas needs in respect to the generation of electricity, we arrive at an estimated peak day demand of 450 million cu. ft. per day in 1970 and of 800 million cu. ft. a day in 1980."

Earlier, Paul Kayser, president of the huge **El Paso Natural Gas Co.** and of **Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp.,** which purchases gas from Westcoast, testified before the Borden Commission that his company stood ready and willing to accept any or all natural gas supplies that Canada considered surplus to its needs.

Kayser told the Commission that the requirements of California alone would soon total 2.155 billion cu. ft. a day. "Also," he said, "from reports made by the Southern California companies to the California Utilities Commission . . . the market for gas in Southern California will require by the year 1960, 600 million cu. ft. a day above the amounts set forth above.

"In addition, it is estimated that such market will require, after such time, an additional amount of approximately 100 million cu. ft. per day for each year in the future."

Although the weather still remains mild in B. C. and on the Pacific Coast, the present throughput is approximately 300 million cu. ft. a day.

Of this amount approximately 225 million cu. ft. is being exported to Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp.

In the export picture, the Borden Commission seems to have established that there is gas for export in Canada and that this export will be permitted in terms of the national good.

The rapidity in build-up on the present Westcoast system is dependent to a certain extent on the length of time which it will take to implement recommendations contained in the Commission's findings.

Westcoast is now in a position where it can increase its throughput to approximately 450 million cu. ft. of gas a day without major additional capital expenditures.

Maximum capacity of the 30-in. pipe is approximately 660 million cu. ft. a day with the addition of four extra compressor stations.

Looping could be started well before the 660 million figure was reached.

Permission to export gas out of southern Alberta would have no bearing on the rapidity of a build-up of a load on the present system or its expansion.

Natural gas demands on the Pacific Coast appear large enough that any export permitted by Canada would be quickly gobbled up.

In the meantime the Westcoast Transmission pipeline is continuing to stimulate industry and oil and gas development in B. C.

Large new drilling programs have been announced or will be announced soon, and further interest is being taken in exploration in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Stimulated drilling has resulted in the continued development of the Boundary Lake oil field, and several other important oil finds, including those at Beatton River, have been indicated in the past year.

The most prolific gas areas so far are the Fort St. John and adjacent fields, such as Southeast Fort St. John, Northwest Fort St. John, the Airport Field, the Charlie Lake Field, Red Creek, Montney and Stoddart.

What makes these fields unusual is that practically all have more than one horizon productive of natural gas, with Fort St. John having seven pay zones.

In all, there are 17 different horizons in which natural gas and/or oil have been found. This is unusual in Canada, for generally the fields of Alberta and other provinces contain only two or three productive horizons at best.

Pacific Petroleums Ltd.'s original discoveries in the Fort St. John and other areas have been followed by still further discoveries — up the Alaska Highway almost to the Yukon border.

Production of by-products from the McMahon Plant at Taylor, B.C., is increasing as Westcoast's new B. C. gathering lines are tied in.

The Alberta gas, used by Westcoast, is dry and does not require processing, while the B. C. gas contains sulphur and liquid hydrocarbons.

Based on present sales of natural gas from both B. C. and Alberta fields, the initial production of by-products is approximately 160 tons of sulphur and approximately 100,000 gal. of liquid hydrocarbons a day.

Our New Industrial Giant?

(CONTINUED FROM P. 59)

ada has announced that they have started construction of a linear, or low-pressure polyethylene plant at Sarnia, to use Imperial ethylene.

Dow Chemical of Canada have also announced a new polyethylene plant under construction.

Neither of these projects is likely to strain the capacity of the Imperial ethylene unit, which is larger than all previous ethylene facilities in the country combined, and we may expect many more products of ethylene at Sarnia.

Meanwhile developments in Alberta are continuing; the C-I-L polyethylene plant at Edmonton, for instance, is now being doubled in size.

While high freight costs favor the establishment of petrochemical operations close to markets, relatively low raw material costs help influence the choice of sites near major oil and gas fields.

Raw materials cost can average 10% lower in Alberta than in the East, but the freight penalty can be 3c or more per pound of finished product.

This means that the high-value petrochemicals, like synthetic resins, rubbers and fibres, are the logical ones for Alberta to produce.

One important way of broadening markets, however, has already been suggested; this would be a pipeline carrying petrochemicals, just as gas, crude, and petroleum products are now transported.

Many of the technical problems involved have already been solved and some observers foresee such a pipeline, at least to the West Coast, within 10 years.

Many petrochemical intermediates, for synthetics now produced in Canada, have yet to be made here and are good prospects for production very soon.

The range of plastics made in Canada will be expanded by production of the important new polyurethanes, acrylonitrile, polypropylene, and others.

There are hundreds of new petrochemicals in our future.

STARTLING STATISTICS SHOW
SASKATCHEWAN'S NATURAL GAS PROGRESS

Since natural gas was found in commercial quantities in 1952 the SASKATCHEWAN POWER CORPORATION through its growing system of transmission and distribution pipelines has recorded this progress:

50 communities now served including 8 cities, Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, North Battleford, Swift Current, Weyburn and Estevan.

1,700 miles of transmission and distribution lines, including 375 miles added in 1958.

45,000 customers will be using natural gas by the end of 1958, an increase of 12,000 during the year.

19 Billion cubic feet of natural gas used in 1958, an increase of approximately 7 billion cubic feet during 1958.

SASKATCHEWAN POWER CORPORATION

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

CESSCO

OIL AND GAS FIELD EQUIPMENT, INSTALLATION AND SERVICING
Cessco represents major suppliers of oil and gas field machinery and production equipment. EXCLUSIVE CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE PARKERSBURG LINE OF OILFIELD EQUIPMENT.

PIPELINE EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS
Cessco specializes in the sale, rental, repair and servicing of all types of pipeline materials and equipment. Complete shop and field services. EXCLUSIVE CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS OF EXCEL 239 ENAMEL.

ENGINEERS AND FABRICATORS
Cessco shops are completely equipped for every type of custom work on boilers, heaters, pressure vessels, tanks, dog houses, steel buildings, rig repairs and all plate work. Design, engineering and fabrication for every industrial use.

CANADA'S MOST COMPLETE SERVICE FOR
THE INDUSTRIAL, OIL AND GAS FIELDS.

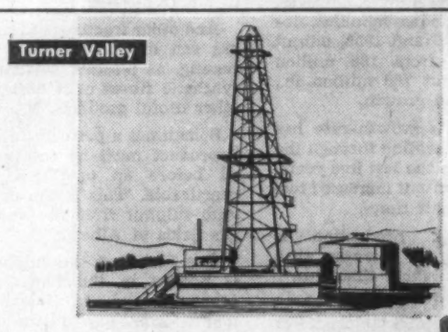
CANADIAN EQUIPMENT SALES & SERVICE CO. LTD.

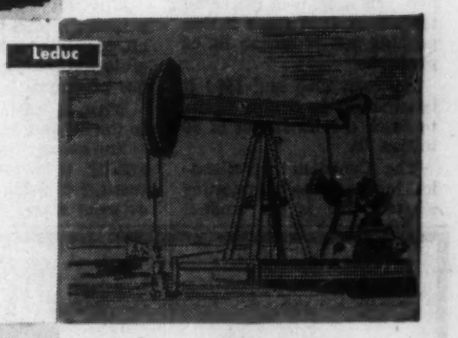
FABRICATION · PIPELINE · OILFIELD EQUIPMENT

HEAD OFFICE: 7310-99th Street, Edmonton, Alberta

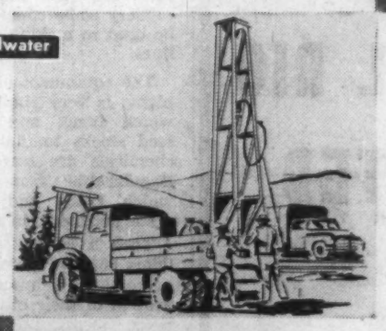
BRANCHES: Vancouver · Dawson Creek · Calgary · Regina · Estevan · Fort William · Toronto

"CANADA'S MOST COMPLETE SERVICE FOR THE INDUSTRIAL, OIL AND GAS FIELDS"

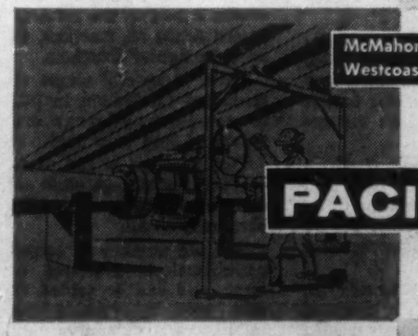




The story of
PACIFIC
*
is the story of Western Canada's petroleum progress

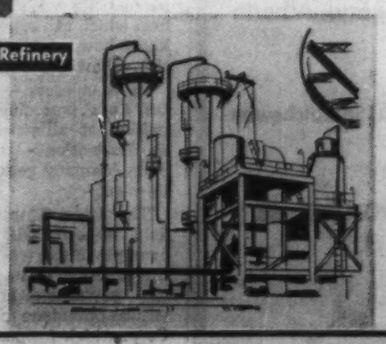


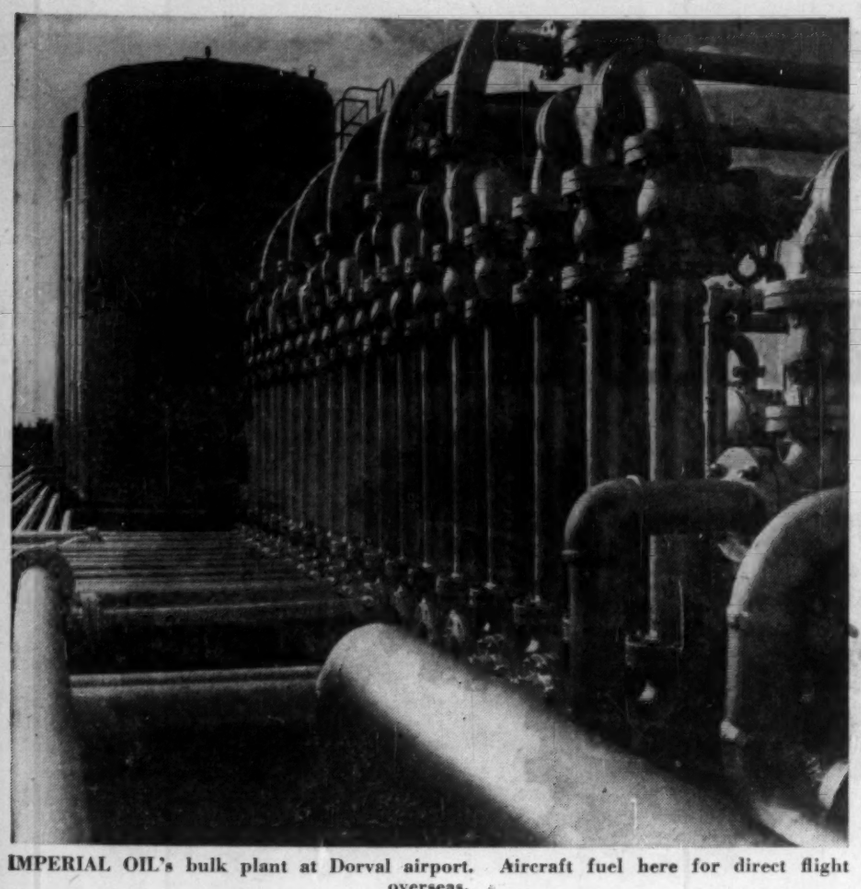
These are only a few of the major oil and gas developments with which Pacific Petroleums Ltd. has been linked over the past 20 years. Since the early days of Turner Valley, the company has played a pioneering part in Western Canada's petroleum industry.



PACIFIC PETROLEUMS LTD.

PACIFIC BUILDING
CALGARY
ALBERTA





IMPERIAL OIL's bulk plant at Dorval airport. Aircraft fuel here for direct flight overseas.

Oil Refinery Capacity By Provinces

Barrels per day

	Nov. 1958		Nov. 1957		Nov. 1956		Nov. 1955	
	Crude Oil	Cracking	Crude Oil	Cracking	Crude Oil	Cracking	Crude Oil	Cracking
N. S.	44,500	17,000	44,500	17,000	42,000	13,800	18,000	10,000
N. B.	300	.....	300	.....	300	.....	300	.....
Que.	270,800	142,500	260,800	131,200	247,000	139,700	220,000	129,700
Ont.	230,000	97,600	207,500	90,600	164,500	82,900	148,500	79,900
Man.	35,000	7,375	35,000	7,375	32,000	11,175	27,500	10,675
Sask.	70,000	26,600	71,000	26,600	71,000	32,800	66,800	38,450
Alta.	87,150	34,850	86,150	34,850	82,400	36,150	83,900	35,300
B. C.	95,500	37,790	68,000	28,340	67,000	26,100	58,500	22,850
N.W.T.	1,300	.....	1,300	.....	1,300	.....	1,250	.....
Total	834,550	363,715	774,550	335,965	707,500	342,625	624,750	326,875

Byproducts

$100 Million Challenge

A huge new plan is taking shape to market byproducts from Alberta natural gas.

The plan involves pipeline movement of 100,000-150,000 bbls. of gas byproducts daily — butanes, propanes, pentanes and sulphur.

Big markets would be the general Great Lakes area of Canada and U. S. and the West Coast and offshore markets.

Capital costs of pipeline and processing plants would run anywhere from $100 million to $150 million.

The plan involves a formidable array of technical and marketing challenges and includes a couple of new techniques in products pipelining that have never been tried before anywhere.

To get out of the blue-print stage the bold proposal will require the approval of the four big interests involved — the byproducts producers, the marketers, the pipeline interests and the government.

All four have a very real stake in solving the big byproducts problem in the province; all agree some way has to be worked out to market the increasing supplies of byproducts that will be produced along with natural gas.

Foothills Products Pipe Line Ltd. has been set up in Alberta to construct and operate the pipeline facilities and is presently completing a thorough study of engineering, design, economics and marketing.

Pemlina Pipe Line is principal owner of the new firm.

Foothills forecasts a daily gas byproducts production in Alberta of some 170,000 bbls. once two major gas export lines are operating out of the province.

After allowing for maximum Alberta requirements there would be some 125,000-150,000 b/d left over.

Where could all this surplus be marketed? This has been the multi-million dollar problem overhanging the Alberta gas industry.

Producers could conceivably just shut their eyes to the potential revenue from these byproducts and either re-inject the byproduct gases back into the field, try and stockpile it, or just burn it off.

But faced with heavy field development expenses, producers of wet, sour gas want to realize on the byproducts as quickly as possible.

The first Borden Energy report strongly recommends that the byproducts be marketed at "reasonable prices" and that they should bear a fair share of exploration and production costs, rather than be wasted.

The report goes further than this: "An important consideration to be taken into account, in the granting or withholding of an export licence for natural gas and the term of any such licence, should be the extent to which access is afforded to byproducts in such export market."

The hydrocarbon byproducts are all valuable energy sources; also provide chemical building blocks for a wide range of petrochemicals.

Sulphur is the work-horse of the chemical industry and enters—in some form — into important processing steps in virtually every major industry.

Certain of the petroleum companies—particularly those operating petrochemical divisions — and the Alberta government itself, might want to retain substantial byproducts reserves for possible future market developments within the province itself.

Even so this is expected to make only a small dint in available export supplies.

The potentially biggest markets for the byproducts to become available from Alberta as gas reserves are developed and used, are the Great Lakes area of U. S. and Canada and the West Coast and offshore markets.

But the Great Lakes markets are some 1,200 miles distant; the Pacific Coast markets, at least 700 miles away. Quoted freight rate movement on these relatively low-priced products would price them far out of these markets.

Even the best "special" rates that might be obtainable from the rail lines wouldn't likely be good enough.

The only chance of breaking into competitive markets appear low cost pipeline transportation.

All the studies done so far on the competitive transportation costs shows pipeline movement generally less than half the freight transportation charges.

The Foothills people believe that it is possible to ship natural gas liquids in quantity for a rate not exceeding 1½c per imperial gal. to the West Coast and with ¼c to ¾c for gathering costs in Alberta itself.

But to move hydrocarbons and sulphur through a pipeline will mean processing them into liquid form and keeping them in that form in the pipeline under pressure.

Best bet for moving sulphur seems to be in a dehydrated liquid hydrogen sulphide form.

Both products would then have to be processed into saleable form at the pipeline terminus — the hydrocarbons would have to be separated out into the various component gases, the liquid hydrogen sulphide would have to be converted into dry elemental sulphur.

Nearly two years of engineering and research studies have already gone into the project, James A. Scott, president of Pembina Pipe Line and main moving force in the undertaking, told **FP** recently.

During the last three months, six separate pipeline studies have been completed:

- **Three of these studies move gas by-products to the Pacific Coast; the first is a 10-in. line** for liquid hydrogen sulphide; the second a 12-in. line for liquid hydrocarbons and the third a 14-in. line for commibgled H_2S and hydrocarbo.
- **Three of the studies move gas byproducts to markets in the Great Lakes area:** One, the proposal is a 10-in. liquid H_2S line; the second, a 12-in. liquid hydrocarbon and the third, a 14-in. commibgled stream.

In all cases, detailed location studies have been performed and preliminary design and engineering completed.

Engineering studies have shown that a 14-in. line would move from 75,000 to 100,000 b/d from Pincher Creek area of south Alberta either through Canadian terrain following the B. C. provincial highway No. 3 or through the Crowsnest Pass south of the U. S. and west through less mountainous country. But alternate routes are being looked into as well, particularly a line closely paralleling the **Trans Mountain** oil pipeline along the Yellowhead Highway to Hope, B.C. and to the coast. This line has several advantages in its favor.

The possible eastern terminals would be Fort William-Port Arthur via a route similar to the **Trans-Canada** gas pipeline on a route moving into North Dakota and east to Superior, Wis.

But market considerations must be the main ones in setting up the pipeline route.

Because of this a detailed national and international marketing study was undertaken this summer.

Three separate consulting firms are now working actively on this project and the final report should be ready before the end of this year.

But certain general market considerations, particularly in relation to sulphur, are known: The sulphur requirements in B. C. and the Pacific Northwest U. S. has been estimated by competent U. S. authorities at around 300,000 tons per year.

Offshore markets to the West have been roughly estimated at around one million tons a year (not including China).

In the general Great Lakes

(Continued on page 62)

We have Faith in the West

Faith in western Canada, as expressed by the president of this Canadian-owned oil company at the opening ceremony of one of its great refineries, has indeed been justified.

Public acceptance of the smart North Star service stations which now serve the public from the lakehead to the rockies, suggests the degree to which this faith has been reciprocated by westerners.

NORTH STAR OIL LIMITED

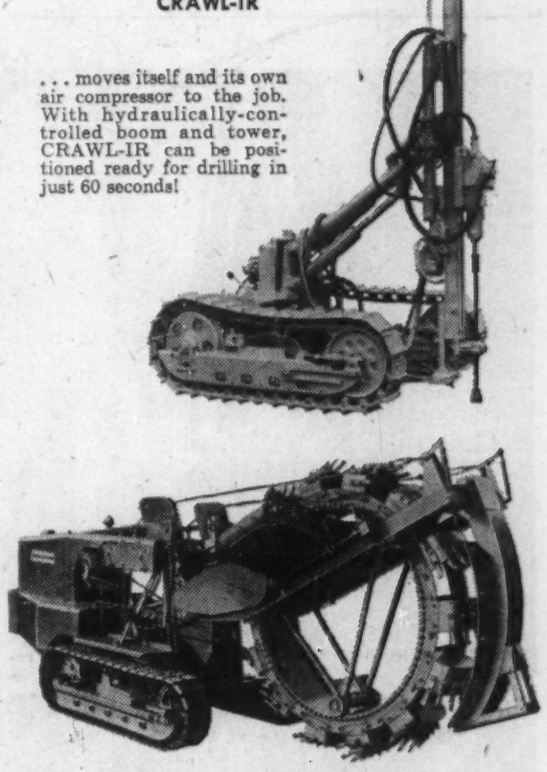
OFFICIALS TURN valve that starts first gas flowing from Alberta's Many Islands gas field to Saskatchewan.

in Ontario it's...

ONTARIO EQUIPMENT FOR SELF-PROPELLED CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

CANADIAN INGERSOLL-RAND
CRAWL-IR

. . . moves itself and its own air compressor to the job. With hydraulically-controlled boom and tower, CRAWL-IR can be positioned ready for drilling in just 60 seconds!



BARBER-GREENE MODEL 774
WHEEL DITCHER

. . . travels at up to 31 feet per minute; digs a trench up to 30 inches wide and five and a half feet deep even in frozen ground. New, easy-to-operate controls.

DOMINION
MODEL 480
1½ CU. YD.
PULLSHOVEL

. . . ruggedly built for efficient operation under all conditions. The powerful and readily maneuverable Dominion 480 Pullshovel takes the biggest excavating jobs in its stride!

in Ontario it's...

ONTARIO EQUIPMENT

AND SUPPLY LIMITED

EXPERIENCED EQUIPMENT MEN
5830 FAST DELIVERY • USE OUR RENTALS, REPAIRS AND SERVICE FACILITIES

1 Copeland St., Leaside, Ontario • HU 1-6841

COOKING WITH GAS. Every gas distribution company is busy pushing mains into municipalities and extending lines into new housing areas.

Drilling Completions In Western Canada

	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total No.	Footage
EXPLORATORY					
1957	178	119	761	1,058	4,974,340
*1958	84	76	546	706	3,840,081
DEVELOPMENT					
1957	1,674	75	193	1,942	9,034,403
*1958	1,458	144	192	1,794	8,652,996
TOTALS					
1957	1,852	194	954	3,000	14,008,743
*1958	1,542	220	738	2,500	12,493,077

*(All 1958 figures are preliminary estimates)

	EXPENDITURES		
	DEVELOPMENT	EXPLORATION	TOTAL
	$	$	$
1957	250 million	350 million	600 million
1958	150 million	290 million	440 million

Byproducts Big Challenge

(CONTINUED FROM P. 61)

area there is an estimated sulphur market of around 1.5 million tons a year.

Such markets are presently being served with sulphur produced in Gulf of Mexico or Louisiana from sulphur domes.

But sulphur produced as a byproduct of natural gas will have to be priced attractively in relation to this U. S. product. At the same time pipeline transportation looks like a must in keeping Canadian sulphur competitive with U. S. sources.

Even so it is thought some method of co-operative marketing will have to be worked out with the current big U. S. sulphur producers. Preliminary conversations have already been held with several of these firms.

There are current and developing markets for light hydrocarbons on both the West Coast and Great Lakes regions:

- **Natural gasoline** (the pentanes) can be blended into finished motor fuels after suitable processing steps.
- **Butanes** may also be blended into refinery gasoline and isobutane may be converted to alkylate for premium blending stock.
- **Propane** is presently used for propelling city buses, space heating in rural areas and for all types of prime movers in construction equipment.

Energy-short Japan could become an important market for Canadian propane and butane. Actually this market is now being studied on the spot in Japan.

India, China and Korea are also looked on as potential marketing outlets. Since the war, at least a dozen ships have been put into service for shipment of butane and propane in other parts of the world.

Future markets will exist in B. C. for light hydrocarbons which can be processed into a variety of petrochemicals at tidewater.

Larger markets exist at the moment in the East. The hydrocarbons market in the Mid-Continent area has been established for some time and is still growing rapidly.

Substantial markets in the Chicago and St. Paul areas are already supplied by products pipelines from Texas and Oklahoma.

The availability of underground storage in the Great Lakes area and salt beds in certain sections of Alberta would help considerably in leveling out pipeline load factors.

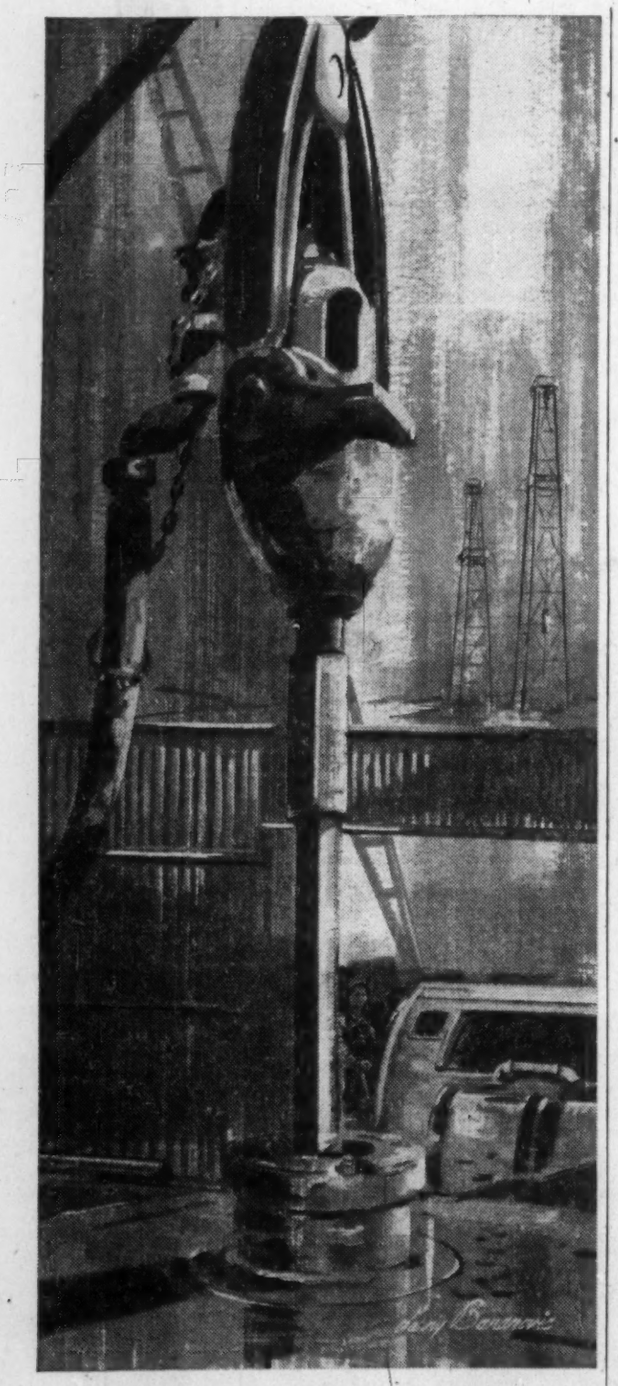
With the concentration of natural gas liquids in isolated locations in Alberta an extensive products gathering system would have to be constructed.

This would not only gather the byproducts from various parts of the province for delivery to central export pipelines, but would also distribute the products widely throughout Alberta for extensive provincial use.

A products pipeline has certain specialized problems to contend with—the danger of pipe corrosion is greater than in the case of crude oil or clean gas transmission.

To overcome the corrosion problem with movement of hydrogen sulphide the product would be dehydrated at the field and then moved under pressure in a liquid form. In any transportation system involving movement of this product, safety must also be an all-important consideration.

Foothills officials are seriously considering use of a plastic-coated steel pipe for their proposed pipeline system. Here the danger of corrosion is reduced that much more.



In the Pembina Oil Field, we take over

WHERE KELLY LEAVES OFF!

When the massive "Kelly" is lifted clear of the rotary table for the last time, the search for oil is over . . . but the problems of production are just beginning! In the rich Pembina Field, experienced Alberta oil men are guaranteeing maximum output with efficient, dependable WORTHINGTON Waterflood Pumps.

In the Alberta Oil Fields—and in Canadian Industry from coast to coast—Worthington Pumps are meeting the highest standards of reliable, low-maintenance performance. The efficiency and economy of Worthington units has been proved *on the job* in many varied applications . . . and every installation is backed by the full resources of a famous, world-wide organization.

See WORTHINGTON—for pumping units of all types, built in Canada to meet the needs of Canadian industry! 5829

WORTHINGTON

WORTHINGTON (CANADA) LTD.

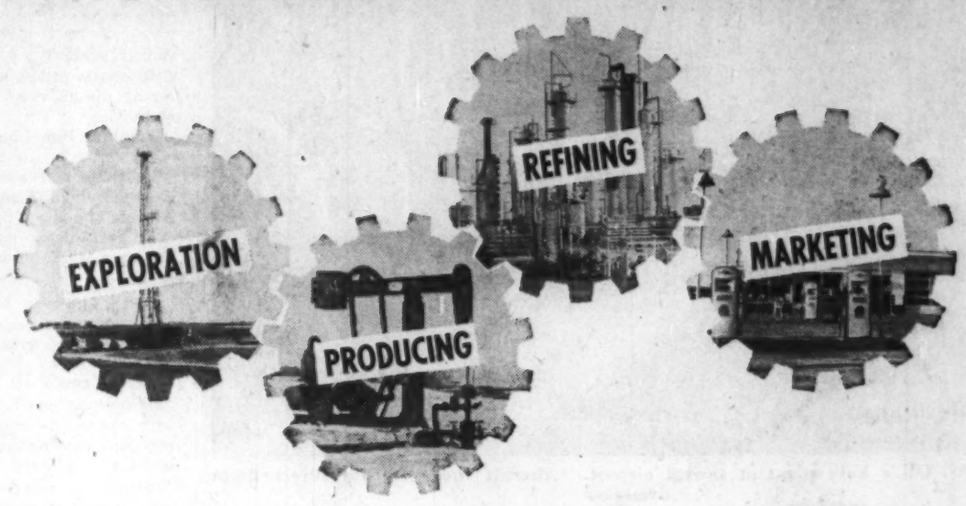
General Offices and Works: BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

District Offices: MONTREAL • TORONTO • CALGARY • VANCOUVER

LARGEST GLASS-BLOWN still is used by Imperial Oil chemists to analyse prairie crude. Oil is being tested for feed for new Sarnia petrochemical plant.

Canadian **HUSKY** *growing with*

SYNCHRONIZED DEVELOPMENT*



* The four phases involved in Canadian Husky's operation are integrated to produce maximum efficiency. Each of these, exploration - production - refining - and marketing are synchronized to give steady growth and expansion. It is this "synchronized development" that is helping Canadian Husky maintain its reputation of progress and sturdy dependability.

Canadian **HUSKY** *Oil Ltd.*

GENERAL OFFICES • CALGARY, ALBERTA

P&H 12½ TON POWERHOUSE ON RUBBER TIRES

If ever a crane was built for the rugged "lift-and-go" duty of the utility field, it's the P&H 105A-TC! Shown stacking 24-inch pipe, it lifts a genuine 12½ tons at a practical 12 ft. radius—handles 70 ft. boom and 20 ft. jib. Super mobile carrier gets you from job to job, fast!

Here are features that give you more for your money with the P&H 105A-TC:

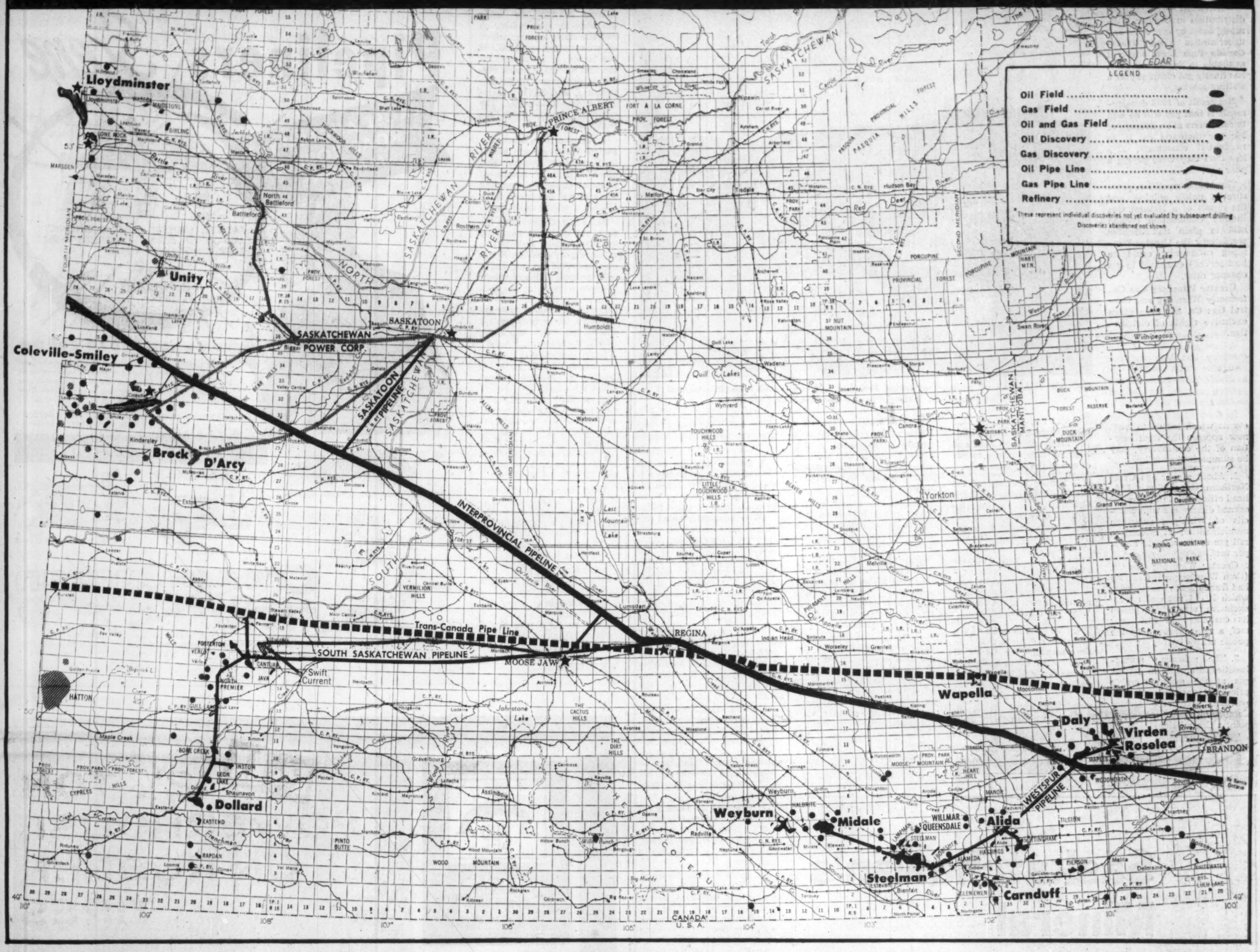
- Triple-safe, independent planetary boom hoist lowers boom under power
- Smooth, fast, lively swings with P&H "live roller circle"
- Rugged, 6 x 4 carrier—readily convertible to 6 x 6
- P&H power box design—all parts running in oil
- Hydraulic controls for smooth, fast operation

There are other important advantages you should know about—advantages that explain why more P&H truck cranes are sold than any other cranes. Get these facts from your P&H distributor.

HARNISCHFEGER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

SASKATCHEWAN—Production Still Rising



GAS PIPELINES sometimes have to push under rivers and lakes. Here last weld is being made at a river crossing in Manitoba.

Maritimes

Imperial Renews Search

A renewed hunt for gas and oil is underway in two of the Maritime provinces.

It's being conducted by Canada's petroleum giant, **Imperial Oil Ltd.**, which is drilling in both New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The Maritimes—site of one of Canada's first oil wells brought in almost a century ago—has tantalized oil seekers for generations.

Geologically there's every reason to believe vast deposits of gas and oil lie hidden in the ground.

To date, however, the "big strike" has eluded all search efforts.

In Prince Edward Island Imperial Oil is currently working on its third exploratory well.

The first two were abandoned earlier this year at depths of 9,714 ft. and 4,662 ft. They are located near Charlottetown.

Number three, now drilling, is located between the two previous tries. At mid-November it had reached a depth of 7,774 ft.

In 1945 Island Development Co. (Socony Vacuum Exploration Co. and Canadian Cities Service Petroleum Corp.) abandoned an exploratory well in Hillsborough Bay south of Charlottetown.

The well bottomed out at 14,700 ft. Until 1957 it was the deepest test hole ever drilled in Canada and the only ocean test ever carried out in this country. Cost was estimated over $1 million.

Imperial's drilling program in P. E. I. was undertaken after extensive gravitymeter and seismic surveys made in 1956 and 1957.

In New Brunswick, Imperial is drilling an exploratory well near Moncton in conjunction with **New Brunswick Oilfields Ltd.** At mid-November it had reached 1,557 ft.

The drilling is being undertaken under a seven year sub-lease agreement concluded with N. B. Oilfields last year.

Under the deal, Imperial obtained the right to explore N. B. Oilfields leases (excluding the Stoney Creek field).

Imperial, after paying $200,000 to N. B. Oilfields, is required to spend $400,000 in geological, exploration and drilling work over the three years or a total of $1.3 million in seven years.

In addition to paying the crown lease royalty, Imperial is required to pay N. B. Oilfields a royalty of 7½% on all gas and oil produced from the sub-lease area.

If Imperial spends the required $1.3 million it may take assignment of all or part **of one million acres. It may** also take partial assignment for each producing well it completes.

In the case of assignments, Imperial is required to pay N. B. Oilfields a 7½% royalty on gas and oil produced as well as paying the crown lease royalty.

The Moncton area is the site of one of Canada's first oil discoveries, the Dover Field.

In the late 1850's Dr. H. C. Tweedel, a chemist with a smattering of geological knowledge, began drilling for oil in the Dover area opposite what is now the Stoney Creek field.

He was led to the site on the basis of oil seepages, it is reported.

By 1859 four shallow wells had been drilled which, despite some water troubles, produced limited amounts of gas and oil.

They were abandoned by Tweedel, however, when he learned that a rival and former associate had beaten him to the punch by bringing in an oil well in the North Eastern U. S.

Tweedel, according to some sources, apparently reasoned there was only enough room for one "real" oil well in North America.

The Stoney Creek Field, across the Petitcodiac River from the Dover Field was discovered in 1909 by **New Brunswick Gas & Oilfields Ltd.**

The assets of this company were acquired by N. B. Oilfields in 1946. The company engages in production and sale of natural gas and also produces, refines and distributes oil and oil products.

Production from the Stoney Creek field reached a high of 31,359 bbls. in 1941. This declined to 12,548 bbls. in 1955 subsequently recovering to 22,359 bbls. in the following year.

In 1957 output was 19,401 bbls. There are 19 wells in the field.

There have been numerous attempts to expand production of the Stoney Creek field or find new fields in adjoining areas.

In 1954 U. S. Oilman Orville H. Parker undertook extensive drilling on N. B. Oilfields lease. The work was terminated in 1956 when wells drilled by Parker failed to produce the minimum amount of oil specified in a contract with N. B. Oilfields.

Earlier this year N. B. Oilfields returned part of its oil and gas holdings back to the provincial government. Terms of the original lease were also modified.

NEW DESIGN Canadian postage stamp commemorates important role played by early Canadians in development of petroleum. A Canadian geologist, Abraham Gesner of Nova Scotia laid foundation of industry when he discovered kerosene in 1846 and established its use for iluminating purposes. Another Canadian, James M. Williams, dug the first commercially successful oil well at Oil Springs, Ont., in 1857.

Winnipeg Finally Gets the O.K.

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG — Natural gas distribution in Greater Winnipeg, beset by confusion and uncertainties since **Trans-Canada Pipe Lines** made it available in September 1957, has finally got clearance for a waiting market.

Net result of 1958 developments is that gas will be sold to consumers at an average of 90c per thousand cu. ft. to residential consumers, 11% less than they were paying a year ago.

Threat of competition, pressure of public opinion, and the report of a Natural Gas Inquiry Commission (which said in plain and decisive words how the Greater Winnipeg community could be best served) combined to get cheaper rates.

Greater Winnipeg Gas Co., formerly Winnipeg and Central Gas Co. has been given exclusive rights of distribution.

A reorganization of the company last May and the assurance that money is available for an adequate expansion program, have helped to end the long gas tangle.

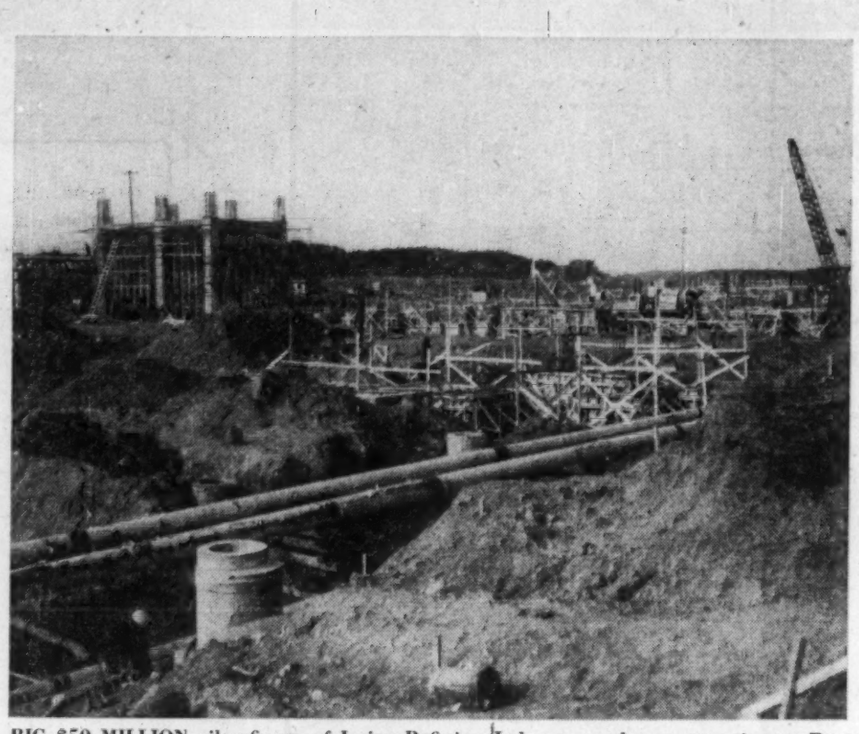
In order of occurrence, the events which led up to what now appears the final solution of the controversy, may be summarized as follows:

1. About a year ago **Great Northern Gas Utilities Ltd.**, head office now in Edmonton, opened discussions with councils of Winnipeg suburban municipalities. It offered to sell gas to the suburbs at 81c per mcf.

Greater Winnipeg Gas Co. (then Winnipeg and Central) had franchises in the suburbs, which it did not claim were exclusive, was selling gas to its customers at $1.03 per mcf, a rate approved by the public utility board.

2. **The suburban municipalities** interested in getting gas at the most favorable price and uncertain of their position, asked the former Campbell government to appoint a Commission.

The government named one, headed by Dr. J. J. Deutsch, Vancouver, the other members being Winnipeg mayor Stephen Juba and Elswood Bole, former mayor of one of the large suburbs.



BIG $50 MILLION oil refinery of Irving Refining Ltd. now under construction at East Saint John, N.B. This will be the province's first refinery.

3. **During hearings** of the Commission, Great Northern Gas Utilities, at the time interested only in franchises in the suburbs, offered to sell gas in the whole Greater Winnipeg area at an average price of 90c, which it said might be slightly more or a shade less, depending on what it would have to pay if it acquired assets of the Greater Winnipeg Gas Co.

4. **The Commission reported** on August 18. In the meantime the Campbell government which appointed it, was replaced by a Conservative government which accepted its report. Its recommendations were:

—That a single utility could best serve the Greater Winnipeg area.

—That Winnipeg and Central Gas Co. or an alternative single utility created by voluntary arrangement with Great Northern Gas Utilities be given sole distribution rights, subject to three conditions, namely—

—That the utility undertakes to put into effect immediately a rate not more than 90c per mcf for the average residential customer using 177 mcf per year for space heating and base load.

—That it also undertake an expansion program designed to get a 75% saturation of the Greater Winnipeg residential area in five years.

—That in case these conditions were not acceptable the gas business be turned over to a municipally-owned utility. The company was given 45 days to submit evidence of intent to the provincial government to comply with the conditions.

5. **Greater Winnipeg Gas Co. agreed** to the 90c rate and other conditions and advised the government of its acceptance.

6. **During hearings** of the Commission, the company applied to the utility board for a rate reduction from $1.03 to an average of about $1.01.

After this was granted and before the Commission made its report, the company made another application to the utility board to cut its rate to 96c. The hearing was set for August 27. On release of the Commission report nine days before it was adjourned at request of the company.

7. **The company complying** with instructions in the report to put the 90c rate into effect immediately, applied to the utility board for a further reduction. The new rate has been in effect since October 1.

On this basis the company has a gas distribution monopoly in Winnipeg and its suburbs. Implementation of the customer build-up called for in the report and to be achieved in 1958-64 period will require estimated capital of $22.8 million.

It proposes to raise it in three public issues, one for $9 million now being offered, a second for $5,032,000 in 1960, and a third for $8,330,000 in 1962.

In its 1958 issue the company offered $6.5 million 5¾% first mortgage bonds, maturing Dec. 1, 1978; and $25 million 6% debentures, maturing Dec. 1, 1979. Both are being sold in units.

With each $500 first mortgage bonds, the purchaser gets nine shares of common stock of no par value at $6 a share, total price for the package $554.

With each $500 debenture, purchasers get 18 shares of stock at $6 a share, total price for the unit $608.

Of the first mortgage bonds $2.5 million will replace outstanding securities of the same amount which mature in 1960.

Between the proposed public issues the company has assurances its bank will take care of interim financing. It has until end of the year to complete its financial arrangements and to give the provincial government what the Commission report terms "satisfactory evidence" it can carry out the conditions.

Assuming it gets the money it is now seeking, the capital structure will be $6.5 million 5¾% first mortgage bonds, $2.25 million 6% debentures, and 893,355 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

In the reorganization approved by shareholders last May authority was given to increase the common stock to 1,500,000 shares. Shareholders of record at the time were allotted 293,355 shares (one for each two they held) with option of buying back the share they lost for $5. This has since been changed to $6.

Of the remaining 600,000 shares, 293,355 are made available for shareholders to exercise their option, which all are expected to do, 117,000 are issued to purchasers of the first mortgage bonds, 90,000 to purchasers of the debentures, and 99,645 are issued and sold privately. The company reports them already sold.

A recent private census reported 86,497 private homes in Greater Winnipeg. This doesn't include apartment suites or duplexes. Counting these there are more than 100,000 dwelling units.

Since the Commission report, the company has been extending main installations as rapidly as possible. It has also launched an aggressive sales campaign. Its arguments to home owners for gas conversion are that gas is more convenient, cleaner, more dependable, saves heating unit space, and most important, that it is cheaper.

In its campaign it is quoting comparative figures for heating an average 6-room house with different types of fuel, $188.57 for oil, plus chimney cleaning and annual overhaul of the burner; $144 for stoker coal, plus cleaning and maintenance cost; $175.66 for hand fired coal, plus cost of chimney and pipe cleaning; and $145.23 for gas.

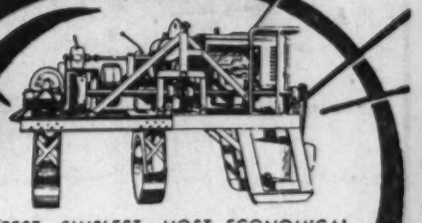
What degree of saturation it may get in five years cannot be estimated. In any case the company's success in this field will be an important factor in determining whether it can hold the 90c rate.

At end of this year it will have about 300 miles of mains in Greater Winnipeg.

If it expands to serve the whole metropolitan area and capture as big a part of the residential market as is specified in the Commission report, its ultimate network will be 700 miles.

STAR PERFORMERS ON THE Pipeliners Scene

CROSE AUGER-TYPE ROAD BORING MACHINE



FASTEST, SIMPLEST, MOST ECONOMICAL METHOD OF BORING CROSSINGS WHERE ROCK IS NOT ENCOUNTERED.

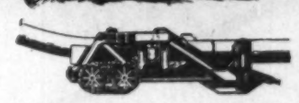
Write for descriptive folder.

FOR UNDER-ROAD BORING

Neither pipelining — nor traffic — is slowed down when you use the Crose under-road boring machine. It installs casing as boring progresses . . . eliminates cave-ins . . . absolutely prevents settling of concrete slab highways or railroad beds. There are three models for casing sizes up to 42".

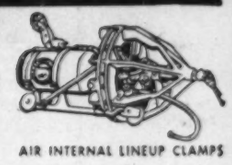
FOR BORING CROSSINGS THE FASTEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL WAY, USE CROSE AUGER-TYPE MACHINES.

SUPPLIES FOR PIPELINERS

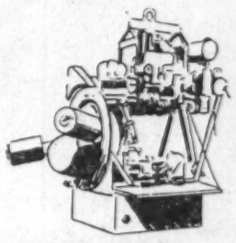


CINCH HYDRAULIC PIPE BENDING MACHINE

PIPELINE TAR HEATING KETTLES



AIR INTERNAL LINEUP CLAMPS



SPRAY-RING TYPE COATING AND WRAPPING MACHINES

Crose-Curran Limited

PIPE LINE CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

4490 - 103rd Street, SOUTH EDMONTON, Alberta, Phone 392096

910 Syndicate Avenue, FORT WILLIAM, Ontario, P.O. Box 433, Phone 2-7793

19 Brydon Drive, TORONTO, Ontario, Phone CHerry 4-9571

Saskatchewan's Mineral Progress

Oil pumper at work in the outskirts of Gull Lake (Sask. Gov't Photo)

Recent years have seen a dynamic growth in the value of Saskatchewan's mineral production. The official estimate for 1958 is over $169,000,000.

Uranium production estimates this year are over $41,000,000. The value of our crude oil in 1958 will be over $85,000,000.

Saskatchewan potash will soon be in production while base metals in the north and coal in the south are now adding to the ever strengthening economy of Saskatchewan.

With the development of new petroleum by-products, such as propane, butane and sulphur, and the production growth of other minerals, the outlook for the "new" Saskatchewan is extremely bright.

GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN

Department of Mineral Resources

HON. J. H. BROCKLEBANK, Minister

J. T. CAWLEY, Deputy Minister

Read for profit

Don't let business surprises catch you off balance. Get The Financial Post for timely, week-by-week coverage of business across the land.

In Canada: $6 a year; 2 years $11
Elsewhere: $7 a year; 2 years $13

Experts at making pipe schemes come true—

Specialists like the man in the mask are one reason why Canadian Pittsburgh Piping is regarded as a "preferred supplier" by an increasing number of clients. They are fabricated piping specialists . . . working with a company whose *only* business is piping . . . fabricating in shops with the most modern and recently expanded facilities for welding, heat-treating and testing to assure uniform strength and dependability.

Depend on Canadian Pittsburgh Piping for accurate fabrication to your exact specifications and delivery to meet your construction schedules . . . *all at predetermined costs.*

CANADIAN PITTSBURGH PIPING LIMITED

68 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada
Plant—Hamilton, Ontario

SPECIALISTS IN FABRICATED PIPING—CARBON AND ALLOY STEEL

Capacities of Operating Refineries

Name of Company	Refinery Location	Crude Oil Capacity (Bbl. per 24 hrs.)	Cracking Capacity	Plant Type
Nova Scotia				
Imperial Oil	Imperoyal (Halifax)	44,500	17,000	Catalytic
			6,300	Catalytic reforming
			4,500	Catalytic polymerization
New Brunswick				
New Brunswick Oilfields	Weldon	300	....	.....
Quebec				
British American Oil	Montreal East	50,000	22,000	Catalytic
			630	Catalytic polymerization
			13,000	Catalytic reforming
Canadian Petrofina	Pte. aux Trembles	30,000	20,000	Catalytic
			4,500	Catalytic reforming
Imperial Oil	Montreal East	71,800	19,500	Catalytic
			10,500	Thermal
			5,000	Catalytic polymerization
			9,450	Catalytic reforming
McColl-Frontenac Oil	Montreal East	59,000	20,000	Catalytic
			12,000	Thermal
			11,000	Catalytic reforming
			1,500	Catalytic polymerization
Shell Oil of Canada	Montreal East	60,000	23,500	Catalytic
			9,000	Thermal
			8,000	Platforming
			1,200	Catalytic polymerization
			1,500	Alkylation
Ontario				
British American Oil	Clarkson	61,500	11,600	Catalytic
			4,500	Thermal
			1,260	Catalytic polymerization
			10,000	Catalytic reforming
Canadian Husky Oil	Fort William	4,000	1,000	Catalytic reforming
			1,000	Dieselforming
Canadian Oil Companies	Sarnia	32,500	3,500	Thermal
			10,400	Catalytic reforming
			13,000	Catalytic (fluid)
			1,700	Catalytic polymerization
			3,650	Udex
Imperial Oil	Sarnia	77,000	20,000	Catalytic
			16,000	Thermal
			13,500	Catalytic reforming
Regent Refining (Canada)	Port Credit	20,000	2,100	Platforming
			3,600	Thermal
			7,000	Catalytic
			660	Catalytic polymerization
Sun Oil	Sarnia	15,000	11,000	Catalytic
Cities Service Oil	Bronte	20,000	7,000	Catalytic
			3,500	Catalytic reforming
			3,500	Catalytic desulfurization
Manitoba				
Anglo-Canadian Oils	Brandon	3,000	1,375	Thermal
			35	Catalytic polymerization
			1,000	Platforming
Imperial Oil	Winnipeg	18,000	6,000	Catalytic
			3,150	Catalytic reforming
North Star Oil	St. Boniface	12,000	5,200	Catalytic
			450	Catalytic polymerization
			2,700	Platforming
Radio Oil Refineries	Winnipeg	2,000	....	.....
Saskatchewan				
British American Oil	Moose Jaw	15,000	4,500	Catalytic
			1,500	Thermal
			2,250	Delayed coking
			390	Catalytic polymerization
			5,400	Catalytic reforming
Consumers' Co-Operative Refineries	Regina	16,000	6,500	Vacuum distillation
			5,000	Catalytic
			3,000	Low pressure coking
			500	Catalytic polymerization
Canadian Husky Oil	Moose Jaw	3,000	600	Catalytic reforming
			1,000	Dieselforming
Imperial Oil	Regina	22,500	8,500	Catalytic
			4,500	Thermal
			2,000	Catalytic polymerization
Northern Petroleum	Kamsack	1,000	....	.....
Royalite Oil:				
Coleville Refinery	Coleville	5,000	....	.....
Prince Albert Refinery	Prince Albert	1,000	....	.....
Royalite Hi-Way	Saskatoon	6,500	2,600	Catalytic
			400	Catalytic polymerization
Alberta				
Anglo-American Exploration	Hartell	4,000	1,500	Thermal
			1,000	Catforming
Bonnyville Oil Refineries	Bonnyville	1,000	....	.....
British American Oil	Calgary	7,500	2,500	Thermal
			2,000	Catalytic reforming
British American Oil	Edmonton	8,500	2,000	Catalytic
			5,400	Catalytic reforming
			1,400	Thermal
			2,100	Delayed coking
Canadian Husky Oil	Lloydminster	8,500	500	Catalytic reforming
			1,000	Catalytic desulfurization
Excelsior Refineries	Lloydminster	4,000	....	.....
Imperial Oil	Calgary	6,750	4,600	Thermal
			750	Alkylation
Imperial Oil	Edmonton	28,500	8,500	Catalytic
			6,000	Thermal
			2,000	Catalytic reforming
McColl-Frontenac Oil	Edmonton	12,000	4,000	Catalytic
			3,000	Catalytic reforming
			2,700	Thermal
			2,200	Delayed coking
			250	Catalytic polymerization
North Star Oil	Grande Prairie	2,500	875	Catalytic reforming
			850	Thermal
Wainwright Producers & Refiners	Wainwright	4,000	....	.....
British Columbia				
Imperial Oil	Ioco (Vancouver)	30,000	7,650	Catalytic
			2,340	Catalytic polymerization
			5,800	Catalytic reforming
Royalite Oil	Kamloops	5,000	1,400	Catalytic
			250	Catalytic polymerization
			1,000	Catalytic reforming
Shell Oil of Canada	Shellburn (Vancouver)	20,000	5,000	Catalytic
			4,500	Thermal
			2,500	Platforming
Standard Oil of B. C.	Burnaby	18,000	9,000	Catalytic
			2,400	Catalytic polymerization
			2,750	Catalytic reforming
X-L Refineries	Dawson Creek	2,500	740	Thermal
			500	Catalytic
British American Oil	Port Moody	20,000	9,000	Catalytic
			4,000	Catalytic reforming
			4,000	Catalytic desulfurization
			1,000	Alkylation
Northwest Territories				
Imperial Oil	Norman Wells	1,300	....	.....

NOTE: Catalytic polymerization, alkylation, delayed coking, and reforming do not represent cracking capacity but are listed for information purposes.

Fuel War

Oil Versus Gas

Tank trucks delivering fuel oil in Montreal these days are decorated with this slogan:

"Oil Heat is Safe."

It is significant. Oil dealers are digging in to fight natural gas. While they don't plan to come right out and call natural gas dangerous, they don't intend to pass up any opportunities to stress oil's safety.

Fuel oil distributors both in Toronto and Montreal are planning a major sales and publicity campaign to hang on to their business.

"We feel that natural gas is being rammed down the public's throat in the East," one leading oil dealer told **FP**. "Householders don't seem to realize they have any choice. It could mean a serious loss for us."

Oil men are particularly worried about losing business in new homes.

Gas burners are cheaper to install than oil. But, the oil men argue, over the first five years' operation the saving in oil costs over those of natural gas will cancel out the difference.

From there on, the household using oil, they say, will be saving money.

So probably the first major step the oil interests will take is to arrange a financing arrangement to allow contractors to install oil burners for the same initial cost as gas.

Another side of the campaign will centre on the economies of direct door-to-door delivery as opposed to laying mains for gas.

But as much as propriety will allow, oil men will pitch a major share of their efforts toward stressing oil's safety.

The natural gas distributors object to that campaign. By implication, if oil is safe, other fuels are not.

Gas companies are going to a lot of trouble to assure that natural gas will be as safe as any other fuel.

However, they have been severely embarrassed by the recent explosions in Ontario that culminated in the spectacular Ottawa blast that more or less destroyed a whole downtown office block.

Gas safety regulations now in force may have to be tightened up, many gas men feel. In the meantime, some firms are already putting their own safety practices into service, practices that are stricter than minimum government requirements (**FP**, Nov. 15).

Just what long-run effect natural gas will actually have on fuel oil sales in Eastern Canada must still be pure speculation. It's just too early to say.

But U. S. figures over the last 10 years may give an indication.

Between 1947 and 1957 natural gas consumption in the U. S. rose 110%. However, the big loser in the race was not fuel oil but coal.

Here is a breakdown of fuels and their percentages of the U. S. energy market:

	1946 %	1951 %	1957 %
Natural gas	14.4	21.5	27.7
Crude oil	31.9	34.5	36.3
Coal	49.2	39.9	32.1
Water power	4.5	4.1	3.9

These figures give Canadian oil men reason for hope.

What is fuel oil's best market? Oil men are confident they can hang on to the majority of industrial orders they have now, and slowly eat into the existing coal market.

It is on the home front—domestic consumption — that the real fight will occur.

B. D. BOHNA & CO. LTD.

Engineers and Contractors

• Industrial Plants • Petroleum and Process Industries
• Pipelines • Reports, Design, Supervision

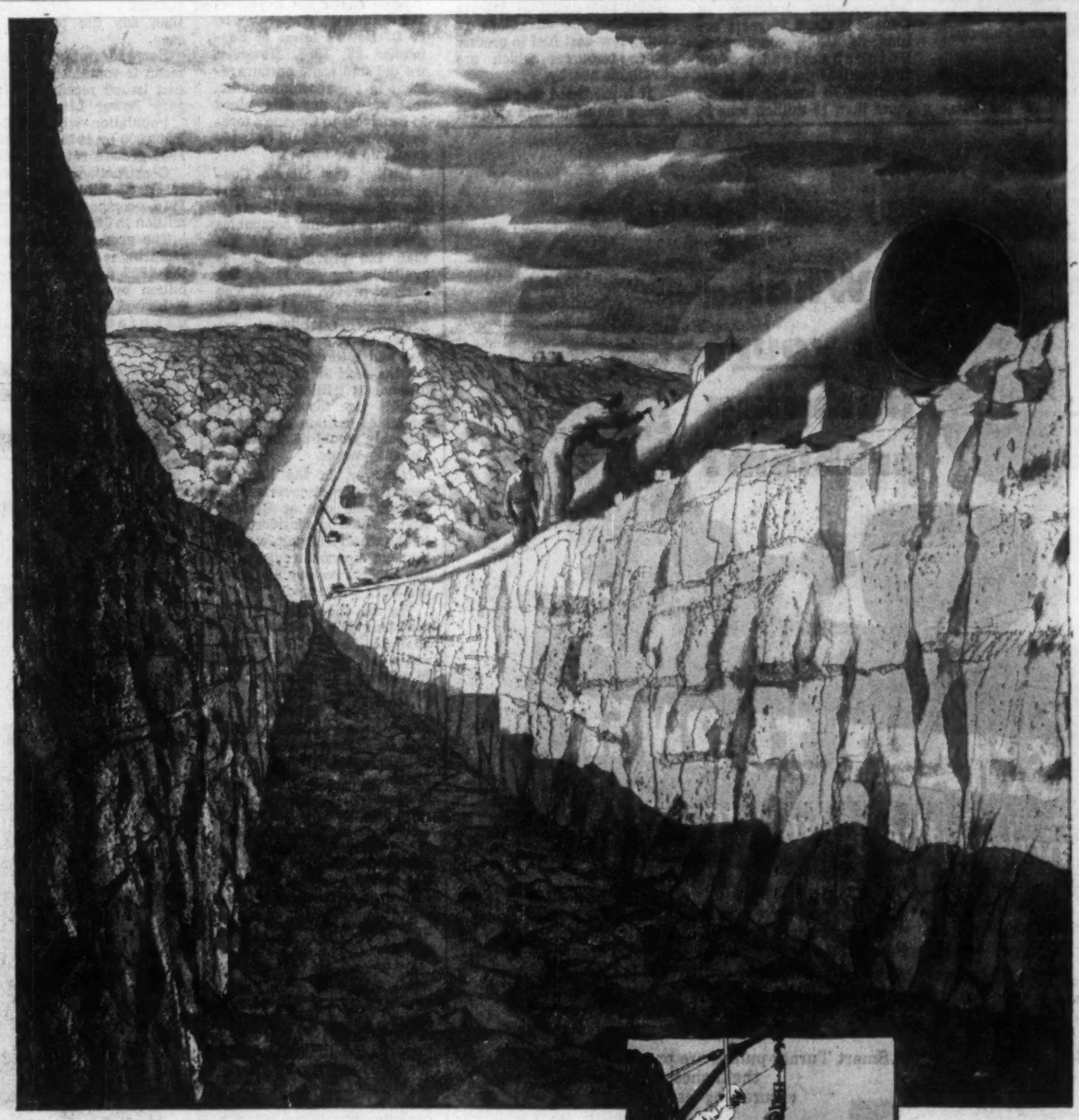
VANCOUVER

875 West Broadway, EXpress 4551

TRIAD OIL CO. LTD.

TRIAD

Head Office Calgary, Alberta



Loading operations for blasting on a section of the Trans-Canada Pipeline.

EXPLOSIVES

for Pipelining

With the help of explosives, engineers are laying thousands of miles of pipeline to bring natural gas and oil to Canadian plants and homes. In every part of Canada, C-I-L Explosives are used in many different ways to promote the growth of our nation's economy ... in driving tunnels for the development of hydro-electric power, public works projects and for transportation ... in building modern highways, railways and waterways ... in mining minerals and quarrying stone ... in the search for oil and gas ... in developing our forest wealth.

In the full range of C-I-L Explosives, blasting agents and accessories, there is an efficient and economical product for every blasting operation. C-I-L Explosives are available wherever there is a Canadian need — through a coast-to-coast network of strategically located plants, sales offices, magazines and dealers.

Because of their wide background of experience under Canadian conditions, C-I-L Technical Sales Representatives, located in every major industrial area across the country, provide technical service that is unsurpassed for blasting operations anywhere in Canada.

C-I-L

Explosives

"Everything for Blasting ... Everywhere in Canada"

Amex	Cilgel	Dygel	Forcite	Monobel	Nitropel	Submagel	
Amite	C-X-L-ite	Dynamex	Geogel	Nitrone	Polar	Seismocaps	
Blastol	Drifite	Exel	Giant	Nitrex	Stapelite	Vibrex	

Pincher Creek Plant Will Stimulate The Growth of Many New Industries

British American's newly completed gas processing and sulphur plant at Pincher Creek will supply a wide range of products to stimulate the growth of new industries of Southern Alberta in many apparently unrelated fields.

The plant will produce condensate for use in the manufacture of gasoline, plus sulphur, propane and butane.

Sulphur is used in many of Canada's biggest and richest industries — mining, pulp and paper manufacture and agricultural fertilizers. Canada imported about 400,000 tons of sulphur in 1956, but will soon be self-sufficient in this important element.

Propane and butane open a broad field of possibilities in the petrochemical industry — the making of plastics and plastic products, and the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

The roots of the petrochemical industry go back to the synthetic organics industry based upon coal. However, crude oil and natural gas proved superior to coal in many respects. They have higher hydrogen-to-carbon ratios, they are easily handled and transported, they lend themselves to processing by a variety of fairly elementary chemical methods. Finally, they are relatively cheap.

Chemicals from oil and natural gas currently provide practically all of the butadiene requirements for synthetic rubber and a large proportion of plastics, synthetic detergents, nitrogen for fertilizers, ammonia, synthetic fibres and insecticides.

Investment in the Canadian petrochemical industry has grown from practically nothing in 1939 to more than $350 million today — about 45% of which is located in Alberta. And whereas the petrochemical plants of Montreal and Sarnia use refinery gas products as raw materials, the Alberta industry is based primarily upon natural gas and its byproducts.

Generally speaking, the petrochemical industry in Canada is about 20 years behind its U. S. counterpart. Petrochemical production south of the border leaped from 75 tons in 1925 to more than 15 million tons in 1956, with much of the industry concentrated in the Gulf Coast region of East Texas.

Unfortunately, however, Alberta has a problem which Texas, on tidewater, does not have — that of the high cost of transportation to distant markets.

For this reason, the most important products in Alberta's chemical industry are relatively high-cost materials such as polyethylene and cellulose acetate. In their manufacture, the availability of low-cost fuel and raw material resources helps offset the high transportation costs.

Production of acetate rayon, nickel and cobalt in Alberta illustrates the advantage of using low-cost fuel to process other resources which are available nearby.

It is predicted that the average annual growth rate for chemicals in Alberta over the next 20 years will be about 8.1%.

The major basis for the future development of Alberta can be seen to lie in its abundant natural resources. Considerable investment may occur in some industries to produce goods locally that are currently imported. However, a high degree of self-sufficiency cannot seriously be hoped for. Regions are mutually interdependent, and it makes sense for a region to export those goods in which it has comparative advantages and to import those in which it has comparative disadvantages.

Right now, for example, there is a tremendous demand in the U. S. for natural gas which Alberta has in abundance. In the last 10 years natural gas has climbed from 16.6% of all energy consumed in the U. S. to 27%. It is in big demand as feed-stock for the expanding petrochemical industry and there is a steady clamor for new sources to supply gas-hungry cities and industries.

We in the industry were surprised that the Borden Commission recommended rescinding conditional assurances given Trans-Canada for export of 200 million cu. ft. per day by C. D. Howe's letter of September 28, 1955. However, we did find some encouragement in the recommendation that natural gas determined to be excess to Canada's foreseeable needs should be made available for export.

Earlier, the **Alberta Conservation Board** ruled that the **Westcoast** and **Alberta & Southern** pipeline companies were asking for more gas than the province feels is available for export on the basis of proven reserves. The Conservation Board set the province's established reserves at 23.3 trillion cubic feet and estimated that during the next 30 years an additional 51 trillion cubic feet would be discovered, of which 44 trillion cubic feet probably would be surplus to Canada's needs.

However, in the light of recent major discoveries, including the one at Berland River which is considered to be the world's largest, we feel that an upward revision of the Alberta reserve figures is certainly warranted.

We in the industry are confident that if markets are available, over 100 trillion cubic feet can be discovered in western Canada during the next quarter century.

Last year, for example, nearly three trillion cubic feet of gas were discovered in Alberta, while only 111 billion cubic feet were used.

A major consideration — which Premier Manning recognizes—is that the province's gas resources must be well established in substantial markets within the near future to protect it against the ultimate competition from nuclear and other forms of energy.

Of course, coal mining in Alberta is the classic example of an energy resource which was superseded by more efficient fuels. The province is estimated to have accessible reserves of nearly 50 billion tons — or about half the Canadian total. During the war years of the forties, annual production reached nine million tons; but with the lack of markets occasioned by railway dieselization and competition from other fuels in the fifties, annual production dropped to less than five million tons.

The potential was great, but at this rate it would take 10,000 years to make use of all the accessible reserves. In our opinion, if the petroleum industry has to wait even 25 years to market the natural gas reserves already found at great cost, the gas industry in this country will never mature.

On the other hand, if exports of surplus natural resources are authorized in the fullest economic measure, the glowing predictions of the Gordon Commission on Canada's economic prospects may prove conservative.

The commission forecast that by 1980 oil and natural gas are expected to fill 70% of Canada's expanded energy needs, compared with approximately 50% at the present time. Natural gas is expected to leap from 4% to 25%, or from 10,000 cubic feet per capita in 1955 to 75,000 cubic feet per capita in 1980.

With the recommendation of the Borden Commission on Canada's energy resources now in public hands, export of natural gas appears more likely. A recent survey lists benefits for Alberta which will result from substantial production of natural gas, and a good proportion of these benefits will certainly fall to the southern part of the province.

1. **A potential export of one billion 200 million cubic feet per day.**

2. **A new wave of expansion and pipeline building, including expenditure of $22.6 million on gathering systems.**

3. **Construction of an estimated 20 processing plants in the province with a total worth of approximately $134 million.**

4. **A permanent increase in jobs of about 10,000 between 1958 and 1966.**

5. **An additional income of $554 million for the province within these years, plus $18 million in gas royalties.**

In other words, a boom for Alberta — possibly greater than any the province has seen.

Some idea of what it could mean is contained in a forecast issued recently by Calgary Power Limited:

Population will double to 2,200,000 by 1975 if the 1951-1956 growth rate continues.

Construction is expected to reach $2 billion a year in 1975, compared with $400 million in 1957.

The gross value of manufacturing is expected to triple the 1955 figure, reaching $2 billion by 1975. It is also estimated that per capita manufacturing production will reach $900 by 1975 — slightly below the Canadian average for 1953, but an increase of $275 over 1956.

Predictions for the major industrial groups indicate that while foods and beverages will be relatively less important, they will retain their position as Alberta's leading group of manufactures.

Industrial development potential of Alberta's oil and natural gas is tremendous.

But this is dependent on active development of oil and natural gas resources.

These were among the highlights of a recent address of E. D. Loughney, Senior Vice-President of British American Oil Co. to the Southern Alberta Industrial Workshop, Lethbridge, Alta.

for all gas plant needs

GASMACO

SERVES YOU THE BEST

SINCE 1902 GASMACO HAS CONTRIBUTED TO AND EXPANDED WITH THE GAS INDUSTRY

Engineering Survey and Conversion of Large Industrial Plants;
Natural Gas Compressor and City Gate Stations;
Pipeline Design, Engineering and Construction;
Appraisals, Feasibility Reports and Rate Studies;
Propane-Air and Hi-BTU Oil Gas Systems for Emergency Stand-by and Peak-shaving;
Purifiers and Scrubbers;
Industrial Furnaces and Ovens.

GASMACO takes the responsibility from the germ of an idea to the complete operating installation, functioning efficiently to meet the specific requirements of your application.

Your inquiries are solicited—Our engineers are available for consultation on request

THE gas machinery COMPANY (CANADA) LTD.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

GAS PLANT EQUIPMENT
INDUSTRIAL FURNACES
PROCESS EQUIPMENT

EXTREME HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURES

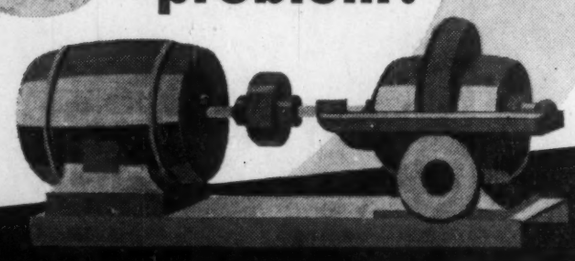
HIGH RATE OF FLOW

CORROSIVE LIQUIDS

What is your pumping problem?

SOLID CONTENT

HIGH VISCOSITY



SMART TURNER

makes the pump to solve it!

EXTREME PRESSURE

ACCURACY

VERY HIGH TEMPERATURE

When you have a problem requiring a special pump you will find the answer in the range of Smart Turner pumps. The Smart Turner range of steam, power and centrifugal pumps includes models to deliver practically any fluid that can be pumped at your required pressures and rates of flow.

Smart Turner pumps are precision built from the highest grade materials to ensure long-lasting satisfaction and trouble-free service.

Write now for full details on the answer to your pumping problems.

COAST-TO-COAST SALES & SERVICE

QUALITY BUILT BY CRAFTSMEN

SMART TURNER

MACHINE CO. LTD. HAMILTON, CANADA

INDUSTRIAL PUMPS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

SALES REPRESENTATIVES:

WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW, LTD., Halifax, Sydney.
ROSS & GREIG DIVISION OF UPTON BRADEEN & JAMES LTD., Montreal.
UPTON BRADEEN & JAMES LTD., Toronto, Windsor, Ottawa.
MUMFORD-MEDLAND LTD., Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina.
GORMAN'S LIMITED, Edmonton, Drumheller, Calgary.
B.C. EQUIPMENT CO. LTD., Vancouver.

Below: Electrical conductors, left to right:
3-conductor #8 Aluminum Armoured Teck Cable, with neoprene jacket.
3-conductor #4 Aluminum Sheathed Cable, with p.v.c. (plastic) jacket.
3-conductor #6, with ground wire, Tufflex Heavy Duty Portable Cable.

Steel muscles and electrical arteries for the petroleum industry

Everywhere in the petroleum industry, steel wire ropes and electrical conductors from Canada Wire and Cable Company Limited have earned an enviable reputation for their dependability and long service life.

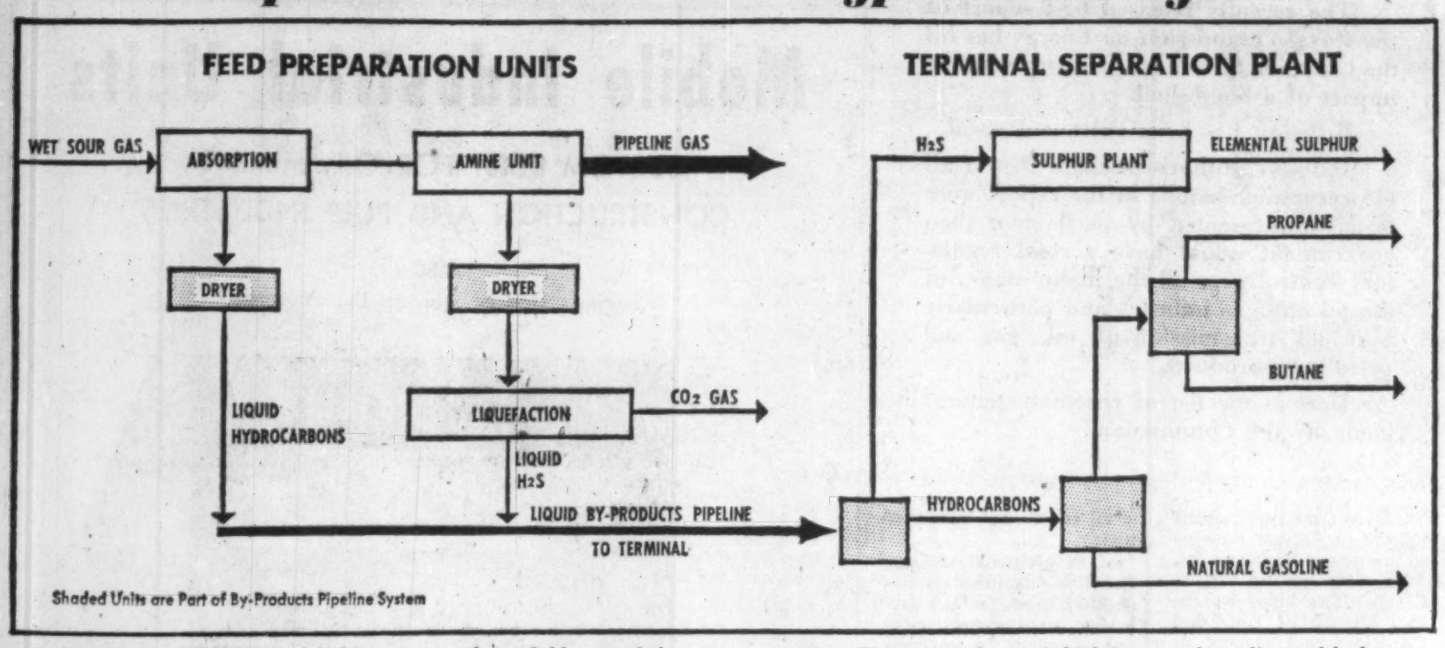
As Canada's largest exclusive manufacturer of electrical wires and cables, Canada Wire is well-equipped to supply any standard electrical conductor required, and advice on Canadian Standards Association requirements on specially-engineered electrical conductors. All standard types and sizes of steel wire ropes are warehoused from Canada Wire offices and agents.

Canada Wire and Cable Company Limited

Factories: Toronto, Montreal, Simcoe, Fort Garry, Vancouver
Wire Rope Division: Smiths Falls, Ontario

A Canadian Company Manufacturing and Selling Coast to Coast.

Proposed Natural Gas Byproducts System



MANY OF WESTERN Canada's biggest natural gas fields are of the wet, sour variety. This means the gas is high in natural gasoline and hydrogen sulphide. These byproducts must be removed at the field before delivery to Big Inch transmission lines. Above is proposed a byproducts removal system. In this plan all the byproducts would be moved in one pipeline in a "commingled" form and then separated out again at special plants at the pipeline terminal.

Saskatchewan's Natural Gas Industry Has Had Active Year, With Major Gains

With capital expenditures approximating $16 million, 1958 has been an active year in the continuing development of Saskatchewan's publicly owned natural gas utility.

Some of the major gains recorded in 1958 by the growing natural gas system, operated by the Saskatchewan Power Corporation, were:

- **Completion of new natural gas distribution systems to serve two more cities and 11 other urban centres for the first time, bringing the total number of centres** served past the 50 mark. This involved building about 70 miles of new distribution mains (not including individual customer service pipe requirements).
- **Completion of about 250 miles of additional main natural gas transmission line, connecting with a previously completed section to create a southern transmission system** reaching all the way from the Alberta border west of Maple Creek down to Estevan and Steelman in the province's southeast corner.
- **Completion of about 55 miles of gas gathering lines to tie in additional gas supplies from the Many Islands-Hatton** gas field, which straddles the Alberta - Saskatchewan border.
- **Completion of a link with the Steelman Gas Company's newly constructed gas conservation plant** in the heart of the southeastern Saskatchewan oil fields, making another source of natural gas available to the province's southern gas system. (An agreement with Trans-Canada Pipelines, signed last year, provides a third source.)
- **Construction of a compressor station at Success in western Saskatchewan** — the first to be built on the southern system lines. (A similar station was built last year at Coleville, in west-central Saskatchewan, to boost pressure on northern system lines.)
- **Construction of gasoline extraction plants at Coleville and Success,** to extract naphtha and other impurities from natural gas being fed into northern and southern system lines.
- **A continuing increase in the total number of natural gas customers in the province,** expected to bring the number actually using natural gas up to an estimated 45,000 by year end, an increase of at least 12,000 from the previous year's total.
- **Addition of approximately 20 major new industrial gas customers in the past 12 months (since November, 1957),** including such plants as the **Saskatchewan Cement Co., Western Clay Products, Aggregate and Construction Products, Light Aggregate (Sask.) Ltd., Burns & Co., Intercontinental Packers** and **Sicks Brewery** in Regina; **Prairie Fibreboard** and **Robin Hood Flour Mills** in Saskatoon; and **Interprovincial Pipe Lines**. installations at Ermine (near Kindersley) and Regina.

(This does not take into account a large number of smaller commercials at various points in the province, such as hotels, bakeries, drycleaning plants, laundries, dairies and similar plants.)

Continuing expansion and further integration of Saskatchewan's natural gas network will take place in 1959, according to a recent statement by David Cass-Beggs, General Manager of the Saskatchewan Power Corporation.

"The main expansion announced to date for 1959 will consist of supplying the City of Yorkton and certain intermediate points," Mr. Cass-Beggs said.

"An extension is also contemplated from St. Louis, near Prince Albert, east to Tisdale.

"An expenditure of nearly a million dollars is at present under consideration for bringing gas to smaller towns and villages on the existing pipelines.

"An interconnection between the present northern and southern sections of the gas grid is scheduled for 1959, and will constitute the main addition to the existing high-pressure grid.

Completion of the 1959 program will thus mean that every city in Saskatchewan will then have natural gas distribution systems, since at the present time Yorkton is the only city still unserved in the province. Also significant will be the fact that for the first time the present north and south systems, which now operate independently of each other, will be joined to form a unified province-spanning grid through the 1959 interconnection announced by Mr. Cass-Beggs.

The 1958 gas program was basically one of filling in the distribution picture by taking gas supplies to additional smaller centres on existing pipelines and serving two additional cities — Weyburn and Estevan.

It also ensured supplies through construction of the new long-distance transmission line mileage to make gas for the southern system available from the two new alternative supply sources — the Many Islands-Hatton and Steelman fields — in addition to Trans-Canada supplies already arranged for.

Achieving this latter objective involved the construction of an extensive gas-gathering network totaling about 55 miles of pipe in the Many Islands-Hatton field, to feed into the southern transmission line itself.

Completing the transmission line called for building about 90 miles of 14-inch line from Hatton to Success (map p. 63), to link with a previously built section running from Success to Moose Jaw; building about 40 miles of 12-inch line from Moose Jaw to Regina; and about 125 miles of 10-inch line reaching southeastward from Regina to Steelman via Weyburn.

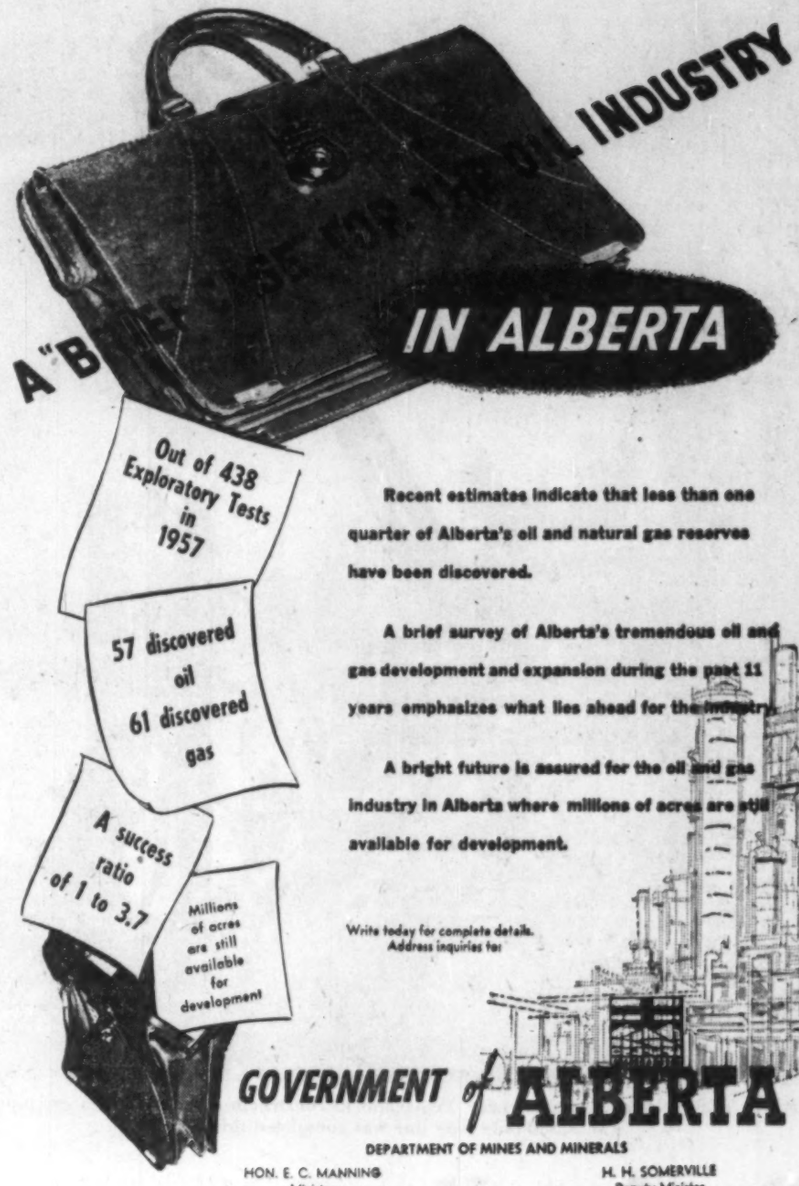
Following completion of these lines, the first natural gas from Alberta's Many Islands portion of the field began flowing into Saskatchewan's southern gas system in mid-September of this year.

Elsewhere, in southeast Saskatchewan, another gas supply became available early in November, when the recently completed Steelman Gas Co. gas conservation plant went on stream, designed for a throughput of 25 million cu. ft. of casinghead gas per day.

All the dry natural gas recovered as one of the byproducts of the Steelman operation will be purchased by the **Saskatchewan Power Corp.** for use in its system, with the plant's natural gas recovery volume expected to be in the order of 20 million cu. ft. per day.

Under its earlier agreement signed with Trans-Canada Pipelines Ltd. in 1957, the Power Corporation will have available from Trans-Canada a daily maximum of 10 million cu. ft. of gas over a 20-year period, thus providing three-way assurance of gas supplies for the southern system.

The present northern system receives its gas supplies from the Brock, Coleville and Hoosier fields in west-central Saskatchewan.



Recent estimates indicate that less than one quarter of Alberta's oil and natural gas reserves have been discovered.

A brief survey of Alberta's tremendous oil and gas development and expansion during the past 11 years emphasizes what lies ahead for the industry.

A bright future is assured for the oil and gas industry in Alberta where millions of acres are still available for development.

Write today for complete details. Address inquiries to:

GOVERNMENT of ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERALS

HON. E. C. MANNING, Minister — H. H. SOMERVILLE, Deputy Minister

Abitibi Gas Plan Completed

Conversion work was completed this week, and full-scale natural gas service began in two mills of **Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Ltd.** at Sturgeon Falls and Iroquois Falls, Ont.

Both mills will receive natural gas brought from Alberta via the newly completed **Trans-Canada Pipeline,** and distributed by **Northern Ontario Natural Gas Co., Ltd.**

At the Sturgeon Falls mill, natural gas will be used to fire mill boilers to produce steam for the manufacture of corrugating board, hardboard, and platewood building board.

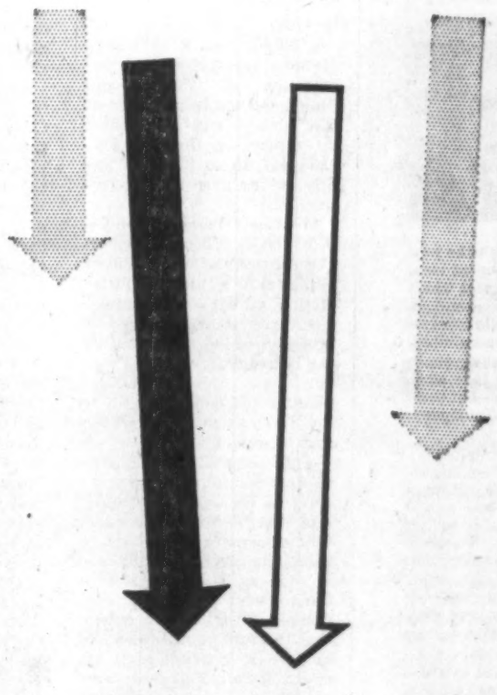
In Iroquois Falls, natural gas will assist in the manufacture of groundwood, unbleached sulphite, newsprint and paperboard.

A total of 805,000,000 cu. ft. of natural gas will be sold annually to the Sturgeon Falls mill. Total annual consumption for the Iroquois Falls mills is 2,359,000,000 cubic feet.

Both mills will burn gas on a dual-fuel basis, and retain previous heat source facilities.

This enables mill boilers to switch from one fuel to another on short notice, or to burn any desired combination of coal and natural gas.

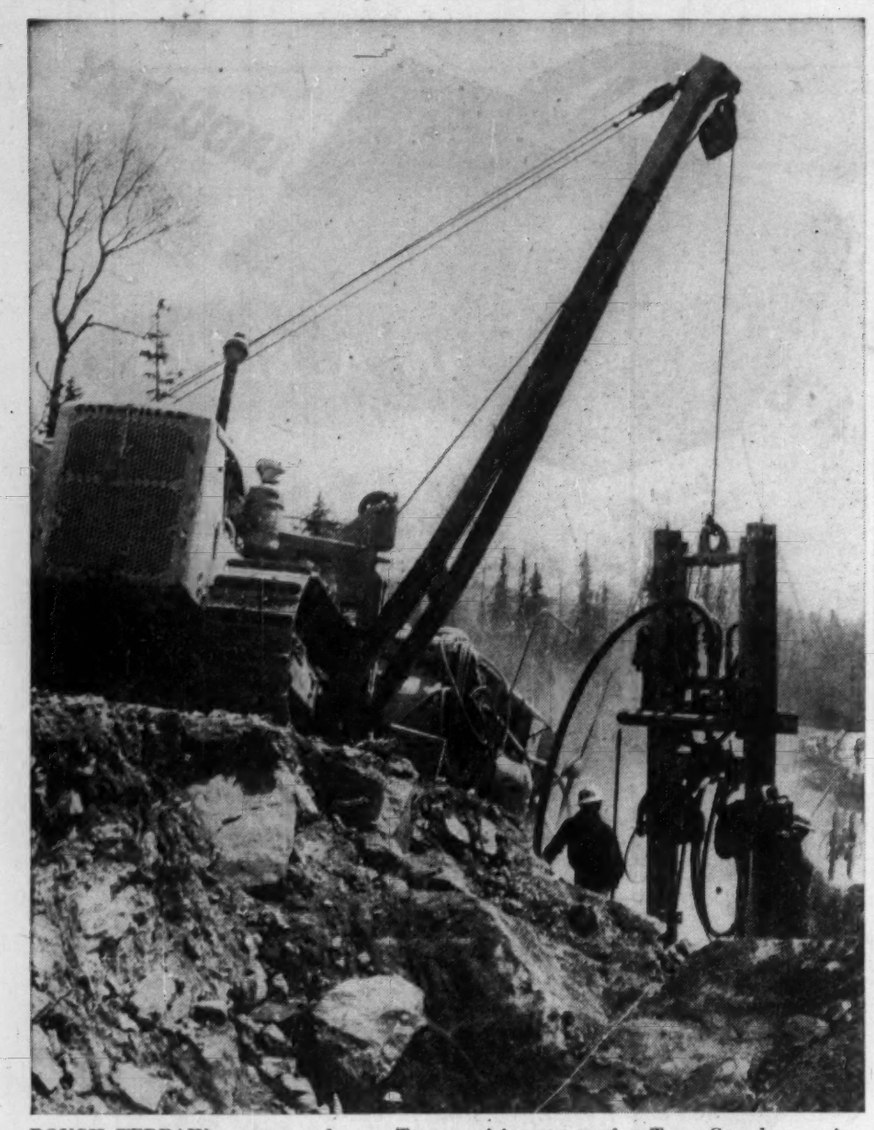
Conversion work, which has been in progress for two months, involves installation of gas burners on the boilers, and of control equipment and measurement devices.



SPEARHEADING
A NEW WAVE
OF NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

. . . . now trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange . . . .

TIDAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD.
Head Office: 8631-109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta.



ROUGH TERRAIN encountered near Temagami in constructing Trans-Canada gas pipeline. The 2,350-mile long line was completed this October.

Borden Report

The Recommendations

The recently released first report of the Royal Commission on Energy has hit the Canadian oil and gas industry with the impact of a bombshell.

Reaction has been swift and vocal.

Industry authorities claim that if all the recommendations in the report were to be implemented by parliament then government would have a rigid regulatory control over all the major stages of the oil and gas industry and particularly over all transmission of oil, gas and petroleum products.

Here is the list of recommendations made by the Commission:

1. Having regard to the proven reserves of natural gas in Canada and to trends in the discovery and growth of reserves, the export from Canada of natural gas, which may from time to time be surplus, be permitted under license.

2. When dealing with an application for the granting of an export license for natural gas, the Government of Canada take into consideration such matters as:

(a) The quantities of natural gas then available for export.

(b) The quantities of natural gas which the applicant has under contract and the terms of such contracts.

(c) The terms and conditions of the contract under which the export is proposed to be made.

(d) The contemplated arrangements with respect to the disposal of by-products and avoidance of waste.

3. An export permit may be granted for a period of not more than 25 years from its date.

4. Regulation 9 of "Regulations respecting the Exportation of Power and Fluids and the Importation of Gas" made and established by Order in Council P.C. 1955-907, in so far as it applies to natural gas, be rescinded.

Westcoast Transmission Co.

5. The Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada exercise the regulatory jurisdiction which the Commission has recommended should be given to and exercised by the Board of Transport Commissioners in respect of gas pipeline companies subject to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada.

6. In exercising such regulatory jurisdiction with respect to Westcoast Transmission, the Board of Transport Commissioners take into account the prices at which gas is sold by the company in Canada and for export from Canada, in order to ensure that the return on the shareholders' investment shall not result in Canadian consumers of natural gas contributing more than their fair share of the total return.

7. If and when Westcoast Transmission Co. Ltd., or any affiliated or subsidiary company, makes application to the Government for a license to export from Canada quantities of gas additional to those included in the existing export license, the Government before approving any such further license or variation, as above mentioned, ensure that the **aggregate of natural gas to be exported by Westcoast Transmission, under all outstanding and proposed contracts for the sale of such gas, is being sold at prices which, when averaged, are fair and reasonable** after taking into account the price at which natural gas is being sold to **Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp.** under its contract with Westcoast Transmission, dated Dec. 11, 1954.

Trans-Canada Pipe Lines—(Proposed export at Emerson, Manitoba).

8. **Trans-Canada Pipe Lines be advised by the Minister of** Trade and Commerce that the following paragraph contained in a letter dated Sept. 28, 1955, addressed to Trans-Canada Pipe Lines by the then Minister of Trade and Commerce and reading as follows:

"For the Emerson export, Tennessee must obtain a permit from the United States Government. When this has been issued, action will be taken by the Canadian Government under the Exportation of Power and Fluids and Importation of Gas Act to authorize the export at Emerson, Man., of 200,000 mcf of gas daily for a period of 25 years from the date of first delivery of gas."

must be considered no longer of any effect.

9. Any application which Trans-Canada Pipe Lines may make in the future for a license with respect to such export be considered on its merits.

CRUDE OIL:

10. Having regard to the present proven reserves of crude oil in Canada and to trends in the discovery and growth of reserves, **the export from Canada of crude oil be permitted under annual license.**

11. The Pipe Lines Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 211, be amended to provide that:

(a) **It shall be mandatory for the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada to exercise the powers conferred upon it under Part II of The Pipe Lines Act, with respect to the regulation of the traffic, tolls or tariffs of oil pipeline companies subject to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada:**

(b) It should not be a condition precedent to the exercise of such powers that an oil pipeline company be declared to be a "common carrier";

(c) It shall be mandatory for the Board of Transport Commissioners **to regulate the prices of rates of gas pipeline companies subject to the jurisdiction** of the Parliament of Canada, and, in so doing, to require, if necessary, any such gas pipeline company to renegotiate the terms of any existing contracts for the sale or delivery of gas for distribution or consumption within Canada;

(d) It shall be mandatory for the Board of Transport Commissioners periodically, and at least once in every 24-month period during the early years of regulation, to review and, if deemed necessary, to adjust the prices, tolls, rates and tariffs of pipeline companies regulated by it;

(e) It shall be mandatory for the Board of Transport Commissioners to exercise the powers conferred upon it by Part IV of The Pipe Lines Act; (f) The relevant sections of The Railway Act, now incorporated into The Pipe Lines Act, should be revised by wording applicable to pipelines, as distinct from railways, and specifically set out in revised form as an integral part of The Pipe Lines Act.

12. Prices, tolls, rates or tariffs of a company owning or operating an oil or gas pipeline, as regulated by the Board of Transport Commissioners, **should be just and reasonable, nondiscriminatory and calculated to yield a fair rate of return on the shareholders' equity, after making due allowance for reasonable and proper operating expenses, depreciation, interest, income and other taxes.**

NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD:

13. Legislation be enacted by the Parliament of Canada to enable the Government of Canada to exercise effective control over the export from and the import into Canada and the movement across provincial boundaries of all energy and sources of energy.

14. **A National Energy Board be established by this enabling legislation as a permanent board to study and to recommend to the Governor in Council policies designed to assure to the people of Canada the best use of the energy and sources of energy in Canada.**

15. The National Energy Board be authorized to require that anyone wishing to construct an oil or gas pipeline or one intended for the transportation of petroleum products or by-products of the processing of gas, obtain a certificate of public convenience from such Board.

16. The National Energy Board be authorized to require any company engaged in the transmission across provincial boundaries by pipeline of crude oil and petroleum products and natural gas and by-products thereof, to obtain a license from such board.

17. The enabling legislation contain provisions which will authorize the Governor in Council from time to time to bring other forms of energy or sources of energy under the authority of the National Energy Board.

18. Such divisions or branches of the various departments of the Government of Canada now concerned with oil and natural gas and related matters and whose responsibilities would properly come within the jurisdiction of the National Energy Board be transferred to its jurisdiction.

19. **The importation into Canada of crude oil and petroleum products be made subject to license granted by the National Energy Board:**

(a) The purpose of such licensing, crude oil or petroleum products originating in Canada but moving through a pipeline located in part outside the national boundaries of Canada to be deemed to be imported into Canada even though the transmission of such crude oil or petroleum products shall have been in bond.

(b) **Licenses to be on a 12-month basis**, nontransferable and to contain such conditions and provisions as the Board may consider to be desirable in the public interest, including provisions **requiring the licensee to make a report to the Board quarterly, setting out the quantity of crude oil or petroleum products imported during the preceding three months, the specifications relating thereto, the source thereof, the name of the supplier and the price charged or paid, the name of the transporting agency and the costs of transportation, the currency or currencies in which any payments have been or are to be**

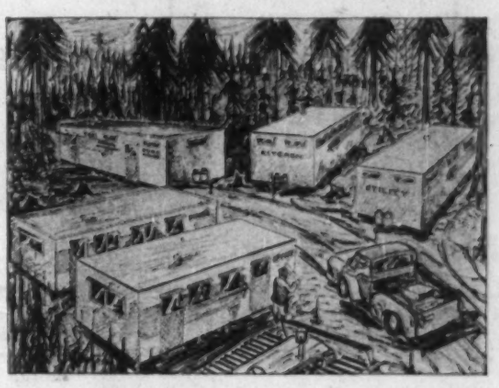
(Continued on page 70)

Mobile Industrial Units

CUSTOM BUILT FOR OIL, MINING, CONSTRUCTION AND PULP INDUSTRIES

ALSO

MOBILE HOMES AND TRAVEL TRAILERS



Write for Free Brochure, Containing Floor Plans, Construction and General Specifications, to

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

General Coach Works of Canada Ltd.

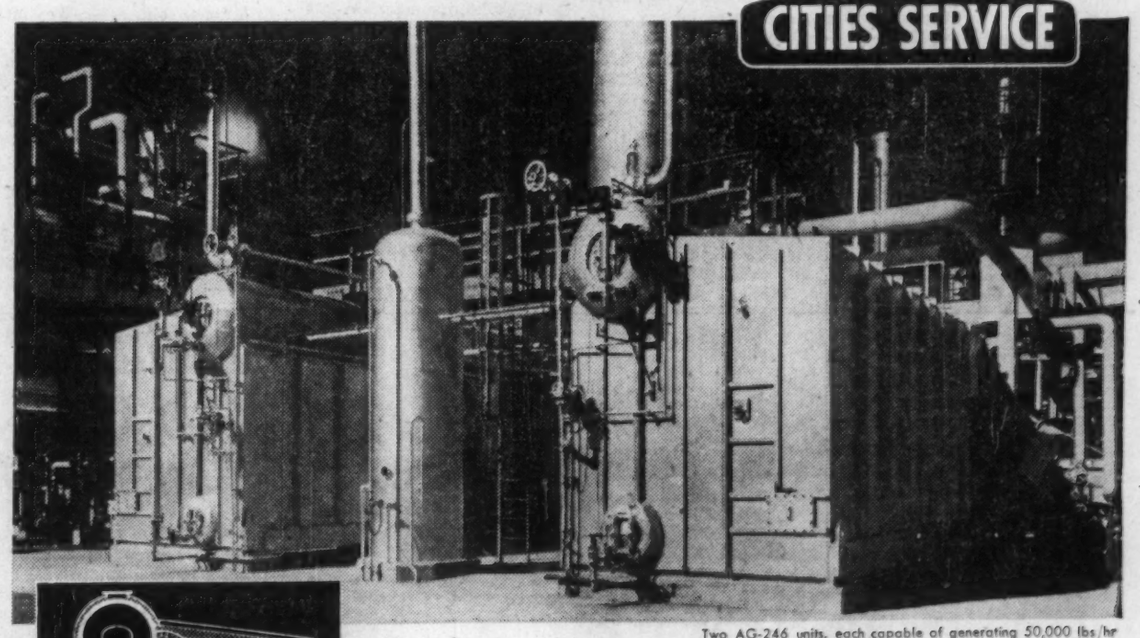
HENSALL PHONE 28 ONTARIO

NEW HIGHER CAPACITY

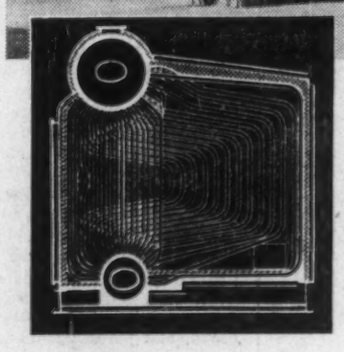
PACKAGED STEAM GENERATORS

INSTALLED AT....

CITIES SERVICE



Two AG-246 units, each capable of generating 50,000 lbs/hr sold to C. F. Braun & Co. of Canada Ltd. and installed at the new Cities Service Refinery at Trafalgar, Ontario.



Series AG-200 extends economy and dependability of FW Packaged Design to over 60,000 lb/hr

To meet the needs of industrial plants for high-capacity Packaged Steam Generators, Foster Wheeler, offers units for capacities of 50,000 to 63,000 lb/hr and higher, depending on operating conditions.

A modification of the proven AG-100 design which has provided industry with reliable, economical steam in the range of 10,000 to 50,000 lb/hr, these compact, space-saving units permit more steam capacity in less space than has heretofore been possible.

FEATURES:

- Final Steam Temperatures to 840° F.
- Design Pressures to 900 psig.
- Standard Heat Recovery Arrangements Available.
- 42-inch Steam Drum.
- Two Burners.
- Automatic Controls.
- Suitable For Indoor or Outdoor Installation.
- Tangent Bare Tube Furnace Side Walls and Roof.
- Staggered Boiler Bank Tube Arrangement.
- Fully Drainable and Removable Superheater.

TYPE	NOMINAL CAPACITY # 6 OIL FIRED	NOMINAL CAPACITY NAT. GAS FIRED	LENGTH	WIDTH	HEIGHT
AG-244	52,500	50,000	24'6"	11'2¼"	13'6"
AG-246	55,000	52,300	25'6¾"	11'2¼"	13'6"
AG-248	57,500	54,600	26'7½"	11'2¼"	13'6"
AG-250	60,000	56,900	27'8¼"	11'2¼"	13'6"
AG-252	62,500	59,200	28'9"	11'2¼"	13'6"

FOSTER WHEELER

Member Canadian Boiler Society

HALIFAX • MONTREAL • TORONTO • ST. CATHARINES • WINNIPEG • EDMONTON • VANCOUVER

FW-58-18

Rockwell Report

by W. F. ROCKWELL, JR.
President
Rockwell Manufacturing Company of Canada, Ltd.

THE civic responsibilities—or lack of them—of businessmen are being discussed increasingly in business publications and in various association groups. Most of this discussion is apparently concerned with the pros and cons of participation in politics by top management men, and this is good, of course. But there is another aspect which also seems extremely important. That is the positive encouragement of political or civic activity on the part of middle management men—in fact, of people at every level of responsibility.

Some companies may not be in favor of this on the grounds that such outside activities are almost bound to take some company time. This is true, and it is a consideration—but there are also important compensating advantages to the company, as well as the obvious benefits to the community.

It follows naturally that when you make a community a better place in which to live, you have happier employees, better workers, more efficiency, less turnover. Participation in community affairs by company people creates a better local feeling about the company as a good place to work, to sell, or to buy. These are pretty direct company benefits, but there are indirect advantages, too, in terms of executive development.

The company man who participates in community affairs gets very practical experience in organizing and administering programs, in human relations, in the give-and-take of committee work. All of this can't help but give him added stature and make him a more effective man for the company.

Recently we made an informal survey of the degree to which the general managers of our twenty-two plants are active in the affairs of their communities. All of these men are actively serving on committees or as officers of a total of 86 civic organizations.

We feel that this is good for everyone involved—the communities, the men, and the company.

• • •

Good appearance is seldom stressed as a major attribute of gas meters, yet the lack of it can be an irritating factor both to the utilities who install and maintain meters, and to the people on whose property they are installed. In order to provide the best possible protection for our modern, streamlined aluminum gas meters and at the same time maintain their good appearance, we continually test a variety of protective coatings under all types of weather conditions. We think that "appearance" has had no small influence in the exceptionally encouraging acceptance of the Canadian made Rockwell "210" gas meter.

• • •

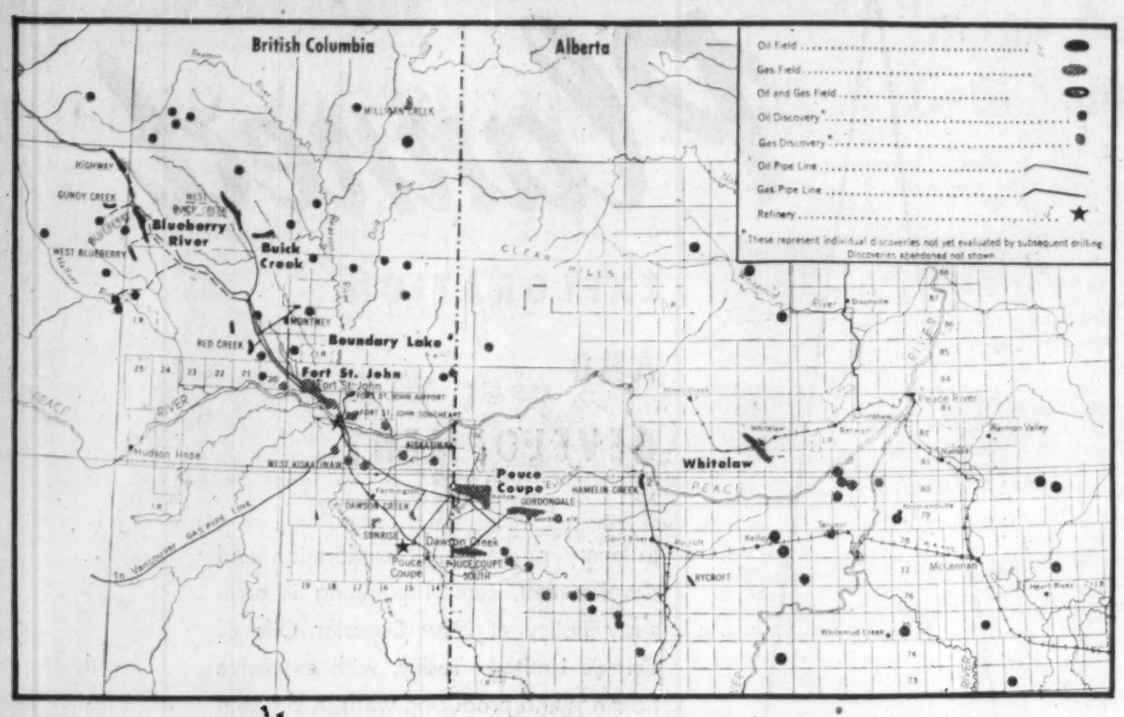
We note frequent congratulations in the daily press and elsewhere to Trans-Canada Pipe Lines, Ltd., upon the successful completion of their project. These are indeed deserved, but equal congratulations are due every distribution company in Canada. The job of bringing gas fuel to hundreds of thousands of homes has been handled safely and economically.

• • •

It is brought home all too frequently, to most people in business, that the unthinking indifference of non-selling personnel can destroy in a moment the good will built up through months or years of good advertising and good personal selling. That's why it's a pleasure to quote an excerpt from a letter written to a staff assistant in the Power Tool Division by a user of our Walker-Turner drill presses: "I'll add that it is seldom that a man gets the courteous attention and reply from a manufacturer that you extended to me."

One of a series of informal reports on the operations and growth of the
ROCKWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
GUELPH, ONTARIO
for its customers, suppliers, employees, stockholders and other friends

B. C. Oil and Gas Picture



Huge Demand for Natural Gas

Demand for natural gas continued to skyrocket this year on British Columbia's Lower Mainland.

B. C. Electric estimates that the 1958 increase in home heating customers will reach 17,000 by the end of the year, bringing the total number of customers to over 80,000—40,000 of which use gas for home heating.

This year's progress has been a continuation of the rapid growth which started in 1956 with the introduction of natural gas. At that time the company had about 50,000 manufactured gas customers in and immediately around the Vancouver area. Only 3,000 of these used gas for space heating. The system was losing ground to other types of fuels.

Introduction of natural gas has brought a tremendous change in the picture, however, and Company construction crews have been on the run to keep ahead of the demand since the introduction of natural gas.

Until this year about 75% of the gas furnaces installed in the system were in existing homes, replacing some other form of nonautomatic heating.

This year, the big push has been after the tremendous home construction boom in Vancouver and surrounding areas. The home building boom and gas furnace installation program have marched arm in arm. It is expected that about half of all gas furnaces installed this year will be in new subdivisions.

Most recent statistics indicate that an average of 90% of the homes in new subdivisions are being equipped with natural gas furnaces. About 85% of subdivision homes have gas hot-water heaters. Gas cooking has been experiencing a resurge and statistics show that about 40% of ranges now sold are fueled by natural gas.

B. C. E. heating engineers report more gas furnaces are installed in one month than other types of furnaces in an entire year.

One clear indication of the tremendous growth came in the Lower Fraser Valley area where the building boom forced the service pipe installation program to be quadrupled.

At the time of early preparation for the arrival of natural gas it was expected the system would require expenditure of about $12 million between '55 and '58. As the end of 1958 approaches, the cost figures give a strong indication of the phenomenal demand. The system is now worth nearly $60 million. About $45 million of this has been added since the introduction of natural gas. This year alone saw $12 million spent on expansion.

From 715 miles of main in 1955 the system has swelled to over 2,300 miles of main. From a service area a little over 20 miles long in '55 the area has grown to over 100 miles long this year.

By 1963 it is expected that the company will have over 150,000 customers, nearly 100% increase over the present time with more than two thirds of these being home-heating customers.

Secret Method

It Curbs Deadly Sulphide Gas

A new method of curbing the deadly power of hydrogen sulphide gas during oil well testing has been devised by **Mobil Oil of Canada.**

The new discovery is being turned over to the petroleum industry in Canada, the U. S. and other oil areas, as a public service.

The man responsible for the research and perfection of the new method is J. U. Messenger, a specialist in chemistry and drilling muds for Mobil Oil.

Secret of the new approach is ammonium hydroxide. It is measured and poured into the drill pipe, according to the hydrogen sulphide content of the gas, each time a new stand is pulled from the well.

Previously roustabouts and drillers had to wear oxygen masks for protection from the gas. Masks sometimes create a second safety problem because they are cumbersome and confining to use around heavy drilling pipe and tongs on a derrick floor.

Deadly hydrogen sulphide gas is present in the natural gas produced in many parts of western Canada. Normally "sweet" gas becomes "sour" when hydrogen sulphide is present.

It must be taken out before the natural gas can be used in homes or by industry.

When separated from the natural gas, the hydrogen sulphide forms the basis for petrochemical development, mainly in the form of sulphur extraction plants.

The importance of the new control method is revealed in the number of deaths and exposures from hydrogen sulphide gas. In 1957 there were four deaths and 100 exposures which required medical treatment.

All details of the new gas control method are being turned over to oil industry trade publications by **Mobil Oil** so that the full benefits will become available to workers in the entire oil industry at the earliest date. Further valuable experience should be obtained from the more extensive use of the new technique.

After more than a year of testing by Mobil Oil, largely at their locations in the Wimborne area of Alberta, the new method has been readily accepted by several other oil companies and drilling contractors.

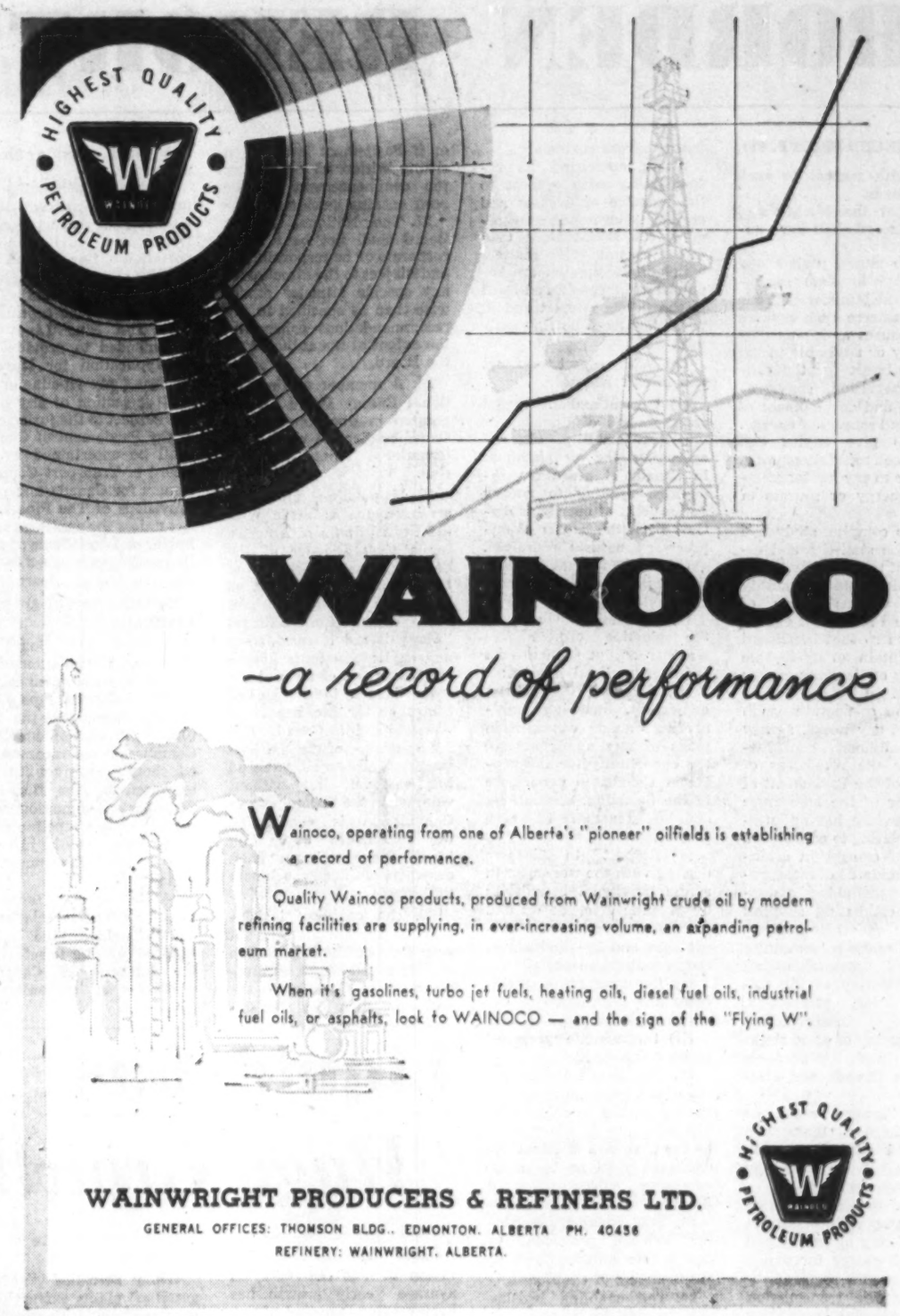
The most severe test was completed at a location west of Edmonton, where extremely high pressures and high concentrations of hydrogen sulphide were encountered and successfully controlled.

The danger of hydrogen sulphide poisoning is a double threat because in lethal concentrations, the gas paralyzes the sense of smell, and there is no warning. Difficulty in breathing follows rapidly and then the victim loses consciousness.

The new procedure could mean dollar savings as well as safer operations for many companies working in hydrogen sulphide areas on this continent as well as in other parts of the world.

The cost of oxygen for the protective masks formerly used sometimes amounted to more than $500 for the one well.

Even in the high stakes business of oil drilling, the few dollars for chemicals used in the new Mobil Oil procedure could bring about an important saving.



WAINOCO

—a record of performance

Wainoco, operating from one of Alberta's "pioneer" oilfields is establishing a record of performance.

Quality Wainoco products, produced from Wainwright crude oil by modern refining facilities are supplying, in ever-increasing volume, an expanding petroleum market.

When it's gasolines, turbo jet fuels, heating oils, diesel fuel oils, industrial fuel oils, or asphalts, look to WAINOCO — and the sign of the "Flying W".

WAINWRIGHT PRODUCERS & REFINERS LTD.

GENERAL OFFICES: THOMSON BLDG., EDMONTON, ALBERTA PH. 40436

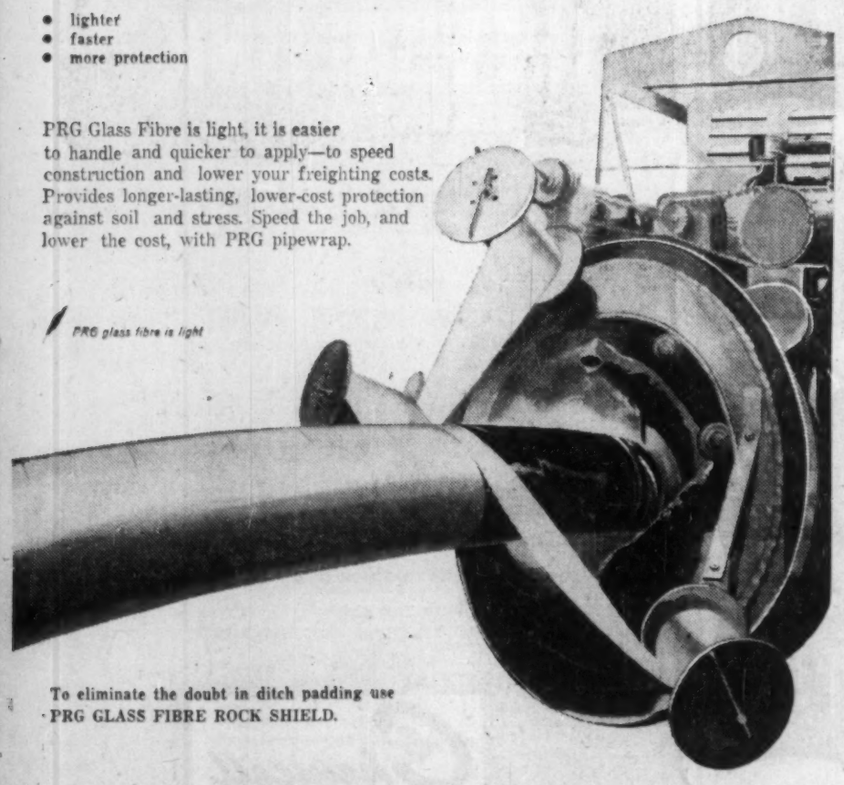
REFINERY: WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA.

HIGHEST QUALITY PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

NOTHING LIGHTER... OR STRONGER THAN PRG GLASS FIBRE INNER & OUTER PIPEWRAP

- lighter
- faster
- more protection

PRG Glass Fibre is light, it is easier to handle and quicker to apply—to speed construction and lower your freighting costs. Provides longer-lasting, lower-cost protection against soil and stress. Speed the job, and lower the cost, with PRG pipewrap.



To eliminate the doubt in ditch padding use PRG GLASS FIBRE ROCK SHIELD.

PRG

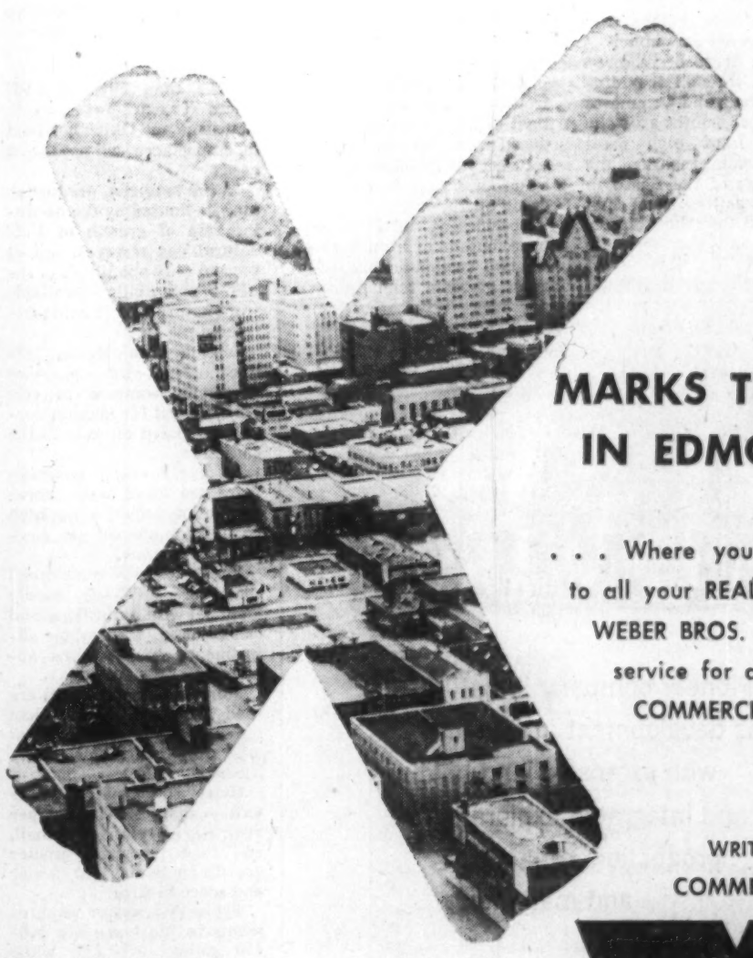
PEACE RIVER GLASS CO. LTD.

PORT SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA

Branch Offices: Toronto - Vancouver

Affiliated with: Regina Glass Fibre Ltd., England

Glaswerke Schuller G.M.B.H., Germany



MARKS THE SPOT IN EDMONTON

. . . Where you'll find the answers to all your REAL ESTATE problems. WEBER BROS. offer a complete service for all INDUSTRIAL and COMMERCIAL properties

WRITE, PHONE or WIRE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Weber Bros.

AGENCIES LIMITED

REALTORS SINCE 1911

10013 - 101-A AVE., EDMONTON, ALBERTA. PHONE 47341

MEMBERS... Canadian Association Of Real Estate Boards. Society Of Industrial Realtors.

BORDEN REPORT

(CONTINUED FROM P. 68)

made with respect to such importations.

20. That the National Energy Board shall have authority:

(a) To study, review and from time to time recommend to the Minister of Trade and Commerce such policies and measures as it considers necessary or advisable in the public interest for the control, supervision, conservation, use and development of energy and sources of energy.

(b) To give advice and make recommendations with reference to any matter relating to energy or sources of energy.

(c) To compile, study and review the statistics and estimates of the quantity, quality, location, and availability of the various forms of energy and sources of energy in Canada so that the Board may maintain an up-to-date inventory of Canada's energy resources.

(d) To co-operate with and assist any board, agency or other authority, constituted under the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Canada or of the legislature of any province, having jurisdiction relating to energy and sources of energy, in establishing standards of measurements and methods of assessing and estimating supplies of energy and their sources.

(e) To make a continuing study and appraisal of all matters relating to the exploration for, production, processing, transportation and marketing of natural gas and oil and by-products thereof in Canada and elsewhere.

(f) To grant, revoke or suspend licenses, upon such terms and subject to such conditions, if any, as the board may decide.

(i) For the export from and the import into Canada of those forms of energy and sources of energy for which licenses are now required.

(ii) For the transmission across provincial boundaries by pipeline of crude oil and petroleum products and natural gas and by-products of the processing thereof.

(iii) For the export from or import into Canada of any form of energy or sources of energy which may be specified by the Governor in Council.

(iv) For the movement across provincial boundaries of any form of energy or sources of energy or any specific manner of movement thereof.

(g) To make regulations respecting the conduct of its proceedings and the form and manner in which all matters coming before the Board should be presented and such other matters of a procedural nature as are customary.

21. In exercising its responsibility with respect to the issuance of licenses and certificates of public convenience, the Board shall take into account all matters which in its opinion are required to be considered by it in the public interest and in particular the following matters:

(a) With respect to export and import licenses:

(i) **Present and anticipated requirements of Canada;**

(ii) **Advisability of encouraging the development in Canada of processing industries relating to energy and sources of energy as distinct from the export of unprocessed natural resources.**

(b) With respect to certificates of public convenience:

(i) **Economic feasibility of the pipeline** project and whether or not such project is in the national interest:

(ii) **Financial structure, ownership, financing, engineering and construction plans of any applicant and the opportunity for the people of Canada to participate in the financing, engineering and construction of the project.**

(c) Respect to licenses dealing with the transmission across provincial boundaries by pipeline of crude oil and petroleum products and natural gas and by-products of the processing thereof:

(i) the direction of movement and destination of the contents of the pipeline; and

(ii) the volume proposed to be transmitted.

22. The Board shall consist of not less than three and not more than five full-time members, one of whom shall be the chairman and that the chairman shall be the chief executive officer of the Board.

23. The enabling legislation contain provisions to ensure the independence of the members of the Board.

24. The enabling legislation provide for matters incidental to the constitution and administrative operation of the Board such as the term of office of members, the remuneration of members, the eligibility of retiring members for reappointment, provision for traveling and living expenses.

25. Hearings before the Board be held in public.

26. The Board be required to submit through the Minister of Trade and Commerce within three months after the termination of each fiscal year an annual report of the proceedings of the Board in such form as the Board shall decide and that the Minister of Trade and Commerce be required to lay this report before Parliament forthwith or if Parliament is not then sitting within 15 days after the commencement of the next ensuing session.

27. The National Energy Board shall not be a body corporate or be responsible to and subject to the direction of any specific Minister otherwise than as specified in the recommendations concerning the extent of the authority of the Board.

28. **A member of the National Energy Board be appointed in due time to the Canadian Section of the International Joint Commission.**

29. **If possible, reciprocal arrangements is made with the United States of America for a Commissioner of the Federal Power Commission of that country to sit as an ad hoc observer, but without vote, when the National Energy Board is considering any application for a license for the export of natural gas from Canada to the United States or for the import of natural gas into Canada; and for a member of the National Energy Board to sit as an ad hoc observer, but without vote, when the Federal Power Commission is considering the correlative application for the license to import from or export to Canada such natural gas.**

30. The enabling legislation incorporate all relevant provisions of The Exportation of Power and Fluids and Importation of Gas Act to the end that such new legislation shall provide for all matters.

31. Upon the coming into force of the enabling legislation The Exportation of Power and Fluids and Importation of Gas Act and Section 5 (1) (a) of The Export Act (relating to the export of petroleum) be repealed.

32. The Pipe Lines Act be amended to provide that no application for leave to construct any pipeline or any part or section of any pipeline subject to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, shall be entertained by the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada under the provisions of The Pipe Lines Act unless the applicant is the holder of a certificate of public convenience issued by the National Energy Board.

TRANS - CANADA PIPE LINES:

33. That the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada exercise, with respect to Trans-Canada Pipe Lines and its operations, the regulatory jurisdiction which the Commission has recommended should be given to and exercised by the Board of Transport Commissioners in respect of gas pipeline companies subject to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada.

34. **No special measures need be taken in relation to Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited in order to safeguard the interests of Canadian producers or consumers of gas.**

Liquid Gas

Huge Growth

Since LPG — liquefied petroleum gas—was first used in the U. S. in the 1920s, its average yearly growth has been greater than that of any other fuel.

Costs of distribution have so far limited the usefulness of LPG as an industrial fuel (domestic consumption dominates the market), **but the manufacture and sale of LPG itself is a sizable industry;** total sales in 1957 were almost 7 billion gal., representing a retail market of perhaps a billion dollars.

LPG is either removed from natural gas or the light cuts of crude oil as produced from the well; or it is secured from refineries as a by-product of petroleum refining operations.

Specifically, LPG is propane, butane or a mixture of the two (which are normally gases at room temperature), liquefied by pressure or refrigeration.

While so-called "natural gasoline" plants extract pentane and heavier liquids, they also produce substantial quantities of LPG.

Other extraction plants operate primarily to remove LPG.

Altogether there are about 500 plants producing LPG from natural gas and crude oil sources, and supplying about 75% of the market.

Petroleum refineries provide the remainder.

More than 50% of LPG comes from Texas, with Louisiana and Oklahoma next in importance as producing areas.

In the long run, production may be limited by the declining rate of growth of U. S. natural gas reserves, but at present only about half of the LPG potentially available from natural gas is being extracted.

LPG is primarily an "off-line" or non-city fuel, since it cannot compete in cost with natural (or manufactured) gas piped directly to the consumer.

In every state, however, there are large areas where population density is not high enough for natural gas service to be feasible.

To the domestic commercial consumer, LPG is nearly identical with natural gas and can be used, with minor adjustments, in the same appliances.

More LPG installations are used for home cooking than for any other purpose; at least 5% of all home ranges use LPG.

However, consumption per unit — about 100-200 gal. per year — is relatively small, and there is much greater growth potential for water and space heating.

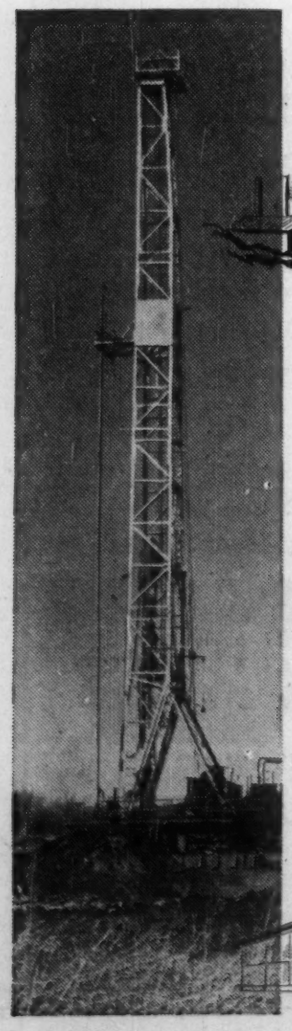
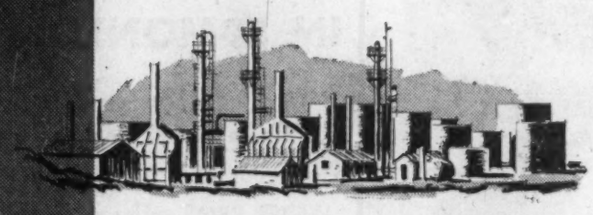
Typical hot water requirements in the home are 300-400 gallons of LPG, while space heating (in the North) uses 1,500-2,000 gal. per year.

Only one out of four LPG consumers now uses it for these purposes, with the market heavily concentrated near the producing areas and in the north central states and the midwest.

Chemical markets for LPG account for 30% of total consumption.

Major chemical products derived from LPG are butadiene (used mainly for synthetic rubber), propane and butane oxidation products, ethylene, propylene and isobutylene.

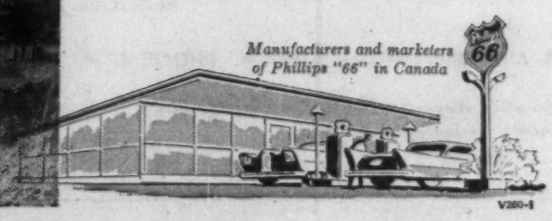
Industrially, LPG is used by utilities, for grain drying, **and for heat-treating metals.**

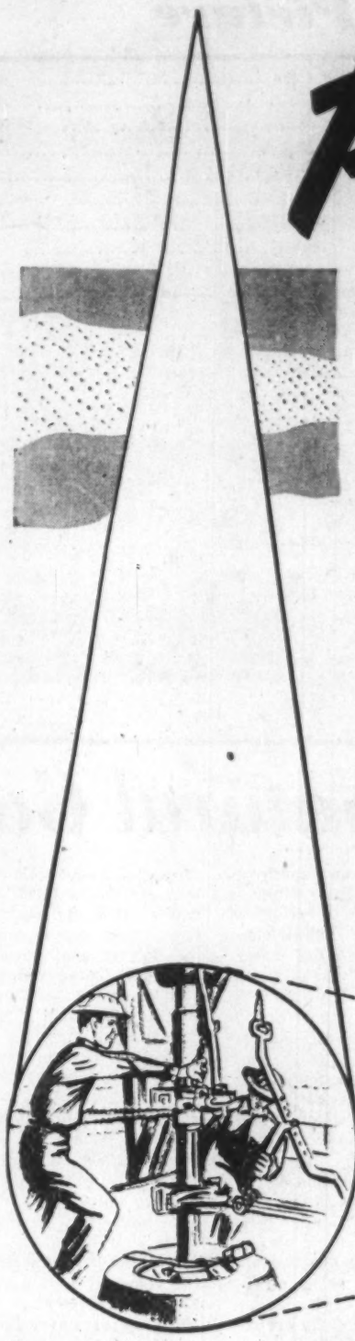
Pioneer company in natural gas development in Canada with extensive land holdings and integrated exploration, production, refining and marketing.

Pacific Petroleums
Ltd.
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Manufacturers and marketers of Phillips "66" in Canada



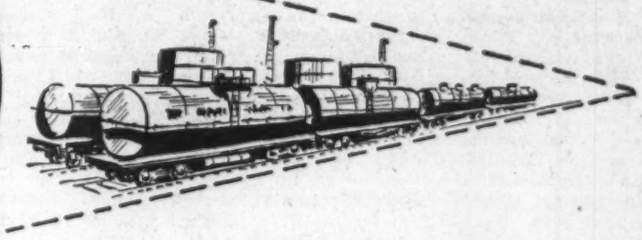
V280-1



Planned

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

In every phase of oil exploration and development, careful planning is company policy at New Superior Oils of Canada Limited. Today, with extensive holdings and producing wells in Western Canada's major oil fields, the company occupies a prominent position in Canada's oil industry



NEW SUPERIOR OILS
OF CANADA LIMITED
224 · NINTH AVENUE WEST, CALGARY, ALBERTA

THE VITAL LINK
between nature and industry

Processing the hydrocarbons found in Alberta's generous bounty of petroleum resources to produce industrially-useful organic chemicals...

Converting pulp from the trees of British Columbia's forests into cellulose acetate flake, yarn, and staple fibre...

These are ways in which Canadian Chemicals is helping to develop nature's resources, creating new industrial strength for Canada.

Chemcell CHEMICALS

CANADIAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Montreal • Toronto • Edmonton • Vancouver

Final Weld

Completes Second Line

The final weld in a second crude oil pipeline extending from Edmonton to Superior, Wisconsin has been completed. It is the completely looped line of the **Interprovincial Pipe Line Co.**

The weld, which took place in the yard of the company's pumping station on Edmonton's eastern outskirts was the last link in a second line of pipe laid parallel to the original pipeline.

Unlike the first line, which was constructed in a record-breaking 150 days in 1950 to become the first major crude oil pipeline to transport western Canada's oil to market, the second line of pipe was constructed in a series of planned expansions over a period of years.

The Interprovincial-Lakehead pipeline system now consists of two parallel lines between Edmonton and Superior and a single line from Superior to Port Credit, Ontario.

The original line, built in 1950 consists of 20 inch pipe from Edmonton to Regina, 16 and 18 inch pipe between Regina and the international border and 18 inch pipe from the border to Superior.

The section between Superior and Sarnia, constructed in 1953, contains 641 miles of 30 inch pipe plus two parallel pipelines, four miles each of 20 inch pipe across the Straits of Mackinac. The section between Sarnia and Port Credit, Ontario, was constructed last year when a 156-mile line of 20 inch pipe was laid.

The loop or second line was constructed as part of the planned expansion program of the company. Loops were added to the main line in '52, '53, '54, '56, '57 & '58 and joined to each other to form a continuous line of 24 and 26 inch pipe.

At the start of the 1958 construction season, only four sections of approximately 20 miles each remained to complete the second line.

These gaps were east of the Interprovincial pumping stations at Loreburn and Kerrobert, Saskatchewan, and Hardisty and Edmonton, Alberta.

The contractor, **Piggott Construction Ltd.**, Pipeline division, started work in May on the section east of Loreburn and has moved west through some 82 miles of construction ending in the Edmonton station yard this week.

Pumping stations at Regina, Cromer and Glenboro are being expanded by the addition of another pumping unit to handle the added capacity of the two-line system.

When this work is completed the estimated capacity of the Interprovincial Pipe Line will be 275,000 barrels per day out of Edmonton and 376,000 barrels per day out of Cromer, and 248,000 barrels per day from Superior.

On the **Lakehead Pipe Line Co. Inc.** pipeline in the United States, which is owned and operated by Interprovincial, two electric pumping stations are currently under construction, one at Gould City, the other at Bay City in the State of Michigan.

The longest crude oil pipeline in the world, Interprovincial, stretches 1,930 miles from Redwater to Port Credit, Ontario, and transports western Canadian crude oil from fields in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to markets in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ontario.

NATURAL GAS from Peace River fields are "scrubbed" here first in special processing plant at Taylor, B.C. before being delivered to Westcoast Transmission pipeline.

Inland Natural Gas Gets Some Returns

Company serves 25 major communities . . .

British Columbia's **Inland Natural Gas Co.** is now experiencing the first satisfying results of the six years of planning and organization which went into the firm's development.

With the "turn on" of natural gas in Prince George last month the company has initiated service to all 25 major communities in the interior of the province.

Their integrated distribution system stretches 800 miles from Prince George in the North-central sector to Nelson and Trail in the south-east corner of the province. Franchises have been negotiated for supplying natural gas to a score of other communities in the service areas along the route.

Among the major centres served by the $30 million Inland system are Penticton, Kelowna, Kamloops, Trail, Nelson, Vernon, Williams Lake, Quesnel, Merritt and Prince George. A further $3 million has been raised through short-term bank loans for expansion of the system during the coming year.

The advent of Inland Natural Gas has provided a marked stimulus to the economy of the interior, doubly welcome in an otherwise quiet year. The large construction payrolls put new money into circulation in the communities concerned and retail business, particularly sales of appliances and heating equipment showed a marked upswing.

The higher level of retail sales brought about by the introduction of natural gas is expected to persist for at least another two years.

Ready acceptance of natural gas as an industrial fuel has produced a number of large loads for Inland and has brought a number of secondary benefits all along the line.

The provincially owned B. C. Power Commission has long-term contracts for large volumes of gas for their electric power generating plants. The favorable rate quoted by Inland to the Power Commission has helped to keep the rates for domestic and commercial power in the interior at attractive levels, thereby bringing new industrial developments and expansion to the company's service areas.

The power rates at Prince George were cut in half by the Power Commission when it took over the municipally owned electrical system there and converted the generating plant to natural gas fuel.

Biggest industrial customer is the giant Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. at Trail, which signed a contract in August to take up to 8 million cubic feet daily. Initial take is 4 million cubic feet a day. This will increase to more than 8 million as further conversion work is carried out.

A second industrial customer whose consumption will approach that of the smelter is expected when the **Columbia Cellulose Co.** completes their new Celgar pulp and paper mill near Castlegar, B.C. Negotiations for a supply of natural gas have been started with a view to using natural gas as the main fuel supply for the plant.

Among the other industrial users of natural gas are interior sawmills, bakeries, laundries and fruit processing plants where natural gas is used in production as well as for heating.

Natural gas has been a big boon to the sawmillers, for it has enabled them to upgrade lumber with low-cost kiln drying.

Previously the cost of kiln drying lumber frequently equalled or surpassed the additional revenue obtained from the sale of the upgraded lumber.

Another group reaping benefits from natural gas is the tourist industry.

Inland natural gas has enabled motels and hotels throughout this heavily traveled tourist area to reduce heating costs considerably and provided greater comfort for the traveling public at the same time.

At present Inland serves 998 commercial customers and have a waiting list of 319 more ready to be serviced with lines and meters.

Development of consumer markets got under way well in advance of physical construction of the system.

An active sales campaign signed up 6,000 customers before the pipe was laid and dealer education programs were instituted in every major community to enable heating and appliance firms to offer the services of qualified and licensed gas fitters to their customers.

Customer promotion is proceeding at an increased rate and has resulted in 2,929 unfilled applications for service over and above the almost 6,500 existing residential customers.

BIGGEST GAS turbine plant in world is under construction for B. C. Electric at Port Mann, B.C. Using gas from Peace River fields some 130,000 h.p. will be developed here.

THE B OF M...

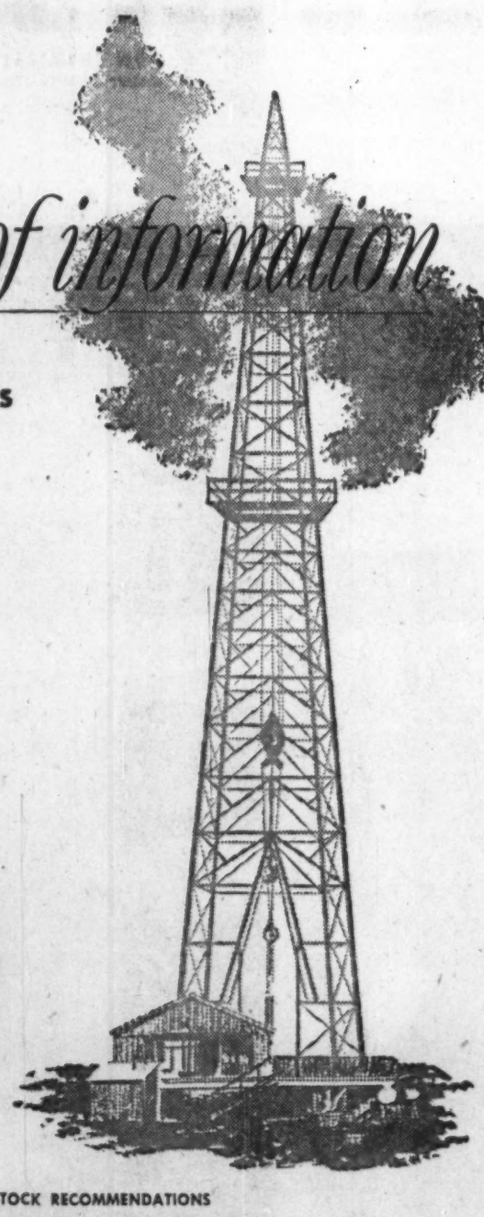
your well of information

for greater Oil Profits

Every day brings new problems when you're in the oil business — new problems demanding new answers.

In the oil provinces alone, the B of M has over 260 branches, providing valuable channels of information, including the following:

- COMPANY FORMATION
- EXPLORATION REGULATIONS
- RESERVATIONS OF OIL AND GAS RIGHTS
- LEASE TERMS AND ROYALTIES
- TAXATION AND EXCHANGE



For independent advice and specialized assistance, contact the manager of our Oil & Gas Dept., JOHN A. BAINES, Bank of Montreal, 140 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta. (Tel. AMherst 6-8701).

INTERESTED IN THE U.S. INVESTOR?

A Transfer Office in the U.S. will facilitate a wider holding of your securities. This service is made available by the Bank of Montreal Trust Company, 64 Wall Street, New York 5, N.Y.

NO STOCK RECOMMENDATIONS

While the Bank is prepared to provide all available information on the oil industry, it does *not* make recommendations regarding the purchase of individual oil stocks.

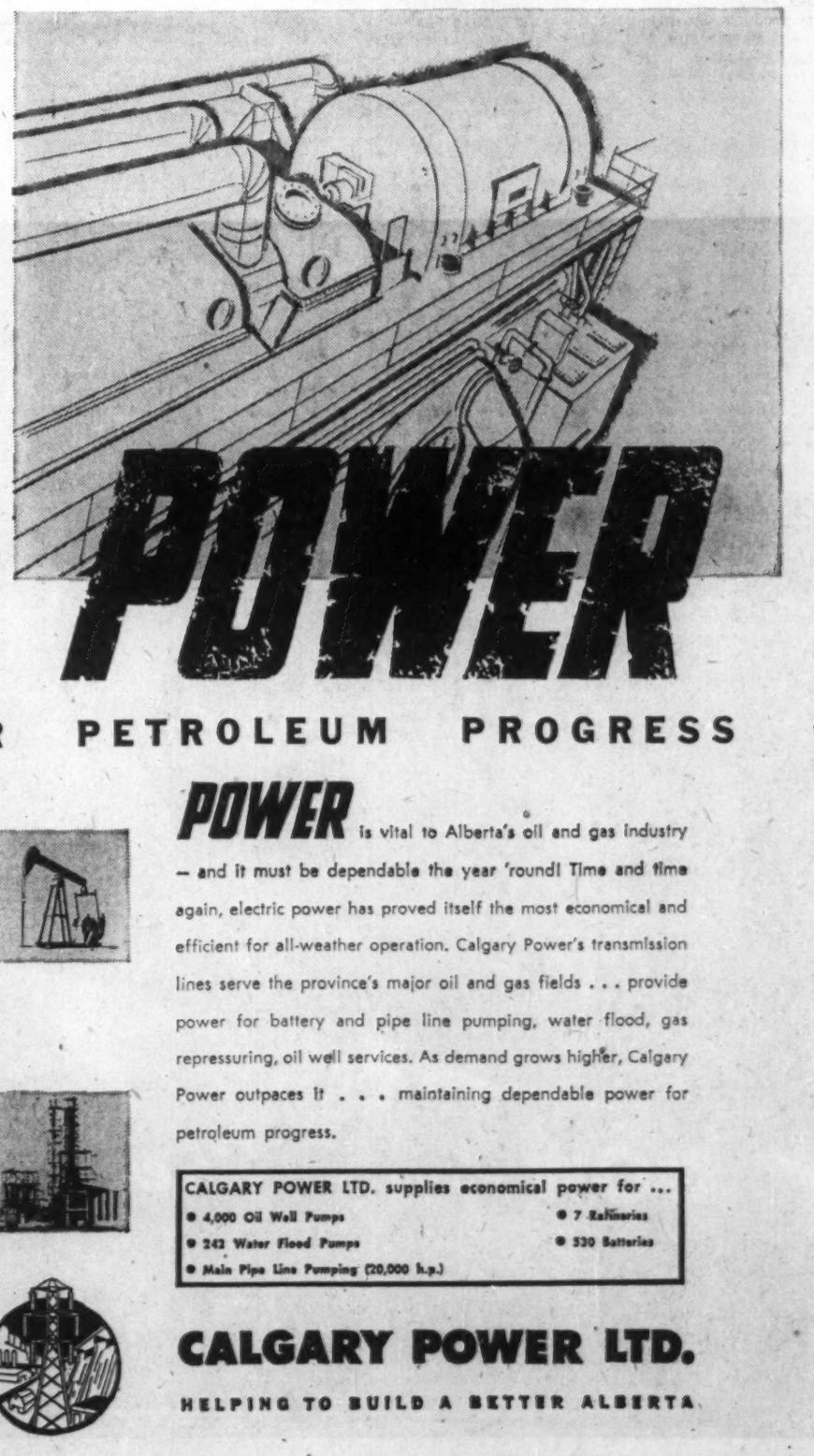
"MY BANK" TO 2 MILLION CANADIANS B of M

BANK OF MONTREAL

Canada's First Bank

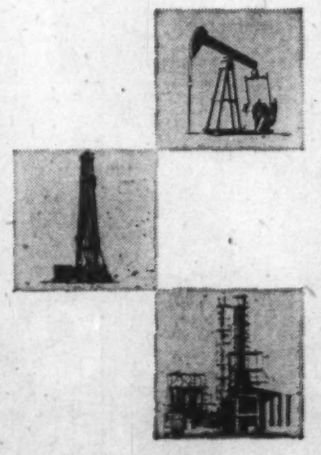
WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

RESOURCES $3,000,000,000 • MORE THAN 740 OFFICES ACROSS CANADA • OFFICES IN NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, CHICAGO, LONDON AND PARIS • BANKING CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



POWER

FOR PETROLEUM PROGRESS



POWER is vital to Alberta's oil and gas industry — and it must be dependable the year 'round! Time and time again, electric power has proved itself the most economical and efficient for all-weather operation. Calgary Power's transmission lines serve the province's major oil and gas fields . . . provide power for battery and pipe line pumping, water flood, gas repressuring, oil well services. As demand grows higher, Calgary Power outpaces it . . . maintaining dependable power for petroleum progress.

CALGARY POWER LTD. supplies economical power for ...

- 4,000 Oil Well Pumps
- 242 Water Flood Pumps
- Main Pipe Line Pumping (20,000 h.p.)
- 7 Refineries
- 530 Batteries

CALGARY POWER LTD.

HELPING TO BUILD A BETTER ALBERTA

How much do you get for your gas-treating dollar?

Your gas-treating dollar is worth more when you do business with Dow Chemical. Well-stocked distributor points throughout Canada, assure fast delivery of your ethanolamine and glycol requirements. When gas-treating problems occur, you can call on Dow with confidence. Dow maintains the most complete gas analyzing service in Canada, including an exclusive, convenient bottle service that streamlines gas analysis.

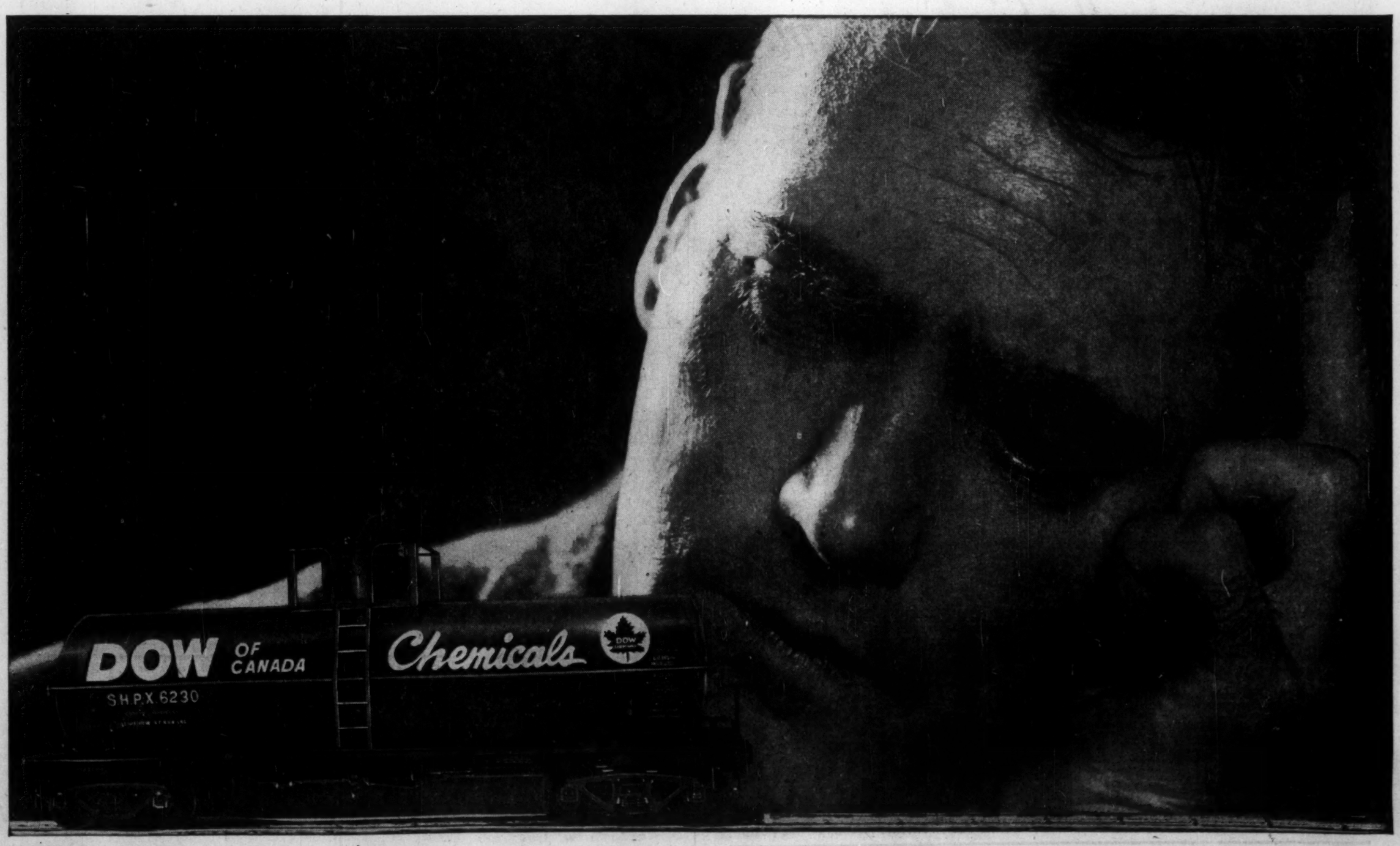
In addition to ethanolamines and glycols, Dow supplies the gas industry with caustic soda, calcium chloride, hydrochloric acid and magnesium anodes. Also available are antifoamers, water softening resins, flocculating agents, fungicides and industrial herbicides.

Contact the Dow Sales office nearest you for further information.

DOW CHEMICALS AT WORK

DOW CHEMICAL OF CANADA, LIMITED

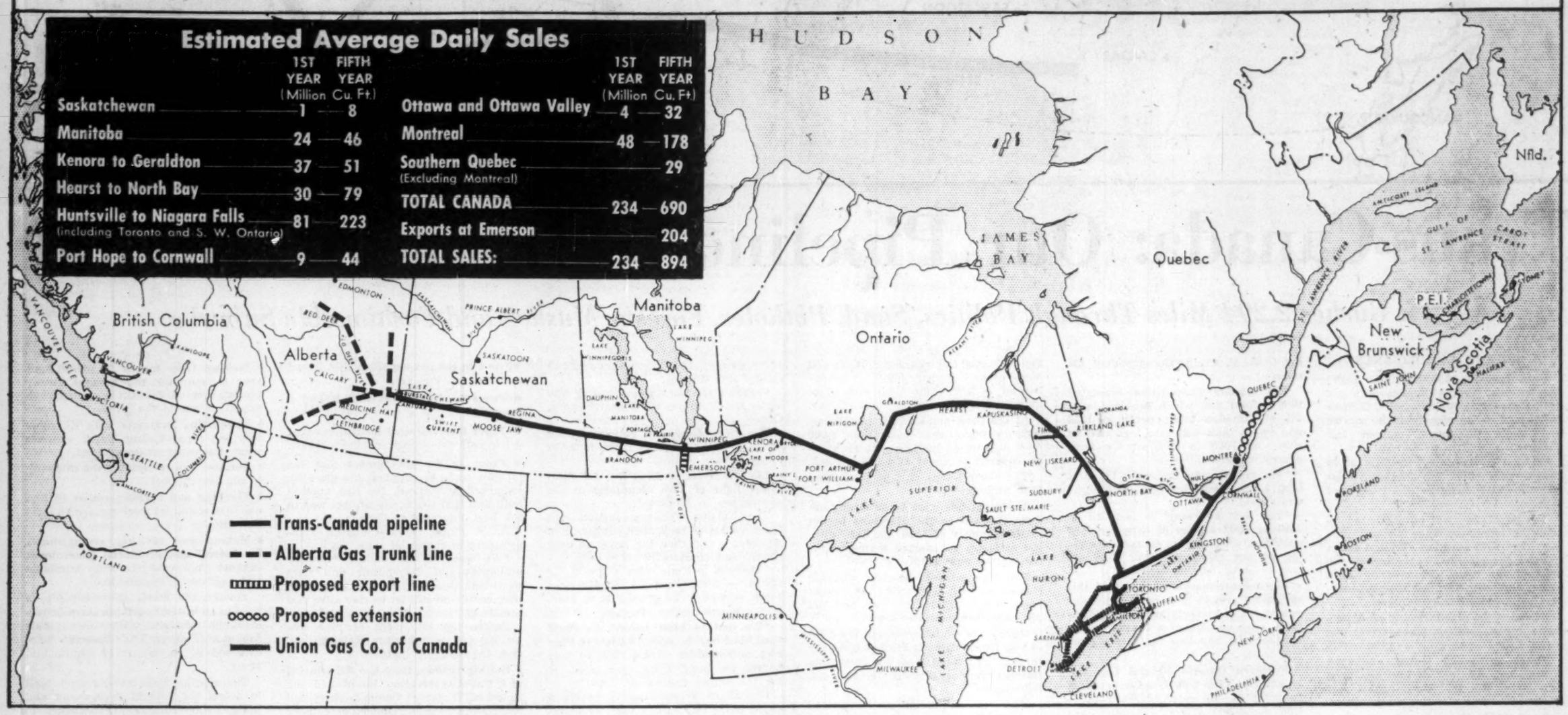
CALGARY • WINNIPEG • SARNIA • TORONTO • MONTREAL • SAINT JOHN



The Financial Post

Vol. LII | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | Publication Office: Toronto, December 6, 1958 | Twenty Cents an issue, Six Dollars a Year | No. 49

New Market Era Ahead For Natural Gas



Natural Gas Has Finally 'Arrived'

But It Took Faith, Tolerance and Men With Vision and Determination

By W. L. DACK
Chemical Industries Editor

Rarely has the birth of a new energy industry been accompanied by such controversial issues, news headlines and sweeping government investigations.

But despite the birth pangs natural gas has now "arrived" and is fast assuming a major role on the Canadian energy stage. The growth record promises to be a rapid one.

Virtually every major gas distribution and utility company that has already signed up long-term gas purchase contracts now realizes it will soon have to renegotiate for substantially larger gas supplies.

Trans-Canada Pipe Lines, with its Alberta-Montreal "big inch" line just completed this October, is already planning the first looping stages of what will in time be a complete second line.

There are other developments that will speed up the gas story from here on:

There is virtually no doubt now about Canadian gas flowing into new and bigger marketing areas in the U. S. The only question is whether it will be in 1959 or 1960.

Both the Federal Power Commission in U. S. and the Borden Energy Commission here have recommended movement of Canadian gas into U. S. markets.

Though turned down in its recent bid to import 204 million cu. ft. daily of Canadian gas from Trans-Canada pipeline, **Midwestern Gas Transmission** is already hammering out with formerly opposing U. S. pipelines a new "merged" deal that virtually has the stamp of Washington approval on it before the deal has been completed.

At the same time it is patently clear that Ottawa intends to keep a tight rein on the flow of export gas; that it will in all probability lean backward to assure plentiful long-term supplies for the home market.

Natural gas development has been seriously held back for several years now by vacillating — or nonexistent — government policy.

The need for a body of specialists to advise government on broad energy matters has been strongly underlined in the recent Borden energy report on gas.

Now there are signs that a clear-cut federal policy will have been hammered out by next spring.

By then, the industry should know if it is to be shackled by a system of rigid government controls, or whether certain alarming recommendations in the Borden report are to be "overlooked" or interpreted in a light more favorable to the industry.

By next spring, too, revised export projects will have been presented at Washington, one or two possibly given the green light by Alberta.

By that time more accurate data may be available on several exciting new gas finds over the past year.

The potential of the exciting Berland River gas find in northwestern Alberta—which looks like one of the largest gasfields ever tapped—might be more accurately gauged.

The big Waterton gasfield in the southern part of Alberta; the Dick Lake field in the central region — these three fields alone could boost Canadian reserves by as much as 10%-15%.

They are bound to bring a little more generous appraisal for export markets.

For Export?

There is one all-important thing the proposed new National Energy Board — if there is to be one—will have to resolve: Just how conservative does Canada want to be in allocating gas supplies for export?

This in turn calls for some definite policy on whether anticipated reserves are to be counted on in arriving at over-all gas market decisions.

The new board will soon find itself in a cleft stick position on this subject. A tight gas conservation policy will assure Canada longer-term gas supplies, but it will also remove a good deal of the exploration and development incentive out of the gas play; slow down the rate of growth in gas reserves.

Canadian gas reserves have been expanding at a 2.5 trillion cu. ft. a year rate since 1950. This year, for instance, Canada only consumed one tenth of what was found.

Even after the industry has reached maturity — some 25-30 years from now—estimate is that annual consumption will be somewhere between 1.2 and 1.7 trillion cu. ft. Finding rate is expected to average at least two trillion cu. ft. a year up until that time, possibly fall off to a 1.5 trillion rate after that.

While turning down a recent application for gas export into the U. S. the Alberta Oil & Gas Conservation Board forecast that during the next 30 years an additional 51 trillion cu. ft. of gas would be discovered, of which 44 trillion cu. ft. would probably be surplus to Canada's needs.

But **British American Oil Co.** experts claim that if market incentives are available, over 100 trillion cu. ft. can be discovered in Western Canada during the next quarter century.

These forecasts, of course, must be based on three factors:

- **The amount of potential oil-bearing** sedimentary basin formation in Western Canada;
- **The gas discovery rate to date** — and in relation to oil;
- **The record in the sedimentary areas in other parts of the world** and particularly in the big mid-continent and southern areas of U. S. where the industry has many years of operation. Actually, in the U. S., gas discoveries are consistently running beyond earlier forecasts.

On the basis of reserve forecasts based on this data, it is going to be very difficult for any new energy board to turn down moderate gas export proposals on the grounds of lack of supplies—unless they continue to base decisions entirely on just the absolutely proven reserves at the time each export application is made.

Highlights

By far the most important developments on the gas front recently have been:

- **Completion this fall of the Trans-Canada gas pipeline and the movement,** starting in October, of Alberta gas throughout the entire 2,350-mile length of the line to Montreal and dozens of intervening points.
- **The recent Borden energy commission recommendation that Trans-Canada be refused export permission** to send 204 million cu. ft. of gas into the U. S. midwest states because of insufficient gas under contract.
- **The strong recommendations contained in both the Borden report and the recent Federal Power Commission** ruling on several opposing gas pipeline plans, that Canadian gas be permitted entrance into waiting U. S. markets.

The importance of the Trans-Canada pipeline project to the growth of the gas industry can best be compared to the importance of the CPR railway to the opening up and development of the Canadian West.

The pipeline is the main energy artery from which as the years go on a constantly increasing number of side-arteries will branch off to connect hundreds of other Canadian communities.

The route of the line will in time make natural gas available to 75% of the Canadian population between Eastern Alberta and Montreal.

The buoyant growth forecasts of the gas industry in this country are not just wild, pie-in-the-sky hopes.

They are based on records of solid performance.

There's the record of the gas industry in the U. S. to go on. There, gas had to be piped thousands of miles to get to chief markets, as in Canada.

Not only was there sharper competition from the other main fuels, fuel oil and coal, but the average temperature has been milder.

In other words, if anything, growth of gas markets in this country should be more rapid. Also the growth record in the areas already served by gas in this country amply support most of the forecast figures.

Several of the largest distributors have indicated that within a year they will be in the market for 1963 contract volume increases ranging anywhere from 40% to 100%.

On top of these normal distributor markets are the potentially large industrial fuel and raw material markets particularly in the metallurgical and petrochemical fields.

The major distributor throughout Northwestern Ontario, for instance —**Northern Ontario Natural Gas**—has signed sizeable gas sales contracts with every pulp and paper company operating mills within economic access of their mains.

This represents 11 mills and a maximum daily volume of 60 million cu. ft. of gas.

The Gordon report estimates that by 1980 gas will supply some 25% of a greatly increased total energy consumption in this country. Right now—as gas enters its big growth era—it is supplying just around 6%.

It looks as if Canada's two major gas lines—Trans-Canada in the East and **Westcoast Transmission** in the West— will be operating at virtual capacity within four to five years, or around 650-750 million cu. ft. average daily rate.

This means that both companies must have major looping programs — or complete new lines — under way by that time to provide for the added capacity for the next round of expansion.

U. S, Market

What about other major gas pipelines — particularly export projects?

It has become increasingly obvious that an expanding U. S. gas market is opening up for Canadian gas.

Not so much because of actual shortages of U. S. gas but rather because so many major fields are already allocated to serve existing, fast-growing markets: also because steadily climbing gas prices in many major U. S. fields have forced potential purchasers to go bargain-hunting afield.

Right now two other Canadian pipeline companies are vying for the right to export Alberta gas into new or expanded gas markets in the U. S. West Coast area.

Turned down in earlier bids by the Alberta Oil & Gas Conservation Board, both companies have now modified their proposals and are coming back before the Board in January. There is a good chance that one or both projects will be approved in fairly short order.

But then would come the longer, bigger hurdle of gaining federal government approval.

Banging away at fashioning a new export policy and setting up a National Energy Board there is little chance that the federal body would be in a position to examine such proposals before early summer at least.

These are the other two export proposals:

- **Alberta & Southern Gas Co. plans to pipe Alberta gas straight south out of Alberta to waiting California markets.** It would want to push around 450 million cu. ft. of gas a day through a proposed 36-in. diameter pipeline. The company claims it has already signed up around 80% of its gas requirements. It asked the Conservation Board for a total of 4.5 trillion cu. ft. over a 25-year period.
- **Westcoast Transmission is seeking to up its supply of gas to its present U. S. Westcoast customer — Pacific Northwest Pipe Line Corp.** This gas would be gathered from central and southern Alberta and would enter U. S. at Kingsgate, B.C. and from there would move into the spreading distribution system of Pacific Northwest.

Westcoast asked for a total of 1.3 trillion cu. ft.

The Conservation Board turned down both applications in mid-September on the grounds of insufficient gas surplus at the present time.

On the basis of an estimated reserve position in the province of 23.3 trillion cu. ft. the board estimated that there was only 4.1 trillion cu. ft. surplus to present and future gas requirements of Alberta and Canada as a whole.

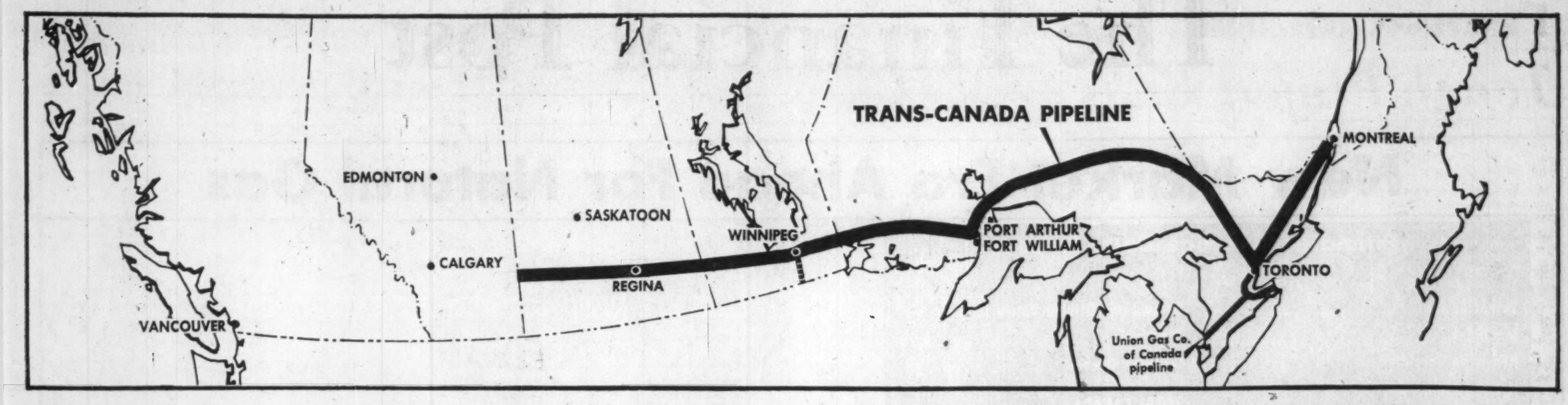
This left only a small

(Continued on page 93)

Highlights of 1958

Here are the petroleum industry highlights of 1958:

- **Completion of the Trans-Canada gas pipeline this October has opened up a bright new era** for this fuel and an important new source of revenue for the Canadian petroleum industry. This will help cushion the adverse effects of the weaker oil export market.
- **Recent recommendation of the Borden Energy Commission to turn down Trans-Canada Pipe Lines' gas export bid** on the grounds of insufficient gas under contract but favoring moderate export into the U. S. on principle.
- **The recent Federal Power Commission decision on the three-year hassle to serve the midwest U. S. gas market.** While turning down all three competitive proposals — including that of Midwest Transmission to import Canadian gas from Trans-Canada — FPC left door wide open for Canadian gas imports into U. S.
- **Big development in all phases of the natural gas industry this year — from exploration and development drilling in the field,** to completion of gas processing plants in Alberta and Saskatchewan and extension of gas mains in eastern municipalities.
- **Although not looked on as an important year for new discoveries, several important new finds were made.** The most promising has been the big Berland River gas discovery in the foothills region of Alberta. Initial open flow potential of the discovery well was placed at the highest rate in history — 1.5 billion cu. ft. daily.
- **Hottest potential oil producing zone has become the Slave point formation in northern Alberta** where six oil accumulations have already been found in a huge area 150 miles north-south by 80 miles east-west. The Swan Hills-Whitecourt-Red Earth-Kaybob-Virginia Hills fields are all in this area. Most active search program will be concentrated in this area this winter.
- **Recent completion of the 130-mile Federated Pipe Lines system** from Swan Hills field to Edmonton ties in another major Alberta oil field to Canada's East-West crude oil transmission pipeline system.
- **Search for oil and gas in Canada's far northland — the Northwest Territories and Yukon—has doubled in intensity over the past year.** New changes in Northern Affairs Dept. regulations is helping speed up flow of risk capital into the area. Some 10 major oil companies and representatives now hold 1,443 gas and oil exploration permits covering 67.2 million acres, mostly along the Mackenzie River and Canada's Arctic coast.



Trans-Canada: Our Pipeline to Industrial Wealth

It Gushes 2,294 Miles Through Politics, Sand, Potholes, Forests, Muskeg and Fashionable Suburbs

By ROBERT MARJORIBANKS

Until June 17, 1956, Burstall, Sask., was a quiet Prairie hamlet with six grain elevators, a 10-room hotel, Chinese restaurant, twice-weekly train service and about 250 men, women and children.

On that summer day, the first of 48 railway cars pulled into the siding loaded with 40-ft. lengths of 34-in. steel pipe.

The population was outnumbered by some 300 pipeliners, come to start building the $378 million **Trans-Canada** natural gas pipeline, beginning a mile west of the town and covering 2,294 miles, ending in the fashionable Montreal suburb of Senneville, Que.

Ahead of the pipeliners lay sand, potholes, forest, muskeg, lakes, rivers and some of the hardest granite in the world.

Tough as the job looked, and even though not one foot of line had been laid, many felt that the toughest part of the job was already behind them.

Since 1951, Trans-Canada pipelines had been afflicted with just about every kind of political and financial problem that can be visited on a business enterprise.

As one pipeliner put it: "This job sure was snake-bit!"

Snake-bit or not, the problems were solved and natural gas from the Alberta fields now flows the whole length of the line, feeding factories, mills and homes along the way.

At the outset, the line will carry 275 million-300 million cu. ft. of gas a day at the peak of demand but contracts already negotiated will soon take all the gas Trans-Canada is allowed to export from Alberta.

The Borden Commission suggested no gas should be exported to the U. S. until the supply for Canadian needs is assured.

Contracts call for delivery of 600 million cu. ft. in 1962 and 1963.

"If our experience in Canada is similar to that of the U. S., where there has been a remarkable increase in the use of natural gas, these 600 million cu. ft. in the next two or three years will probably be a great deal more," according to A. P. Craig, vice-president for sales.

The Gordon Commission estimated that natural gas, which provided only 2% of Canada's total energy in 1926 and 4% in 1955, will have increased its share by 1980 to 25% of the total energy consumed.

"We are already designing the first loop to increase the line's capacity," Craig said.

"The first one may be installed in 1961 or 1962 at one of three or four spots that are being considered, depending on our experience over the next two or three heating seasons."

The most remarkable aspect of this surprising growth in demand is the development of markets in Northern Ontario, once considered a barren bridge between the populous markets of east and west.

Northern Ontario Natural Gas and its affiliate, **Twin City Gas Co.**, serve 34 communities and about 306,000 population along the 1,100-mile route from the Manitoba border to about 65 miles north of Toronto.

They estimate demand will grow in their area in the next 30 years to 393 million cu. ft. a day, more than 3½ times their present contract with Trans-Canada.

If Northern Ontario's potential is fully developed it could be as much as 892 million cu. ft.

By the end of this year it is expected to be 72 million cu. ft. and by the end of next year, 103 million.

This huge growth in an area once thought unprofitable has been due to a ready acceptance of the gas as a fuel and a great variety of applications to pulp and paper, mining and chemical industries. Some new projects—notably jet-smelting of iron ore — are made possible by the unique properties of natural gas.

Putting down the pipe that made all this business possible was a task calling for the planning and organization of a major military campaign.

Headquarters was Trans-Canada's traffic department, charged with keeping track of 43,000 carloads of pipe and other material, coming from Texas, Pennsylvania, England, Peace River and many other Canadian points, to be delivered at the right time and place along the 2,294 miles of right of way.

At the peak employment period last summer there were more than 5,000 men working on the line with an average payroll of about $600,000 a week.

The 700,000 tons of pipe cost about $150 million.

Seven spreads were to be strung out from Burstall to the Manitoba border in the summer of 1956 but soon after the first two got started a steel strike cut off the pipe supply.

The two spreads already working carried on with stock-piled pipe, making a mile to 1½ miles a day, and laid 230 miles before winter set in.

During the winter crews cut the right of way from Regina to Winnipeg, mostly through cultivated land but sometimes through boulder-strewn terrain and light forest.

Pipe was strung out or stock-piled along the way for an early spring start.

The same winter two separate river crossings were made on the Assiniboine in 40-below temperatures.

With the good weather trenching machines moved out digging furrows six feet deep and four feet wide along the 60-ft. right of way.

Side-boom tractors eased the welded pipe into the trench and coat-and-wrap machines straddled the pipe covering it with layers of Fiberglas and pitch-and-mastic coating.

Pot holes were the biggest problem.

Holes that had been dry for 75 years unaccountably filled up and became small lakes — sometimes 60 to the mile — that had to be covered with timber to let the tractors cross.

At the Manitoba border the going got really tough as crews ran into solid rock and trenching machines gave way to drills and explosives.

Drills had to be sharpened every 12 ft. of hole and after 350 ft. were thrown away.

Where the right of way was not granite there were stretches of deep muskeg.

In all, the line crossed 86 railways, 162 highways, 10 major rivers and 240 creeks and streams.

Probably the worst river crossing was under the Winnipeg River near Kenora, Ont.

The river flows fast between rocky banks and the crossing point is 2,600 yards wide.

Longest water crossing was 1.2 miles under Lake of Two Mountains in the approaches to Montreal.

The Northern Ontario section was "just a mass of rock, then timber, then muskeg — and then the same all over again," one construction man said.

"There is just one other place in the world — somewhere in Australia, I think — where the granite is as hard. It has practically no cleavage."

"We had to blast before we could start blasting," he said. "We had to blast rock and boulder off the right of way before we could bring equipment up for the actual excavation."

Not all of Trans-Canada's problems could be solved with a blast of dynamite. Before any pipe was laid the company had to:

- **Prove to the gas suppliers** that it had markets for the gas.
- **Prove to distributors** that it had a supply.
- **Prove to investment institutions** that it had both the supply and the markets.
- **Prove to the government** that the pipeline could be supplied, the gas sold, construction financed, the line quickly built and that the whole project was in the best interests of Canada.

A. P. Craig, Trans-Canada's vice-president in charge of sales, says:

"We were in the middle, between producers and distributors and they were both squeezing us just as hard as they could and still let us stay alive and breathing."

Before the last piece of pipe was welded last month near Kapuskasing, Ont. the struggle involved:

- **Getting permits from the Alberta Oil and Gas Conservation Board** and the Board of Transport Commissioners and getting the permits extended repeatedly when time ran out and work had not begun.
- **Waiting from month to month and year to year for the Federal Power Commission** of the U. S. to approve export of gas to the U. S.
- **Negotiating contracts with distributors** and renegotiating bigger volumes when financing schemes failed.
- **Forming and re-forming the company** to get new support.
- **Planning and revising routes** to find one that would let work start with least financing.
- **Making and revising arrangements for federal and provincial government support** that would be both equitable and politically acceptable.

Finally, the whole thing came to a head in an historic parliamentary debate in which members yelled, shook their fists at each other. Their speeches were drowned in an uproar of insults and abuse.

The pipeline issue eventually helped to defeat the Liberal government and bring Prime Minister Diefenbaker to power and retire to relative obscurity

(Continued on page 75)

MARWELL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED

COMPLETED ON SCHEDULE

Marwell Construction Company Limited, general contractor for Compressor Station No. 13 at Caron, Saskatchewan; salutes the achievement of Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited in carrying Alberta gas to the East.

We are proud of our contribution to the wider distribution of Canada's power potential in having turned over the initial compressor station to Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited on schedule. This project was completed within the budget allocation specified by Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited.

As demand for natural gas increases, Marwell Construction's engineering and construction facilities stand ready to meet the challenge across Canada.

2 Groups Of Permits For Sale

The Northern Affairs Department is making arrangements for two auction sales of exploration permits covering nearly four million acres of oil and gas field in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The department has just completed one such sale of two million acres.

Under the department's oil and gas regulations, permits surrendered or canceled may be offered for sale by tender.

Two groups of permits are up for sale in this way:

- **25 permits covering 1.6 million acres** near Fort Providence, N.W.T. Tenders will be opened Dec. 1.
- **38 permits covering two million acres** near Norman Wells, N.W.T. Tenders will be opened Dec. 15.

Tenders are expected to contain, beside an offer, the permit fee of $250 plus a deposit of 5c an acre to guarantee that development work will be done during the first 18 months of the permit.

In the recent first sale of this type ever held, the department received 168 tenders on 40 permits near the Peel Plateau Reservation, about 75 miles northwest of Norman Wells.

M P & D LTD

We are proud to have constructed

RIVER CROSSINGS

for

TRANS-CANADA PIPE LINES LIMITED

on the

- Assiniboine River (near Miniota and at Portage La Prairie).
- Red River (south of Winnipeg).
- Gull Lake (near Gravenhurst).
- Trent Canal • Welland Canal

MARINE PIPELINE & DREDGING LTD.

Vancouver Calgary Toronto

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

Gathering Systems
Distribution Systems
Pipeline Water Crossings
Tank Farm Piping
Products Lines
Hydraulic Dredging

Trans-Canada
Tough Project Ends

(CONTINUED FROM P. 74)

one of Canada's most dynamic and powerful cabinet ministers.

At that time the prospects for the natural gas industry were not always so easy to see.

One man who had an inkling, however, of the bright future of natural gas was the almost legendary Texas oil millionaire Clint Murchison.

During the oil strikes in Alberta in 1949, geophysical crews of **Murchison's Delhi Petroleum Ltd.** were studying the gas potential of the fields.

Murchison was impressed with the reports and a new company was formed, **Canadian Delhi Oil Co.**, to exploit the possibilities.

Canadian Delhi sponsored **Trans-Canada Pipelines Ltd.** which was chartered in 1951.

A number of companies were interested in piping Alberta gas by various routes to more populous areas, most of them dipping into markets in the U. S.

Eventually, most of the contenders withdrew leaving only two: Western Pipelines Ltd., a company formed by Canadian businessmen, who wanted a line west to Winnipeg and south to Minneapolis with plans to extend the pipe later to eastern Canada; and Trans-Canada, advocating an all-Canadian route from Alberta to Toronto and Montreal.

Western had a permit to export gas to the U. S. but Trans-Canada had been refused.

The companies were persuaded to merge under the Trans-Canada name and asked permission of the Transport Board to build a line from Alberta to Toronto and on to Montreal with branches to other eastern centres and one to Emerson, Man. for export to Northern Natural Gas Co. of the U. S.

The board earlier had authorized building a line from Niagara Falls to Toronto to build up eastern markets with U. S. gas until Alberta gas became available.

The board gave conditional approval for the cross-country line but Trans-Canada still had to prove to the board — by Dec. 31, 1954 — that it could finance the job and produce enough signed, long-term contracts with distributors to show it could run the line profitably.

Alberta still had not given permission for building the gathering line and no contracts had been signed with the producers.

Contracts were still being negotiated with eastern distributors and many communities still had not appointed public utilities to handle the gas locally.

A big factor in making the line pay seemed, at the time, to be the 200 million cu. ft. to be exported daily at Emerson, Man., **but other U. S. companies were opposed to this scheme and the Federal Power Commission had bogged down in legal arguments.**

When the year-end deadline came, Trans-Canada had not raised the money and had to ask the Transport Board for an extension to April 30.

In January the company cleared a major hurdle by signing long-term contracts with the producers but it was becoming apparent that financing could not be completed in time for a spring start on building.

Trans-Canada asked the federal government to guarantee $275 million in bonds.

With this government backing it might have arranged its financing, let contracts for construction, ordered pipe and got to Winnipeg that year before winter set in.

C. D. Howe liked the idea but other cabinet ministers and Liberal MPs balked at it.

They felt that if the government were going to finance the line it should share in the profits.

The government offered another plan by which it would buy some of the company's convertible debentures and pick up any others not bought by the public.

Trans-Canada's producers rebelled at this idea, charging "statism" and suggesting that control of the company might fall into government hands.

The company had to abandon the idea of a start in the spring of 1955 and got another extension from the Transport Board.

Meantime, the sales campaign was stepped up.

In August the Ontario government suggested that it share with the federal government the cost of building the line from the Manitoba-Ontario border to Kapuskasing and the two governments made an agreement with the company to rent this section of the line with the option to buy it.

Trans-Canada, however, still had to finance the line across the Prairies and this depended on getting permission from the U. S. Federal Power Commission to export some 200 million cu. ft. a day at Emerson, Man., to Tennessee Gas Transmission.

It soon became apparent that the commission's decision would be delayed for months or even years. (It rejected the plan in October of this year.)

Meanwhile Canadians were coming forth with plans to finance the line.

Frank McMahon, multimillionaire Alberta gas and oil promoter said he had Canadian and U. S. backers who could get the line under way without help from the government except relief from sales tax and duty.

The Toronto investment dealer firm of **Gairdner and Co.** proposed to raise $80 million-$85 million with the help of other Canadian investment dealers.

The Gairdner plan did not materialize and Mr. McMahon later withdrew his offer.

The government finally brought in a bill to lend Trans-Canada about $72 million at 5%, repayable by March 31, 1957, representing about 90% of the cost of the western section of the line.

If the loan were not repaid on time, the government could take over the assets.

In one of the most bitter debates in the House of Commons, opposition members **charged the government with "selling out" Canadian resources to Americans and using taxpayers' money to enrich U. S. entrepreneurs.**

They said Canadian private enterprise should be given a chance to build the line and, if that failed, it should be publicly owned.

Trade Minister Howe said it was of utmost importance that the line be started immediately and no one else — Canadian or American—had the pipe, the techniques, the plans or the organization to do it.

The debate dragged on with shouting and name-calling until it seemed that, if a vote were not taken soon, Trans-Canada would not be able to get the work done during the good weather.

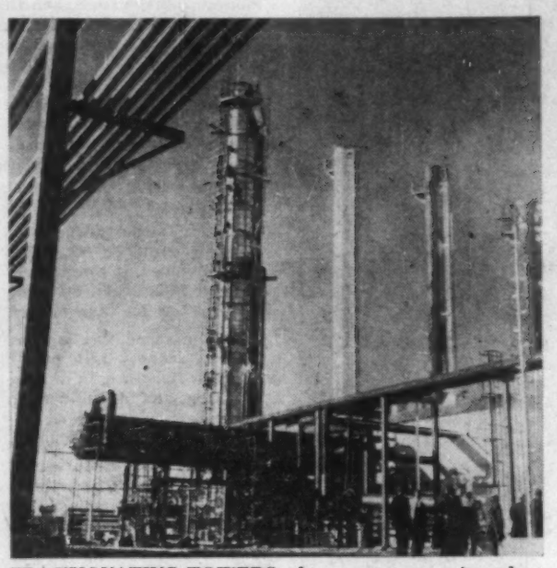
Mr. Howe used the parliamentary procedure of closure to end the debate and the bill was passed amid cries of "dictatorship" and "gagging."

Howe's action became almost a constitutional issue and was a factor in the eventual defeat of himself and the Liberal government. But, at last the way was clear to start laying pipe.

It was a tough job for brain and muscle and one that seemed fated a hundred times never to be started.

It is now a piece of history and its political and financial implications will be studied for many more years.

Like a lot of Canadian history — the fur trade, the building of the railways, and more recently highways and television communication — the building of the pipeline was a struggle to stretch another link east and west across the country, in the face of unrelenting geography, rather than accept a piggy-back ride, at incalculable cost, from our neighbors.



FRACTIONATING TOWERS of new gas processing plant recently completed at Steelman oil field in southeast Saskatchewan.

Cost in Men, Money, Materials, Machines

Peak employment, 5,000.

Weekly payroll, $600,000.

Carloads of material, 43,000.

Tons of pipe, 700,000.

Crossings: Railways, 86; highways, 162; major rivers, 10; creeks and streams, 240. (Longest water crossing: 1.2 miles, Lake of Two Mountains, Que.).

Number of spreads: 1956, 2; 1957, 5; 1958, 12.

River-crossing spreads: 1956, 1; 1957, 5; 1958, 5.

Sub - contractors: Pipe - stringing, 3; concrete weights (for rivers) 2.

Men per spread: Pipe-laying, 250; river-crossing 100-150.

Equipment for one pipe-laying spread (value about $3 million):

Side-boom tractors	10-12
Bending machines	1
Ditching machines	2
Back-hoe shovels	5
Clam shell diggers	2
Back-filling machine	1
Bulldozers	3-5
Cleaning and priming machines	1
Coating and wrapping machines	1
Dope kettles	3
Welding engines	30
Pneumatic drills	24
Drill engines	12
Trucks: Low-boy	5
Pick-up	12
Flat-bed	9
Fuel tank	1
Miscellaneous	10

River-crossing spreads: Some of above equipment plus: dredging pump, barges.

Many Years Ahead For Oil and Gas

Petroleum and natural gas look like remaining the star performers in Canada's energy picture until about 1975, and probably for a long time afterward.

Atomic energy, gained by burning uranium in fission reactors, will begin to attract a good deal of attention on the North American continent after 1970 and as the price of electricity from this source goes down it may be expected to compete strongly with oil and gas in many fields — notably in domestic heating.

Most of the plans that reckon on roping in atomic energy in the early period only break out even, however, by using these high capital cost for base-load jobs.

Later on this picture should improve considerably so that fission reactors become truly competitive in every sense, and for most jobs.

The next big development in the atom-versus-fossil fuels picture will be the development of thermonuclear reactors capable of burning heavy hydrogen.

The process here is fusion, not fission and the long-term promise is most attractive.

The consensus of opinion at the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva last September, however, was that it would take until the turn of the century to develop such reactors on an engineering scale, even if the scientists solve their fundamental problems within a decade or so.

This means that round about the year 2,000 or 2,025 there should be five main fuels available in large amounts, apart from hydro-electric power.

These will be coal, petroleum, natural gas, uranium and heavy hydrogen.

To these, for special purposes and in some cases for more general use, must be added conventional chemical fuels used in rockets that will by then be increasingly used, and also the more exotic chemical fuels of the borane class.

Boranes are usually made up of chemicals other than carbon, like hydrogen with boron.

Many of the reactions employed in their manufacture are endothermic. That is to say, they require large amounts of energy to make them. Here atomic energy might help.

Whatever the impact of various competitors, conventional and otherwise, oil and natural gas will be the fuel or the raw material of choice for a number of major tasks.

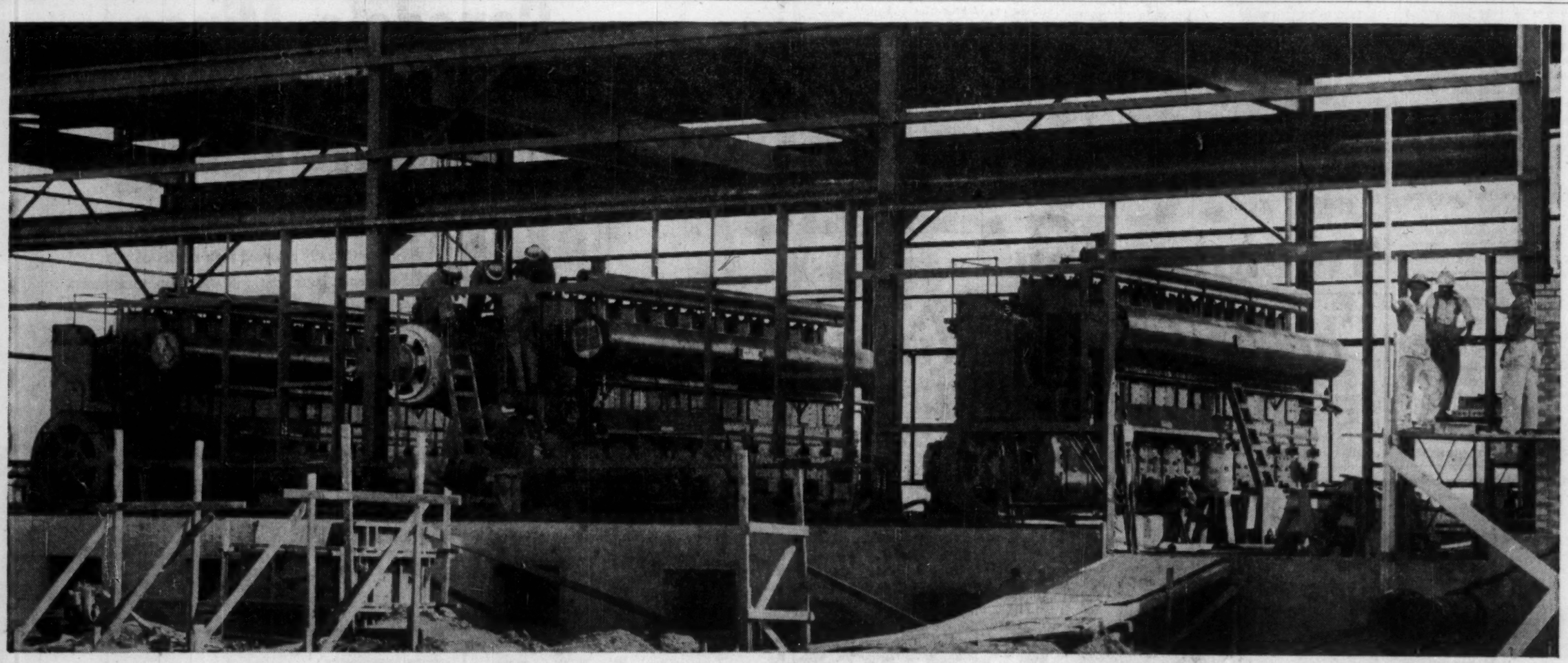
Although it is, admittedly, as hard to see now what life will be like in the year 2025 it would have been to foresee our present way of life in the 1880s, yet it is still difficult to imagine a handier fuel than gasoline for motor transport.

Main Customers

Trans-Canada's major customers and contracts: **(Amounts are expected maximum daily demand, 1958-59; mcf = 1,000 cu. ft.)**

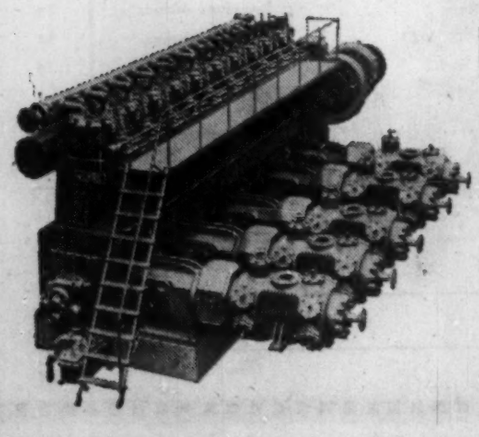
Saskatchewan Power Corp.	10,000 mcf
Plains Western Gas	6,000
Intercity Gas Ltd.	7,200
Greater Winnipeg Gas Co. (formerly Winnipeg & Central Gas)	30,300
Northern Ontario Natural Gas Co.	56,000
Consumers Gas Co.	97,000
Union Gas Co. Ltd. of Canada	3,200
Quebec Natural Gas Corp.	46,000
Lakeland Natural Gas Ltd.	3,200
Augusta Natural Gas	6,000
Kingston Public Utilities Commission	1,700

Total expected maximum daily demand: 263,400 mcf.



NINE CLARK TLA-10's TO POWER TRANS-CANADA

Clark turbocharged units furnish 30,600 horsepower



Nine Clark 3400 bhp. turbocharged, 2-cycle TLA-10's will soon be handling all of Trans-Canada's compressor requirements for the big 34" western section of one of the world's largest gas pipelines. Here in the prairie provinces, loads will be the heaviest... dependability and economy of operation a must. But that's no problem with modern TLA-10's on the job. They are specifically designed for 3400 bhp. loads with no encroachment upon overload carrying ability. If extra power is needed to meet emergencies, it is there for the taking.

Furthermore, as the result of an important break-through in compressor technology, these TLA-10's will pump more gas at less cost per thousand cubic ft. of gas compressed than any compressor ever built! And because compressor cylinder headers have been electronically calculated on the Clark Analog Computer none of the compressor horsepower will be lost in fighting standing waves or wave fronts in the piping.

There are seven models of Clark TRA and TLA compressors available in the 1100-3400 bhp. range. Our application engineers will be pleased to prove to you why modern Clark turbocharged compressors will outperform all others. Call him or write for Bulletin 151, Clark Bros. Co., 5821 Lincoln Avenue, Olean, New York.

COMPRESSORS • GAS TURBINES

Serving Canada:
Clark Compressor Company, Limited
Calgary • Montreal • Toronto

CLARK BROS. CO.
One of the Dresser Industries

Sales and service outlets in principal cities throughout the world.

CLARK

PETROCHEMICAL PLANTS like these are becoming important new consumers of petroleum hydrocarbons. Although amount of petroleum used is relatively small it is upgraded in value 10 to 20 times in these plants.

Refineries

Capacity Has Tripled

In contrast to the pussyfoot recovery of the economy as a whole, oil refining—now the nation's third most valuable manufacturing industry—took a big step forward in 1958.

Capacity of Canadian oil refineries increased 60,000 b/d to 835,550 b/d. This compares with an increase of 68,050 b/d in 1957 and 82,750 b/d in 1956.

The increase of 7.7% in capacity was at a rate almost double that of the expansion in domestic demand which, for the current year, is expected to average about 780,000 b/d, or about 4% more than in 1957.

Despite a 775,550 b/d capacity, crude oil actually processed in 1957 averaged only 680,000 b/d.

This is a normal situation in modern refinery operations. Plants do not operate at 100% of calendar-day capacity, and yield from a barrel of oil is not 100%.

As a result, product imports into Canada last year averaged about 100,000 b/d.

Due in part to the effect of new capacity coming on stream, and in part to curtailed motoring activity in the first half of 1958, product imports for the first seven months of this year fell sharply to an average 63,000 b/d.

With the narrowing of the gap between capacity and demand, this trend should continue.

Cracking capacity — a refinery's ability to break up heavy molecules and so produce more and higher quality gasoline — increased by 8.2% in 1958 to 363,715 b/d.

Largest part of the increase, 11,300 b/d, was accounted for in Quebec, boosting total cracking capacity in Montreal East's sprawling refinery belt to 138,500 b/d. British Columbia added 9,450 b/d and Ontario 7,000 b/d.

This year's total cracking capacity is 43.5% of crude intake capacity. It is below the comparable percentage for U. S. refineries mainly because our colder climate makes it necessary to produce more fuel oils from each barrel of crude oil at the expense of gasoline and lighter products.

In 1955, cracking capacity was 52.3% of crude capacity; in 1956 it was 48.9%. New processes and improved techniques, enabling refiners to squeeze more higher quality gasolines from the raw material, have helped bring about the relative decline.

Once again, catalytic reforming dominated the specialist units added in 1958. Basically, reforming converts low octane gasoline into higher octane gasoline. Some 30,000 b/d additional capacity was installed both as an expansion of existing refineries and as component of new ones.

Plant construction and modernization undertaken in 1958 has cost the refineries an estimated $135 million. This compares with some $110 million spent in 1957 and $76 million in 1956. **Since 1949, the industry has added more than 500,000 b/d capacity at a cost of nearly $650 million.**

In comparing capacity increases in the past three years (above) with the respective costs involved, it would seem that the refineries are getting less and less for their money.

In one sense this is true. Today's refinery is a highly complex structure. In its construction and modernization the refiner has not been immune to the spiral of inflation.

But the real reason behind the sky-rocketing of building and expansion costs lies in the power trend of the North American automobile industry.

Since 1953, the race for bigger and more powerful cars with more push-button and automatic devices has boosted engine compression ratios with clocklike regularity.

Just before the war, the average compression ratio for a Detroit designed car engine was 6.3-to-1. Between 1953 and 1956 the average climbed to 8.5-to-1 and in 1958 it was about 9-to-1.

For the Canadian oil refiner this meant a demand for increasingly higher product quality, since today's high-powered cars would only splutter along on the gasolines made 10 years ago.

It called for a steady improvement in octane rating —an arbitrary measurement of a gasoline's resistance to pre-ignition or "knock."

For every half-point increase in motor compression at present levels, refiners must increase gasoline octane number by one and one half if operating efficiencies are to be maintained.

The refiners have met this challenge, but at a cost. It has meant heavy capital outlays on new plant and the specialized equipment needed to produce higher octane fuels.

In 1948 the national octane average for premium gasoline was 84.7. In September of this year, the average in Canada had risen to 98.4. Equally significant is the fact that the Canadian average has now drawn abreast of the corresponding average in the U. S.

In years past, premium gasoline in Canada usually was several octane numbers below comparable U. S. fuel.

This year, points out **Ethyl Corp. of Canada** in a special report to **FP**, that gap was closed. At the same time, regular grade gasoline continues to be better, anti-knock quality - wise, than comparable U. S. fuel.

The national average for regular gasoline on sale in Canada last September was 92.2 octane number while the corresponding average in the U. S. was 91.4. Canadian regular gasoline began catching up with U. S. regular in mid-1957. It surpassed the U. S. average by a slight margin in May 1958.

Is the end of the power race in sight?

A look at the 1959 models shows that at least one major auto maker has actually lowered compression ratios on a number of its cars in the low and medium price range, making it possible for them to run on regular grade gasoline.

Does this pose a threat to the refineries which have recently installed expensive equipment for the production of even higher octane gasolines?

If so, they are not particularly worried about it.

The general feeling is that, although the trend to higher combustion ratios seems to have paused momentarily, it will continue.

Since it is possible that compression ratios may eventually reach 17-to-1, it does not seem likely, they say, that there will be any call for lower octane fuels. By 1960, high performance cars may require 110 octane gasoline.

Major refinery expansion to be completed in 1959 will add more than 70,000 b/d crude oil capacity. This will include a new, 30,000 b/d plant in Montreal, owned and operated by **BP Canada Ltd.**, and additions to existing refineries of **Imperial Oil Ltd.** and **Canadian Oil Companies Ltd.** noted in the roundup of refining companies which follows.

Not included in the list is an important refinery development now under construction in New Brunswick and to be completed by 1960.

The new East Saint John plant of **Irving Refining Ltd.** will cost between $45 million and $50 million and have a crude oil capacity of 40,000 b/d.

Facilities will include a fluid catalytic cracking unit, a catalytic reformer, hydrosulfurization units, a gas-recovery system and a hydrogen plant.

The refinery will process crudes from Iran and Saudi Arabia.

It is estimated that capital expenditures in 1959 for refinery expansion will be less than in 1958.

Telemetering

Checked Every Minute

Installation of a $65,000 Telemetering system by Northern Ontario Natural Gas Co. will provide a minute-to-minute check on every ounce of gas consumed between Kenora and Orillia.

The gas used to cook a family's meal in Port Arthur and the gas required to fire the giant steam boilers of a paper mill in Sturgeon Falls will both be recorded on sensitive measuring charts at the company's North Bay Operations centre.

Operations personnel will thus know every minute of the day or night exactly how much gas is being consumed throughout the 1,100-mile market area of the affiliated companies of **Twin City Gas Co.** and **Northern Ontario Natural Gas.**

The telemetering system works like this: electronic "listening posts," installed at key points throughout the distribution system automatically relay information on gas consumption within their respective areas to the central data-gathering point in North Bay.

Electronic impulses travel by leased telephone cable, and the area-wide total is automatically recorded on charts in North Bay.

A three-man operations crew, on duty day and night, takes readings of the total every hour.

According to Operations Chief E. E. Bagley, the system performs exactly the same function as the small gas meter in a customers' basement: recording gas consumption for billing purposes.

Northern Ontario Natural Gas and Twin City Gas both receive their gas supply from Trans-Canada Pipelines Limited, the 2,300-mile supply line running from Alberta.

Like the customers they serve, Bagley says, Northern Ontario and Twin City have gas bills to pay, which run to thousands of dollars every month.

If the charts show that gas consumption on very cold days may run above the maximum amount the companies have contracted to purchase from Trans-Canada, large industrial users who have contracted for excess gas, such as paper mills, are given notice to temporarily curtail their consumption.

These large users have contracted to purchase gas on an "interruptible" basis; they retain alternate heat source facilities and switch from gas back to their original fuel when gas is needed elsewhere throughout the system.

How can you see ahead?

Do what many thousands of successful executives do every week — read The Financial Post. See where business is heading; get information that will help your success in business and in your personal life. Yearly by mail in Canada: 6; elsewhere $7 yearly.

This is the LAW!

Lewis and Thompson's

CANADIAN OIL AND GAS

contains *all* the statutes and *all* the regulations of *all* the provinces, constantly kept up to date. In addition there is a narrative statement of the law, a complete collection of forms and notes on all the leading court decisions of importance to the Industry.

The three looseleaf volumes are kept up to date by the frequent issue of replacement pages and cumulative supplements.

Volumes 1 to 3, complete and up to date . . $75.00
Service to 31st December, 1958 . . . . . $10.00

Write for particulars of this work and for a catalogue of scientific publications to:

BUTTERWORTH & CO. (CANADA) LIMITED
1367 Danforth Avenue, Toronto 6, Ontario

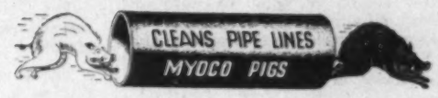
MYOCO PIPELINE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES LIMITED

MYOCO LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: SUITE 301—30 BLOOR ST. W., WA. 2-9444
TORONTO, CANADA

Myoco Limited is a Canadian Corporation dedicated to the production of quality pipeline equipment

24 HOUR SERVICE



Manufacturers of
Clean and Prime Machines
Coat and Wrap Machines
Pipeline Equipment & Supplies
Asphalt Kettles
Holiday Detectors
Glass Fibre Pipe Wrap

Representing
The D. E. Stearns Co.
Globe Glass Saturaters Ltd.

THE ONLY ECONOMICAL AND EFFICIENT PIPELINE CLEANER MANUFACTURED IN CANADA BY MYOCO LIMITED

How to make money on Canada's Mines

Make the coming months profitable with essential background information.

Order your copy of

1959 SURVEY OF MINES

$4 postpaid — ready December

Thousands of investors have already reserved their copies of this 400-page fact-packed reference book and will use them to appraise their holdings and to check on companies before they invest.

Order your 1959 copy now!

Be ready for a new upsurge in Canadian mining. Survey of Mines for 1959 gives you development results, current earnings, finances, ore prospects and production of Canada's leading mining companies.

Published by The Financial Post, Survey of Mines for 1959 includes an eight-year price range of shares. Names of directors, transfer agents and head office addresses are provided. A comprehensive map section enables you to check on location of properties.

Order your copy now for December delivery.

The Financial Post 481 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Canada.

Please check the books you want below

☐ SURVEY OF MINES, 1959	Ready December	$4
☐ SURVEY OF OILS, 1958	Immediate delivery	$4
☐ SURVEY OF INDUSTRIALS, 1958	Immediate delivery	$4
☐ SURVEY OF MARKETS and BUSINESS YEAR BOOK, 1958	Immediate delivery	$4

Payment enclosed $..... Send invoice $.....

Company

Attention of

Street Address

City and Province Zone SM-31

Company Reports

Producers

Asamera Oil

Asamera Oil Corp. Ltd. is negotiating with the Indonesian government for exploitation of more than 2.25 million acres on the islands of Sumatra, Java and Borneo.

These lands are unexplored but a large block on Sumatra is bounded on two sides by producing oil fields. The acreage was acquired for 4 million shares.

As at March 1 of this year, company purchased 11 companies in Wyoming and Colorado of the "Stringer-Zall" group. Included were two refineries with a combined daily capacity of 4,000 bbl., oil production of about 375,000 bbl. annually, proven oil reserves of approximately 3.8 million bbl., a drilling rig, aircraft, service stations, equipment, etc. Cash flow from these properties is estimated at about $1.6 million per year. Purchase price was $6.15 million.

Asamera also has 50% interest in the Etzikom gas field and in a gas pipeline from the field to Medicine Hat. Gas is being supplied from the field to the city of Medicine Hat and the plant there of Northwest Nitro-Chemicals. Half of the company's interest in the plant was sold last year for $1.1 million and its remaining stake has been optioned at the same price.

Holdings of 154,000 acres in Lake Erie are farmed out to another company, which is expected to drill several test wells thereon.

Total income of $1,118,232 for the year ended March 31, 1958, included profit of $909,528 from sale of assets and investments. Authorized capital is 12 million shares, of which 7,975,000 are issued.

Alta. Pac. Con.

Alberta Pacific Consolidated Oils holds participating or royalty interests in 15 oil and eight gas wells in Alberta, and in undeveloped acreage in all the western provinces.

Landholdings at the close of 1957 comprised 437,963 gross acres equivalent to 141,221 acres net to the company.

Natural gas interests include 5% and 10% in seven wells in the Bindloss field, which began making deliveries to **Trans-Canada Pipe Lines** in mid-1957. Further producers are planned to be drilled as contractual obligations require.

A royalty interest was retained in permit acreage in northwestern Alberta, and a 10% share in 40,000 acres in northeastern B. C., all farmed out to major oil companies for exploration and development.

Total income for 1957 amounted to $200,044, from which a net profit of $88,320 was realized. Working capital at the close of the year stood at $695,019, including $508,775 cash. Company has no long-term debt, and there are 2,901,758 shares issued out of 5 million authorized.

Anaconda

Chief assets of **Anaconda Petroleum** is its 5% working interest in the major Savanna Creek wet gas field in southwestern Alberta.

Income is also received from participating and royalty interests in 10 producing oil wells in the Turner Valley, Leduc and Redwater fields.

The Savanna Creek pool contains five large gas wells on 78,000 acres of leases. These wells are estimated to have a combined absolute open flow potential of 180 million cu. ft. per day, and have established an average net pay zone thickness in the Mississippian limestone of 403 feet.

A step-out venture two miles south of the original discovery well is currently being drilled, and this will be followed by another outpost venture a mile farther south. Predicated upon gas export requirements a second drilling rig may be operated in the program next year.

Gas from the field is contracted to **Westcoast Transmission** for eventual export to British Columbia and the U. S., subject to Westcoast's obtaining export permits from the various governmental agencies concerned. Contract calls for deliveries of gas to commence not later than Nov. 1, 1959, at a starting price of 12 cents per mcf at wellhead.

Financing of the company's share of development costs in the field was arranged through a loan not to exceed $500,000 from **El Paso Natural Gas Co.** The loan will be shared two thirds by Anaconda and one third by **Savanna Creek Gas & Oil Co. Ltd.**, which has a 2½% stake in the pool. Anaconda also has a share interest in Savanna.

Total income for the year ended May 31, 1958, amounted to $6,963. Working capital at that date was $65,879. Authorized capital is one million shares, of which 752,000 are issued.

Banff Oil

During the first half of 1958 **Banff Oil** increased its reserves by 50% at a very low cost. However, there is no present market for the gas and by-products which comprise half of the company's reserves, and less than half of the potential of its oil wells is being produced.

Net recoverable proven primary reserves were estimated at June 30, 1958, at 3.6 million bbls. of oil, 1.7 million bbls. of distillate and other natural gas liquids, 40 billion cu. ft. of gas and 108,049 tons sulphur.

Company held interests, at the end of 1957, in 66 oil producers and 23 gas wells, equivalent to 100% of 9.8 net oil and 5.5 net gas wells. Landholdings comprise 630,846 net acres of leases and reservations out of approximately 2.6 million gross acres in Alberta and Alaska.

During the first six months of this year Banff shared in the drilling of three unsuccessful wildcat holes and 13 development wells. Of the latter, 10 were brought in as oil producers, two encountered gas and one flowed gas and condensate. A further 10 exploratory ventures were put down on company-interest lands at no cost to it. Two of these struck gas but the remainder were dry.

Current development is being carried out in the Bellshill Lake area. Company interests range from 10% to 50% both here and in the nearby Thompson Lake and Schneider Lake sectors.

THOUSANDS OF barrels of aviation gasoline and oil beside a taxi strip at Frobisher Bay.

Oil and gas sales totaled $271,962 in 1957, and a net loss of $211,001 was experienced after write-offs of $312,601 for depreciation, depletion, amortization and development expenditures. Working capital at Dec. 31, 1957, stood at $263,796.

Authorized capital is 7,000 5% cumulative preferred shares and 4 million common shares; issued stock consists of 3,257 preferred and 3,471,967 common shares.

Britalta

Chief Canadian asset of **Britalta Petroleums**, its 50% interest in the Many Island Lake gas field in eastern Alberta, returned its first revenue to the company late last year.

Saskatchewan Power Corp. has agreed to take or pay for at least 211 billion cu. ft. of gas over a 20-year period commencing Oct. 1, 1957, at rates up to 17 billion cu. ft. annually. A 19-well program recently completed by the company and its partner boosted the gas reserves of the field to 752 billion cu. ft.

A commercial gas-distillate well has been completed on an 8,005-acre drilling reservation east of Calgary, in which Britalta owns a one-sixth interest. A second test well is drilling.

In Lake Erie, where the company has about an 8% stake in exploratory licenses covering 104,000 acres, an exploration program for gas is being carried out. One well struck gas in the Guelph formation at 335 ft., another test well gave a good indication of commercial oil and gas in the Guelph and is being taken down to the Trenton zone. A subsidiary, **Colonial Petroleums Ltd.**, owns about 8,000 acres containing two gas and three shallow oil wells in the general area.

A U. S. subsidiary, **Wilshire Oil Co.**, holds about 126,000 acres of prospective oil and gas lands in several states, of which 1,035 acres are proven. Exploration of some of the acreage is being done at no cost to Wilshire.

A small interest is also held by Britalta in 25,000 acres in Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela. The first well here tested at a rate of 4,080 bbl. of oil per day, and drilling is continuing.

Consolidated revenue totaled $215,812 during the six months ended June 30, 1958. Working capital at mid-year was $729,424. Share capital comprises five million shares, of which 3,900,335 are issued.

Bailey Selburn

During the current year **Bailey Selburn Oil & Gas** plans to place more stress on exploratory work rather than development, in view of the present restrictions on production of crude oil.

Operations will be concentrated in the Foothills and Central Plains areas of Alberta, directly and through the farmout of company lands to others.

In the 18-month period ended June 30, 1958, company participated in drilling 54 oil and several gas wells. Most of the oil producers were located in the Pembina field of Alberta and at Halbrite in southeastern Saskatchewan.

On that date the company and its subsidiaries owned the equivalent of 117 net oil and 13 net gas wells, out of 666 gross oil and 64 gross gas wells. Most of the latter are shut in awaiting the opening up of a market, although deliveries of gas began from the Bindloss field in 1957.

Landholdings comprised 541,870 net acres of leases and 865,924 net acres of reservations in Western Canada. A wholly owned subsidiary owns and operates 13 well-drilling rigs. Proven reserves were estimated at the close of last year at 33 million bbl. oil and 125 billion cu. ft. of gas. Additional probable reserves were placed at three million bbl. of oil and 230 billion cu. ft. of gas.

Daily production of crude oil was reported in August to be running higher than a year earlier despite the reduction in allowables, due to a larger number of wells being on production. For 1957 production totaled 1.4 million bbl.

Total revenue for first six months of 1958 amounted to $3,227,067, including $1,493,301 from sales of oil and gas and $1,445,907 from contract drilling operations. After write-offs totaling $988,739, net profit for the first half of the year was $307,546, as against a profit for the year 1957 of $671,498 after write-offs of $1,833,333.

Working capital aggregated $3,333,979 at June 30, 1958, including cash of $235,650 and marketable securities of $2,529,400 (market value $3,494,080).

Authorized capital consists of one million preferred, 10 million class A and 600,000 class B shares, of which there are issued 170,828 5% preferred, 400,000 5¾ preferred, 2,885,722 class A and 564,000 class B shares. Each 5% preferred share is currently convertible into two class A shares on payment of $4, and the 5¾% preferred into 1.3 class A shares.

Bralsaman

Bralsaman Petroleums expects to include two Viking oil wells in the southern sector of the Joffre field in the Joffre Viking unit.

Company's interest in these wells is 15%. It obtained its interest in this field earlier this year.

Bralsaman, also holding interests in other oil and gas wells, has varying acreage interests in the four western provinces.

Total income last year amounted to $94,693 and net profit was $27,678 as against a net loss of $39,600 the previous year.

Bata Pete

Bata Petroleums has been active in the End Lake field recently, reporting its proven gas reserves there at 10 billion cu. ft.

That includes five billion cu. ft. in the Viking horizon and five billion in the Unity or Blairmore horizon.

Bata has one-third interest after royalties in an oil well completed this year on section of 1,400 acres about five miles west of production at Bellshill Lake, Alta.

Company, through subsidiary, supplies gas to town of Unity, Sask. Gas project at Unity was started four years ago and there were recently 10 producing wells in this gas field owned by Bata.

Basco Oil

Basco Oil & Gas Co. had revenue from sales of crude oil totaling $28,691 and other income of $954 in year ended March 31, 1958.

Company sees considerable saving in operating costs under an agreement made by Basco with another company for operation of the latter's wells in Manitoba.

Basco in Saskatchewan has taken over leases of 2,880 acres, subject to gross over-

(Continued on page 78)

ALBERTA NATURAL GAS NOW AVAILABLE

to 3 out of 5 Canadians

through

THE LONGEST NATURAL GAS PIPE LINE IN THE WORLD

TRANS-CANADA PIPE LINES LIMITED

Producers

(CONTINUED FROM P. 77)

riding royalty of 5% to **Canada Southern Petroleum.**

Basco's shareholders have rejected a proposed takeover of assets of **Kroy Oils** on one-for-one share exchange basis.

Cdn. Chieftain

Canadian Chieftain Petroleums has completed its seventh successful well in the South Provost-Consort area. Two further wells are planned to evaluate the Viking oil discovery.

Chieftain also has 37½% interest in a well recently drilling in the Sedalia area.

A 25-year contract has been signed with **Trans-Canada Pipe Lines** covering sale of gas by the company.

It provides for sale of at least 28.5 billion cu. ft. of natural gas from company's South Provost field on a take-or-pay basis, with initial deliveries to start not later than Nov. 1, 1959.

Initial price is 13¼c per mcf, increasing to 18¾c per mcf.

A natural gas plant and flow lines for marketing the South Provost gas will be built by Chieftain at estimated cost of $150,000.

Total of 150,000 shares have been underwritten at $1.50 per share and options granted on 100,000 shares at $1.75. Outstanding capital, after issue of firmly underwritten shares, was 2.2 million shares.

Total income in year ended June 30, 1958, was $193,909, most of it from production. After costs and all charges, loss for year was $147,919.

Cons. Allenbee

Consolidated Allenbee Oil & Gas Co. has increased its interests in Leduc field.

As royalties became available, it acquired interests in nine Leduc wells and boosted interest in 10 other wells.

Net revenue last year from oil output and royalties amounted to $104,601. Net profit was $40,008, all written off to amortization of drilling and development costs.

Company has increased its holdings from 200,000 to 610,000 shares (about 25% interest) in **Arabee Oil & Gas** which in turn has acquired controlling interest in **Wain-Con Oils** whose main acreage interests are in the Wainwright and Birch Lake areas of Alberta and Peel Plateau region of North West Territories.

On obtaining control of Wain-Con, Arabee was reorganized and name changed to **Arawain Producers Ltd.**

HELICOPTERS LAND oil searchers in some of the remotest parts of the North.

Cdn. Williston

Canadian Williston Minerals Ltd. holds rights to interests in vast acreage (about 1.4 million) of freehold mineral land.

Royalty income was being received last year from 23 out of the 48 successful wells in which company has interests. Income from this source amounted to $30,673.

This year, further wells are being placed on production and income should be higher.

On company's acreage last year, 35 wells were drilled, resulting in 21 completions as oil producers.

Interests are mainly in southern Saskatchewan and southwestern Manitoba.

Cons. Dragon

Consolidated Dragon Oils Ltd. holds interests in some 16 oil and 10 gas wells in Alberta and Texas, plus big land holdings (about 1.1 million acres) in Western Canada and Texas.

Company has signed a contract with **Trans-Canada Pipe Lines** covering gas production from Atlee block.

Development of other gas acreage is also planned, with company reporting some 30 gas well locations in area which was initial source of pipeline gas.

Big holdings are in the Malmo, Hamilton Lake, Jenner-Atlee and Grande Prairie areas of Alberta.

Cons. Mic Mac

Production revenue of **Consolidated Mic Mac Oils** increased 19% during the first six months of the current fiscal year despite lower allowables. This was attributable mainly to remedial operations on older wells, unitization of the Viking-sand pool in the Joffre field and new production from the Devonian reservoir there.

Further increases in revenue should be experienced from new producers at Pembina and from the sale of natural gas.

Eight oil wells were brought in this year at Pembina and Joffre at no cost to company, and drilling is under way on holdings in the Queen Charlotte Islands off the B. C. coast. Company acreage about 7½ miles northwest of a large gas strike in the Berland River area of Alberta has been pooled with other lands and a wildcat hole is to be drilled free to Mic Mac.

Interests were held at Aug. 31, 1958, in 144 oil wells equal to ownership of about 28 net producers, and in five gas wells in Alberta. Landholdings totaled nearly 500,000 net acres out of a stake in 1.9 million acres of reservations and leases in Western Canada. Much of the land is in large blocks which are farmed out to other operators and will be explored at no cost to the company.

Sale of gas reserves at South Provost is being arranged with Trans-Canada Pipe Lines, which has offered to take 15.5 billion cu. ft. over a 25-year period. Oil reserves were estimated late last year at 7.5 million bbl.

Gross revenue amounted to $564,511 for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1958.

Working capital was reported to be in excess of $600,000 at Aug. 31, 1958.

There are 2,553,058 shares issued out of an authorized amount of 5 million.

Cdn. Homestead

Canadian Homestead Oils holds several large reservation blocks in the foothills of Alberta, some of which are being explored under agreement by other companies. A significant discovery of gas was made earlier this year about a mile from one of the tracts in the Panther River district. This well flowed gas at a rate of 7.2 million cu. ft. per day from a zone in the upper Devonian which heretofore had not been productive in the area, and indicated a net pay of 183 ft. at about 9,100 ft. depth.

In the Pembina field 10 semi-proven well sites were acquired by Homestead and a partner and are being developed by another company free to them. In addition six excellent oil producers were completed in the Weyburn field and two at Ingoldsby, in southeastern Saskatchewan. Large holdings on the Queen Charlotte Islands off the B. C. coast are being surveyed and drilled by Richfield Oil Corp.

At May 31, 1958, company and its subsidiaries had a working interest in 112 oil and 29 gas wells and royalty holdings in a further 268 oil and 11 gas producers. Another subsidiary owns and operates five well-drilling rigs.

Net income of $730,687 for the 1957-58 fiscal year included net production revenue of $239,277 and net revenue of $457,486 from contract drilling operations. Working capital at the end of May amounted to $199,576.

Authorized capital is five million shares, and 3,346,900 are issued.

Canada Southern

The greater portion of **Canada Southern Petroleum's** landholdings is located in northeastern British Columbia, and they are being explored by four other firms at no cost to the company.

Such holdings aggregate nearly 3.5 million acres, in most of which Canada Southern retains net carried interests of from 1.5% to 50%. By Feb. 28, 1958, the four operating companies had spent more than $11 million in exploration of the lands, and had made important discoveries of oil and natural gas in the Boundary Lake, Buick Creek, Red Creek, Stoddart, Fort Nelson and Alaska Highway areas.

So far 13 oil and 24 gas wells have been completed, and work is being continued. Some of the gas is being delivered under long-term contracts to Westcoast Transmission. However, the com-

(Continued on page 79)

sequel:

Damages $80,000!

The court held that one of those who survived was responsible. It wiped him out completely . . . home, car, savings, everything . . . He'll go on paying for life . . . and may never pay it all. Ask your agent to check your car insurance to-day — is it adequate?

Branches and Agents Across Canada and in Principal Cities Around the World

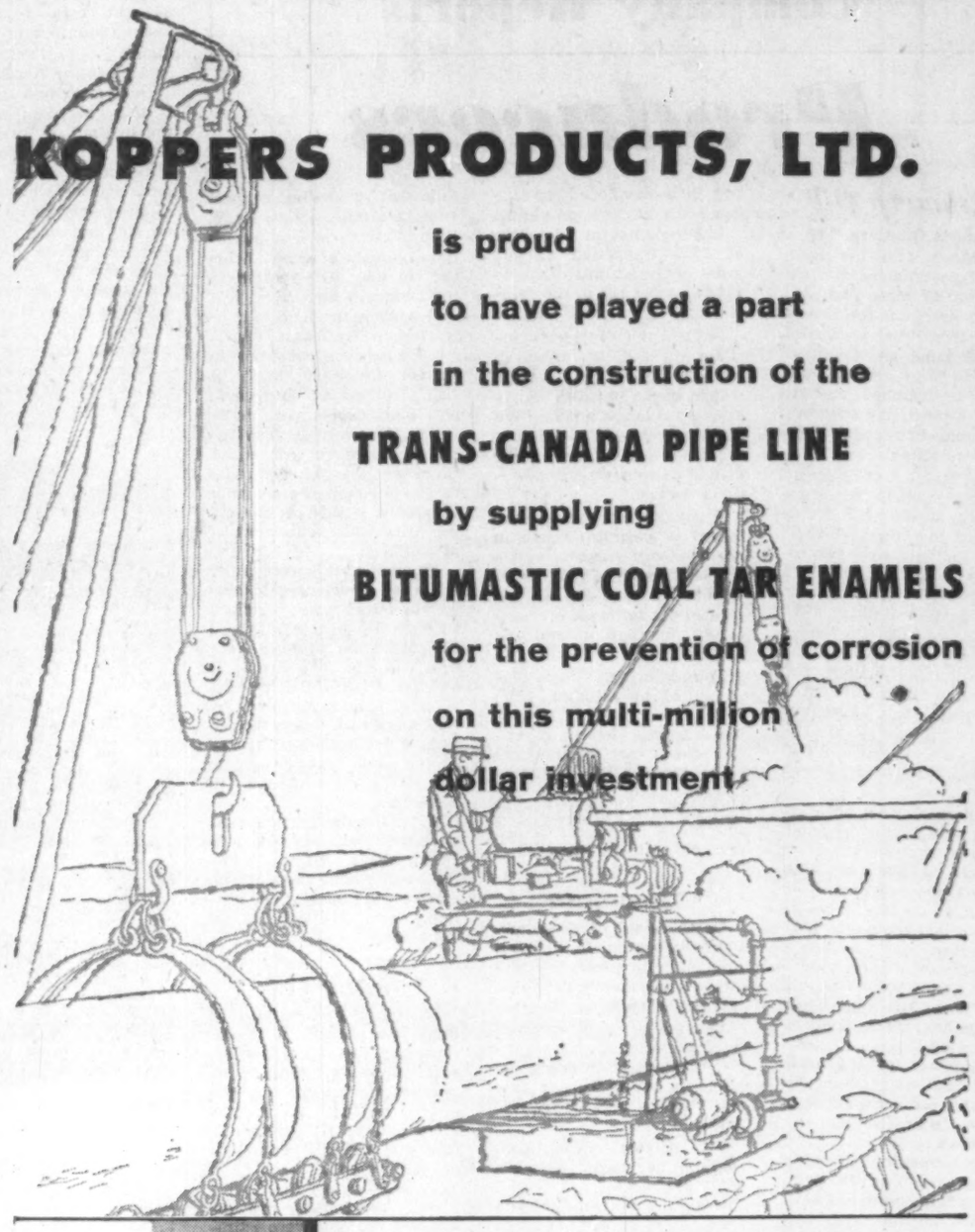
568F

THE WESTERN BRITISH AMERICA GROUP OF CANADA

Head Office: 40 Scott Street • Toronto • Canada

FIRE • MARINE • AUTOMOBILE • CASUALTY • AVIATION

TELEX NUMBER AT TORONTO: 05-2275



KOPPERS PRODUCTS, LTD.

is proud
to have played a part
in the construction of the
TRANS-CANADA PIPE LINE
by supplying
BITUMASTIC COAL TAR ENAMELS
for the prevention of corrosion
on this multi-million
dollar investment

KOPPERS

KOPPERS PRODUCTS, LTD.

159 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ont.

the facts are perfectly clear...

when you choose

MICROWAVE SYSTEMS *by*

PHILCO

Philco, a pioneer in Microwave Systems, is providing Oil and Gas industries throughout the world with complete communications control for the operation of pipelines.

Philco Microwave Systems are gradually taking over jobs that previously entailed a costly expenditure of man hours; on a strictly indirect control basis. The Philco Microwave System offers these advantages: starting and stopping pump motors; opening and closing the main line of bypass valves; taking levels and pressure measurements; raising or lowering pressure.

PHILCO CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRIAL DEPT.

Don Mills, Ontario

Producers

(CONTINUED FROM P. 78)

pany will receive little revenue from this production until the four companies recover their development costs.

In the Northwest Territories the company is carrying out preliminary studies on more than 1.1 million acres along the B. C. border, in which it has 75% interest.

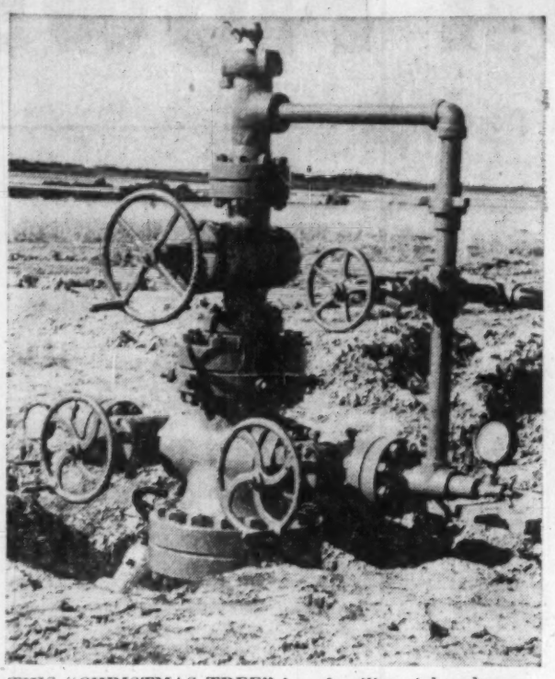
A wholly owned subsidiary has a stake in 33 producing oil wells equal to ownership of 18.3 net wells, in several fields of Wyoming. Interests are also held in 245,000 unproven acres in Wyoming, Colorado and Nebraska.

A 50%-owned subsidiary, Act Oils Ltd., holds wildcat lands in British Columbia, and has applied for permission to construct a crude oil pipeline from the northeastern part of the province to tide water. Building of the line is not planned until sufficient reserves are established in the vicinity.

Reserves of the company and its Canadian and U. S. subsidiaries were estimated as at May 1, 1958, as approximately 960,000 bbls. oil, 1.3 million bbls. natural gas liquids, 50 billion cu. ft. of natural gas and 12,541 long tons of sulphur.

During 1957 company received $154,127 from its Canadian operations, while the U. S. subsidiary had an income of $452,274. The Canadian income was deducted from expenditures for the year and the difference was capitalized, as the company is deemed to be still in an exploratory and development stage. Working capital was augmented during 1958 by $1.3 million from the sale of 400,000 treasury shares.

There are 6,242,806 shares issued out of 8 million authorized. Consolidated term debt totaled $737,734 at Feb. 28, 1958.



THIS "CHRISTMAS TREE" is a familiar sight wherever there is oil. This one is situated at Canadian Oil Companies well at Innisfail.

Calalta

Calalta Petroleums holds varying interests in 13 producing oil and three producing gas wells, and in extensive undeveloped acreage in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Also has a substantial share holding in an affiliated concern, Canada Oil Lands Ltd.

Much of the company's lands are in large reservation blocks, which are farmed out to other operators for exploration. Company will retain varying carried interests in the properties and any production therefrom if terms of the farmout agreements are fulfilled.

Company's recent activities have largely been centred on development of about 78,000 acres in the Normandville-Springburn area of northwestern Alberta, in which it has a 16% stake. Here 13 successful wells have encountered oil in the Devonian D1, D3 and Beaverhill Lake zones, and the Mississippian and Jurassic formations, and gas in the Gething and Blue Sky horizons. Development is proceeding with caution as several holes have been unproductive. Preliminary studies are also being made on a further 91,000 acres to the south in which Calalta has 12% interest.

Total income amounted to $48,841 for 1957. After expenses and allowance of $77,076 for write-offs, net loss was $145,720. Working capital at the end of last year was $211,955, mostly in cash and short-term certificates. A further $122,500 was received in 1958 from the sale of 175,000 shares.

There are now 3.7 million shares issued out of an authorized 5 million.

Cdn. Delhi

Canadian Delhi Oil has crude oil and natural gas production in Western Canada and about 10% share interest in Trans-Canada Pipe Lines and Quebec Natural Gas Corp., while a partly owned subsidiary owns three well-drilling rigs.

A gas gathering system and processing plant have been completed by the company and its partner in the Cessford field and the gas is being sold to Trans-Canada Pipe Lines. A 25-year agreement has also been signed with Trans-Canada covering part of the company's reserves in the Medicine Hat area, with deliveries scheduled to begin late next year.

A 30% stake in the Algerian oil and gas play is held through a wholly owned subsidiary, Franco-Delhi. The subsidiary and its associates, which include the French government, hold permits totaling some 445,000 acres between a gas field and an oil pool.

Varying interests were held at the end of last year in 82 gas and 34 oil wells in Alberta and Saskatchewan, equivalent to ownership of 25 net gas and 10 net oil wells. Property holdings were equal to 222,204 net acres of oil and gas rights, 126,200 net acres pertaining to gas only and 121,636 acres of oil rights only.

Revenue totaled $239,467 for 1957, and a net loss of $1,092,414 resulted after all charges including depreciation and depletion of $131,164.

Working capital stood at almost $6 million following new financing effected in May of this year.

Authorized capital is 7,775,765 common shares, of which 4,191,520 are issued. Funded debt comprises $10 million 5% debentures due 1960 and $10 million 5½% debentures due 1973. The '73s are convertible into five common shares of Trans-Canada Pipe Lines, 14 common shares of Quebec Natural Gas Corp. and 70 Canadian Delhi shares per $1,000 principal amount.

Cdn. Devonian

Canadian Devonian Petroleums operates chiefly in southeastern Saskatchewan, where it holds a share in 217 oil wells, equivalent to ownership of 111 net producers.

Acreage holdings in Saskatchewan and Manitoba totaled 327,000 gross or 235,000 net acres. These include a 50% interest in 26,000 undrilled acres within the defined limits of the Steelman oil field. A substantial number of semiproven locations there were drilled this year and more of such sites are expected to occur as development proceeds.

Test wells are planned for several farmouts in the general area, obtained by the company recently. Preliminary surface work has been done on 3.5 million acres in which a 15% interest is held in the Northwest Territories.

Primary oil reserves were placed at Sept. 30, 1958, before allowing for royalties, at 18 million bbls. proven drilled and 3.8 million proven undrilled. Secondary recovery operations in the Steelman pool are expected to add a further 25 million barrels to the total.

Oil production net to the company amounted to 715,836 bbls. during the six months ended Sept. 30, 1958, which gave a revenue of $1,652,375. Net earnings before writeoffs were $1,070,576.

Authorized capital is 3.5 million shares, and there are 3,429,664 shares issued and outstanding.

Can. Oil Lands

Chief asset of **Canada Oil Lands** is its large spread of undeveloped permit acreage, mainly in northern and southwestern Alberta.

Nearly all of these lands are in large reservation blocks and some 630,000 acres are farmed out to other operators for exploration at no cost to the company.

In the Normandville-Springburn area of northwestern Alberta the company has 20% working interest in about 78,000 acres on which 13 productive oil and gas wells have been brought in. Commercial oil has been discovered in the Devonian D1, D3 and Beaverhill Lake sections, and the Mississippian and Jurassic formations, and gas in the Gething and Blue Sky zones. Deliveries of gas began late this year. Work is continuing on the tract and on a further 91,000 acres to the south in which the company has 15%.

In southern Saskatchewan a 1.77% gross overriding royalty is held on more than one million acres containing 87 oil wells. A possible five wells are to be drilled on 53,000 acres in southwestern Ontario in which a 47.5% stake is owned.

Income totaled $107,237 in 1957, and a net loss of $250,585 resulted after depreciation and depletion of $25,976. Working capital at Dec. 31, 1957, amounted to $22,505. Recently a further $120,000 was obtained through the sale of 60,000 shares.

Authorized capital is 3 million shares, of which 1,723,512 are issued.

Calgary & Edmonton

Calgary & Edmonton Corp. owns the mineral rights, including oil and gas, underlying 1,142,109 acres in southwestern Alberta, which it leases to other operators for drilling on. Also has a participating interest in a further 1,076,280 acres, mostly in Alberta, some of which are producing gas and oil.

At June 30, 1958, corporation had granted leases to others covering 362,213 acres and options to lease on 189,720 acres. Royalty and/or participating interests were held in 275 producing wells and in 11 capped gas wells.

Exploration and development during the last fiscal year included an interest in the drilling of 74 wells. Of these, 41 were successful in producing oil and three struck gas, while 10 were still drilling at the year end. Several of these have since flowed oil.

Emphasis was placed on evaluating the Innisfail oil pool, where 26 producers were completed. Recently three large gas wells were brought in at Carstairs, a few miles southeast of the Elkton field. Corporation has a gross royalty in the Carstairs find, and its gas is committed to Trans-Canada Pipe Lines.

The major Pincher Creek gas field was placed on production late this year following completion of pipe line facilities connecting it with Trans-Canada, and the bringing into operation of a new sulphur plant in the area. Calgary & Edmonton has a 15% gross royalty on 24.6% of the production from a unitized area containing eight large wells.

Reserve figures are not published by the company. Dividends at an annual rate

(Continued on page 80)

BRITISH AMERICAN
BANK NOTE COMPANY
LIMITED

OTTAWA • CANADA

Engravers & Printers
OF
BANK NOTES • BONDS • STOCK CERTIFICATES
STAMPS • DEBENTURES AND CHEQUES

BRANCH OFFICES: MONTREAL & TORONTO

RANGER OIL
ACTIVELY DEVELOPING GAS RESERVES
IN CONTRACT TO
TRANS-CANADA PIPE LINES and
NORTHWESTERN UTILITIES LIMITED

During the past year participating in the development of oil and gas properties in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Kansas and Wyoming

RANGER OIL (CANADA) LIMITED
505 Eighth Avenue West
Calgary, Alberta.

Look at Your
FUEL COSTS

Liquifuels have but one product to sell —Burning Oil.

That is why our sales engineers have learned to get the most value for you from every drop of oil.

That is why we are almost certain that we can cut your fuel costs. Somewhere along the line—in delivery, storage, tending, burning methods, grade or price—we are sure we can save you money.

Ask us about a Power Plant Survey—without obligation.

LIQUIFUELS Limited

Millhaven, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor
North Bay, Winnipeg

MUSKEG, ROCK AND RIVER...

One of the toughest construction jobs in the Trans-Canada project was completed recently—30 days ahead of schedule: 47.4 miles of 30-inch pipeline laid through granite, muskeg and heavy timber.

The line crosses under 10 lakes, four highways and one river. Blasting and tunneling through rock were required for almost the entire length. To protect the pipe, quarter-inch felt was applied by hand and fastened with steel bands.

The link is a key part of the Eastern Section of the 2330-mile Trans-Canada system—from Alberta to Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and other eastern communities.

Canadian Bechtel Limited had a major role in the vast Trans-Canada project... performing preliminary engineering of the system... making location surveys... mapping and acquiring Western Section right-of-way... locating the main route of Central and Eastern Sections... and building three portions of the pipeline.

CANADIAN BECHTEL LIMITED
Engineers and Builders for Industry
Toronto • Vancouver

How Canada's Oil Flows

All Figures in Barrels from Canadian Petroleum Association

Canadian Crude Oil Production:

	1957 Bbl.	1958 (Est.) Bbl.
British Columbia	340,945	420,000
Alberta	137,492,316	109,450,000
Saskatchewan	36,861,089	41,700,000
Manitoba	6,089,743	6,070,000
Northwest Territories	382,701	445,000
Eastern Canada	641,148	735,000
Total Canada	181,807,942	158,820,000

Canadian Crude Oil Disposition:

British Columbia	22,507,050	20,000,000
Alberta & N.W.T.	24,986,781	24,700,000
Saskatchewan	19,439,988	16,800,000
Manitoba	9,984,288	9,500,000
Ontario	49,996,130	58,000,000
Total used by Canadian refineries from Canadian production	126,914,237	129,000,000
Vancouver Marine Terminal	7,140,991	.....
U. S. Puget Sound Area	27,093,909	11,000,000
U. S. South	72,263	7,000
U. S. Great Lakes Area	20,987,804	22,000,000
Total Export	55,294,967	33,007,000
Total Demand	182,209,204	162,007,000

Sources of Crude Used by Our Refineries:

Canada	126,914,237	129,000,000
U.S.A.	10,415,648	2,400,000
Venezuela	86,210,248	67,000,000
Near & Middle East	13,937,116	29,000,000
Trinidad	1,143,659	2,000,000
Total Crude Oil Consumed	238,620,908	229,400,000
Net Product Imports	31,444,945	26,800,000
Apparent Consumption of Crude Oil and Products	270,065,853	256,200,000

Producers

(CONTINUED FROM P. 79)

of 10 cents per share have been paid regularly since 1941.

Revenue from lease rentals and options totaled $1,163,-699 for the year ended June 30, 1958, and income from oil and gas amounted to $1,500,-971. Net profit was $1,603,140 equivalent to 66 cents per share. Working capital on that date was $3,296,117.

Authorized capital is 3.25 million shares, of which 2,-415,100 are issued. There is no funded or bank indebtedness.

Cons. West

Consolidated West Petroleum is engaged in the search for and production of natural gas from under Lake Erie. It holds leases and licenses of occupation covering nearly 80 square miles in the lake opposite the Tilbury gas field in southwestern Ontario, and owns about 58 gas wells there.

Thirteen of the producers were completed this year and further drilling is planned for 1959. The gas is sold to Union Gas Co. under long-term contracts which call for delivery of up to 2.6 million mcf annually at 35 cents per mcf. Increases in price after Mar. 31, 1960, are provided for. Production is taken from depths ranging from 1,150 to 1,350 ft.

Proven reserves were last estimated in 1956 at over 40 billion cu. ft. and have since been enlarged.

An 85%-owned subsidiary, Underwater Gas Developers Ltd., owns and operates a number of portable metal towers for drilling under water. Company drills all the wells for the parent firm as well as for other operators under contract.

New financing was effected by Consolidated West last August through the sale to shareholders of 100,000 treasury shares at $4 each. To make the rights offering possible, authorized capital was increased by 1.5 million to 2.5 million shares, and there are now 1.1 million issued and outstanding.

Gross income for 1957 totaled $625,748 including $587,157 from sales of gas. For 1958 gas sales are expected to bring in more than $900,000. The drilling subsidiary had a net profit of $19,-587 for the period May 6 to Dec. 31, 1957. Funded debt consists of $585,000 of 5¼% debentures due 1961.

Cdn. Export

Canadian Export Gas & Oil Ltd. is the continuing vehicle resulting from the merger of Canadian Prospect Ltd. and Canadian Export Gas Ltd. early this year. The amalgamation was effected through the issuance of 2½ shares of Prospect for each share of Export Gas. Prospect then changed its name to Canadian Export Gas & Oil, and Canadian Export Gas, now a wholly owned subsidiary, changed its title to Canex Gas Ltd.

Company has a share in about 170 producing oil and 82 producing or capped gas wells, equal to 100% of about 20 oil and 47 gas wells, in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Oil activities of the company are currently being limited to areas in which proration has not had too harsh an affect, and most of the company's attention is being centred on the acquisition, development and sale of natural gas reserves.

Much of such reserves are contracted for sale under long-term agreements with Trans-Canada Pipe Lines and Saskatchewan Power Corp. Such contracts involve altogether about 265 billion cu. ft. Sales are anticipated to reach a net five billion cu. ft. during the present year, representing a revenue increase of about $500,000 annually.

Sale of the remaining reserves of gas are under negotiation. Company's total reserves were placed in June, 1957, at approximately 401 billion cu. ft., both drilled and undrilled.

Net production revenue for the six months ended Oct. 31, 1958, was estimated at $525,000, compared with $809,347 for the year ended Apr. 30, 1958. Production loans of $177,400 were incurred during the fiscal year and the company is considering long-term financing.

Capital stock comprises 12 million shares authorized, of which 7,156,453 are issued.

Cen. Del Rio

Chief activity of **Central-Del Rio Oils** in recent years has been the development of its large acreage in the Weyburn field of southeastern Saskatchewan, which it discovered. During the year ended July 31, 1958, company drilled and completed 31 oil producers in the field to bring its total oil wells there to 94. Company also receives 6¼% gross royalty from 10 producers in Saskatchewan, and a 50%-owned firm, Minerals Ltd., has 2½% gross royalty in 137 wells in the vicinity.

In North Dakota company drilled two good producers and four sub-marginal wells during the year. Two exploratory ventures were dry. One was in the Ratcliffe area of Saskatchewan and the other was located in New Mexico.

Little change was made in landholdings during the period, and they include 371,-123 net acres of leases, 33,-777 net acres of reservations, permits and gas licenses and 92,494 net interest mineral acres.

Production from both Canada and the U. S. showed a large increase during the 1957-58 year for a total of 1,362,488 bbls. of oil. This was an average of 5,008 bbls. per day, compared with the actual ability of company wells to efficiently produce 14,023 bbls. daily.

Oil reserves in the Weyburn pool were last estimated early in 1957 at approximately 40 million barrels proven and 17.5 million bbls. probable. Such reserves were based on the then known limits of the field, which have since been extended.

Gross revenue for the year ended July 31, 1958, totaled $3,021,295. After all expenses plus depreciation and amortization of $2,037,236, net loss was $30,673. Working capital amounted to $2,366,-828.

There are no long-term debt or bank loans outstanding. Authorized capital is 10 million shares, and 6,409,992 are issued and outstanding.

Cons. E. Crest

Directly and through a subsidiary **Consolidated East Crest Oil Co Ltd.** has varying interests in 31 oil and three gas wells in Alberta and Saskatchewan, equal to company ownership of more than nine oil and two gas producers.

Acreage position consisted of some 542,000 acres of leases, reservations and permits in Western Canada and Ontario, amounting to a net of 53,633 acres.

During 1958 the company participated in bringing in 10 oil producers in the Pembina field of Alberta, and one on a 160-acre tract in the Boundary Lake pool, B. C.

Production revenue totaled $234,227 for 1957, and a net profit of $60,382 was realized after write-offs of $77,417. Working capital at Dec. 31, 1957, was $169,670, of which $153,144 was cash.

There are 1,549,174 shares issued and outstanding out of 5 million authorized.

Cdn. Atlantic

An offer to acquire all the assets of **Canadian Atlantic Oil Co. Ltd.**, made by an associate, **Pacific Petroleums Ltd.**, was accepted earlier

(Continued on page 81)

Producers

(CONTINUED FROM P. 80)

this year by Atlantic directors.

Shareholders of the company will consider the offer at a meeting to be held on Dec. 10. Takeover would be effected through an exchange of stock on the basis of one Pacific share for three of Atlantic.

Reserves were last estimated at approximately 5½ million bbl. of oil, 250 billion cu. ft. of gas and 3 million bbl. of gas liquids. Income totaled $943,178 in the year ended Feb. 28, 1958, and working capital at that time was $948,985.

Commonwealth

Co.nmonwealth Petroleum is an operating and holding organization, having interests in 22 oil wells in Alberta and Saskatchewan and control of several subsidiaries.

In southeastern Saskatchewan nine wells have been brought in on six parcels of land obtained under farmout arangements in the Midale, Weyburn and Steelman fields. Company through a subsidiary acquired the full rights to the acreage subject to an overriding royalty.

A controlled subsidiary, Commonwealth Drilling Co. Ltd., owns and operates 28 rigs and is one of the largest well-drilling concerns in Canada. Commonwealth Petroleum owns over two thirds of the issued capital.

Two other subsidiaries, Commoil Ltd. and Command Oils, own six producing oil wells in the Turner Valley field, Alberta, and have substantial shareholdings both in the parent company and the drilling firm.

Income of the parent company for the year ended Sept. 30, 1957, totaled $872,675, and a net profit of $702,839 was realized. No dividends have been paid since Oct. 19, 1956. Working capital at Sept. 30, 1957, amounted to $1,197,807. Authorized capital is 2 million shares, nearly all of which are issued.

Commoil Ltd. had a net profit of $57,889 in the year ended June 30, 1958, from a total revenue of $167,747. No dividend was paid this year as the company's chief investment, stock of the parent company, did not make any disbursements. Immediate resumption of dividend payments by Commoil is not anticipated.

Command Oils had a net profit of $96,551 out of a revenue of $99,710 in the year ended Apr. 30, 1958. A dividend of 3 cents per share was paid July 16, 1958, compared with 5 cents the year previous and 8 cents in 1956.

Charter Oil

Charter Oil participated in a record amount of drilling during the year ended July 31, 1958. Twelve wells were put down on company lands by others at no cost to Charter under farmout agreements, while a direct share was taken in four ventures.

Gas flowed at a rate of 20 million cu. ft. per day from a test well drilled in northeastern British Columbia, and another venture also encountered gas but will test deeper horizons. Another wildcat is under way and further exploratory drilling is planned for several other permits in the area.

In Northern Alberta, Richfield Oil Corp. drilled three deep and three shallow tests in the East Red Earth district but all were dry. A well drilled in the Gulf Islands off the coast of British Columbia by the company and its associates was abandoned, but gave sufficient encouragement for further geological studies. More drilling is contemplated.

Two oil producers were completed at Carnduff in southeastern Saskatchewan. Further development in the Youngstown field of Alberta has been deferred due to restrictions on oil production and the desire to obtain more production history of the pool.

Investments include a 7% share interest in Northern Ontario Natural Gas, which is distributing gas to a number of communities in Ontario, and 50% in Magna Pipeline Co. Ltd., which proposes to build a natural gas line from the British Columbia mainland to Vancouver Island.

A wholly owned subsidiary owns and operates two drilling rigs, having disposed of one during 1958. This subsidiary continues to operate on a reduced basis, and had a total income of $544,014 in the year ended July 31, 1958, down from $1,103,126 the year previous.

Total income of Charter, excluding the drilling subsidiary, was $195,076 for the 1958 fiscal year.

Cdn. Superior

Canadian Superior Oil of California has joined with Canadian Husky to explore 97 oil and gas permits in the Eagle Plain and Peel Plateau areas of the Yukon Territory. The two firms expect to spend approximately $8 million over the next five years in prospecting, with a start scheduled to begin in 1960.

During fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1958, company participated in the drilling of 231 wells, of which 97 were completed without a cash contribution by the company. Of the total, 131 were brought in as oil producers and nine were capped as gas wells. Twenty-four of the oil wells were wholly owned, 40 were drilled jointly with others, and a joint interest through farmouts was retained on 20 producers and a royalty in 43. Dry hole, bottom hole and other contributions were made toward 13 successful ventures.

Interests were held last August in 542 oil wells equivalent to ownership of 300 net wells, plus 13 net gassers.

Landholdings totaled some 2.5 million net acres of leases and reservations in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Acreage position was reduced during the year through assignments to others under farmout agreements and by the dropping of some 230,000 acres in Manitoba.

Net proceeds from oil production amounted to $9,272,715 during the year ended Aug. 31, 1958. This was deducted from expenditures for the year grossing $10,481,658 and the difference was capitalized as the company is still deemed to be in an exploratory and development stage. Working capital on that date was $3,700,923, most of it in cash.

Term debt consisted of a bank loan of $12,936,196, due in semiannual installments of $675,000 and $1,350,000. Capital stock comprised 4.5 million shares of which 4,479,000 are issued. Superior Oil of California owns 2.3 million of the issued shares.

Dom. Minerals

Dominion Minerals splits its interests between oil and gas and mining.

Oil interests are in wells at Leduc, Camrose, Erskine fields in Alberta.

Company headed a group to unitize 8,760 acres of leases and farmed-out land to **Merrill Petroleums** in the Whitecourt, Alta., area.

In mining, company holds uranium prospects at Beaverlodge and Blind River camps.

Devon-Palmer

Devon-Palmer Oils is engaged with others in two programs involving the drilling of nearly 20 exploratory wells in southeastern Saskatchewan, and in construction of a sulphur plant and development of a wet gas field near Calgary.

Costs of the sulphur extraction facilities, estimated at approximately $8.5 million, are being shared equally with Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., and it is expected to begin operations early next year. Capacity will be 370 long tons of sulphur and 12 million cu. ft. of saleable gas per day.

One of the wildcat projects in Saskatchewan has resulted in at least one oil discovery, in the Viewfield district, and earned the participants 95% interest in 5,600 acres in the general vicinity. The other program has just begun and will give the company's group approximately 5,760 acres subject to royalty. An 18-hole program carried out in the area last year found light oil in the Browning and Adelaide areas and earned the company about 20% interest in 17,000 acres, and a 50% share was acquired in a further 1,440 acres and four oil wells.

Directly and through its wholly owned subsidiaries Devon-Palmer held interests at Jan. 31, 1958, in 379 oil and 26 gas wells, equivalent to 100% of 82 net oil and nearly seven gas wells. Acreage holdings were equal to over one million net acres in Western Canada and the United States. A subsidiary owns and operates seven drilling rigs.

Proven reserves were estimated at the beginning of the year at 12.5 million barrels of oil and 115 billion cu. ft. of natural gas.

Production of natural gas began from the Gordondale field of Alberta late last year, and by April, 1958, company's share had reached nearly 7 million cu. ft. per day

Gross operating revenue amounted to $3,920,649 for the year ended Jan. 31, 1958. Working capital on that date was $800,018.

Authorized capital is 15 million shares of which 12,145,209 are issued.

Dome Pete

Dome Petroleum shared in drilling 29 wells during the first half of this year. Of these 19 were successful, including 11 oil producers in the Whiteside and Steelman fields of Saskatchewan, four at Virden, Man., and three in Alberta's Pembina field.

An exploratory venture at Laprise Creek in northeastern B. C. flowed gas at an indicated rate of 25 million cu. ft. per day. The well found 110 ft. of net pay in the Triassic at depth of 4,400 ft. It is on a 51,000-acre permit in which Dome has 75% interest, and is within the range of a projected extension of the **Westcoast** pipe line. Further evaluation of the area is planned during the winter of 1958-59.

Work is also scheduled for some 46,000 acres of licenses of occupation located from two to four miles offshore in Lake Erie.

Acreage holdings total over 2 million acres for a net to the company of about 1 million acres, in Western Canada and Ontario. Working interests were held in 143 gross or 93 net oil wells and 7 gross or nearly 4 net gas wells early this year. In addition varying gross royalties were owned in 38 oil producers.

Net proven reserves were estimated as at the close of last year at 26.21 million bbl. of crude and 18 billion cu. ft. of gas, exclusive of the Laprise Creek discovery.

A 37% share interest is held in **Provo Gas Producers** and 39% in **Steelman Gas Ltd.** Provo has extensive producing gas lands in Alberta while Steelman recently completed construction of a casinghead gas processing plant in the Steelman field.

Gross income of Dome for the first half of this year was estimated at $1,304,000, and working capital at June 30 was $239,417. Term debt consists of $3,665,000 of 4¼% notes due 1963, while share capital is 3 million shares of which 2,502,200 are issued.

Fargo Oils

Fargo Oils considers one of its most valuable properties its 31% interest in the Blueberry gas field in northeastern British Columbia. Of the 21 gas wells on the lands, 12 began making deliveries to Westcoast Transmission last September, and initial contractual volume of 30 million cu. ft. daily should be reached by the close of this year.

Of great significance to future development of the field was the discovery of light-gravity oil in three of the wells located five miles apart.

Other large permit holdings in the province are farmed out to other operators for exploration at no cost to Fargo, which retains net carried interests therein. Gas has been encountered in the Nig Creek, Prespatou Creek, Fort Nelson and Gundy Creek areas, and work is continuing.

A share in the drilling of 103 wells was taken during the 18 months ended June 30, 1958. This resulted in the completion of 74 oil and gas wells, giving the company an interest in 321 gross oil and 58 gross gas wells equal to ownership of 192 net oil producers and 37 net gassers.

A development program was carried out this year on 29 proven well sites in the Pembina field, and 50,000 company-held acres south and west of production at Innisfail have been farmed out to another company for evaluation. A 25% stake was also acquired in three half-sections of semiproven lands adjacent to oil producers in the Swan Hills districts of Alberta.

Crude oil sales for the six months ended June 30, 1958, amounted to 294,575 bbls., down from 321,729 bbls. for the similar period of 1957. Operating income for the 1958 period was $456,900. After depreciation and depletion of $314,200, consolidated net profit was $267,200. Cash and inventories totaled $1,378,637 at mid-1958.

There are 9 million shares authorized, and of 7,969,915 issued nearly 2 million are held by General American Oil Co. of Texas.

French Pete

French Petroleum Co. of Canada plans development of holdings in the Joffre and Kaybob areas of Alberta, and of five semiproven half-sections in the "hot" Swan Hills district. These last leases were purchased by the company and its associates for cash bonuses totaling $3,435,000, and French has 25% interest in them. At the same time a wildcat reservation tract covering four townships or 92,000 acres to the southeast of the Swan Hills productive area was acquired for $6,507,700, and the company's stake in this block is 40%.

A core-hole program has been done on 50,000 acres in the Athabasca Tar Sands, and gravity meter surveys were made in the Keg River, Marten Hills and Cold Lake areas of Northern Alberta. Exploration is also expected to continue on permit lands in northeastern B. C.

Company has a substantial share in 20 oil producers in the Pembina, Bonnie Glen and Harmattan fields of Alberta, and at Torquay, Sask., equivalent to ownership of about 12 net wells.

Acreage position includes nearly three million gross acres or 260,554 net acres of leases and 1,383,318 net acres of reservation and permit lands in Western Canada and Ontario.

Completion of development wells planned for this year is expected to bring company oil reserves up to about 11 million barrels, and gross income for the current year should aggregate over $1 million. Working capital amounted to $14.7 million at the close of 1957, mostly in cash and short-term investments.

Capital consists of four million participating preferred shares of $10 par value and 25 million ordinary shares. There are 1.68 million preferred and 11,270,548 ordinary shares issued. Majority of the ordinary is held by Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, S.A.

Gen. Petroleums

General Petroleums of Canada engages in the search for oil and gas, owns and operates 20 well-drilling rigs and has stock interests in an affiliate and a pipeline.

Interests were held in 125 oil and 10 capped gas wells at Mar. 31, 1958, giving the company the equivalent of about 30 net oil and 1.1 net gas wells in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Landholdings equal 165,096 net acres in those two provinces, Northwest Territories and Montana.

Exploration and development was kept to a minimum during the 1957-58 fiscal year, and contract drilling activities were also reduced by the restrictions on oil production. Contracts completed during the year totaled 172 for an aggregate of 1,008,596 feet drilled, compared with 220 contracts totaling 1,215,081 feet the year previous.

A gradual increase in acreage holdings through participation with others is planned, in readiness for an expanded exploratory program.

Net reserves were placed early this year at 2,728,000 bbls. proven primary and 440,000 bbls. probable secondary of crude oil, 354,000 bbls. proven natural gas liquids, 14.7 billion cu. ft. of

(Continued on page 82)

Pipelines Principles and Points of Disturbance

The Borden Commission's "First Report" has upset the prices of pipeline company shares.

Some of the points which have disturbed investors have been set forth in a letter to our clients.

We will be pleased to forward a copy to you.

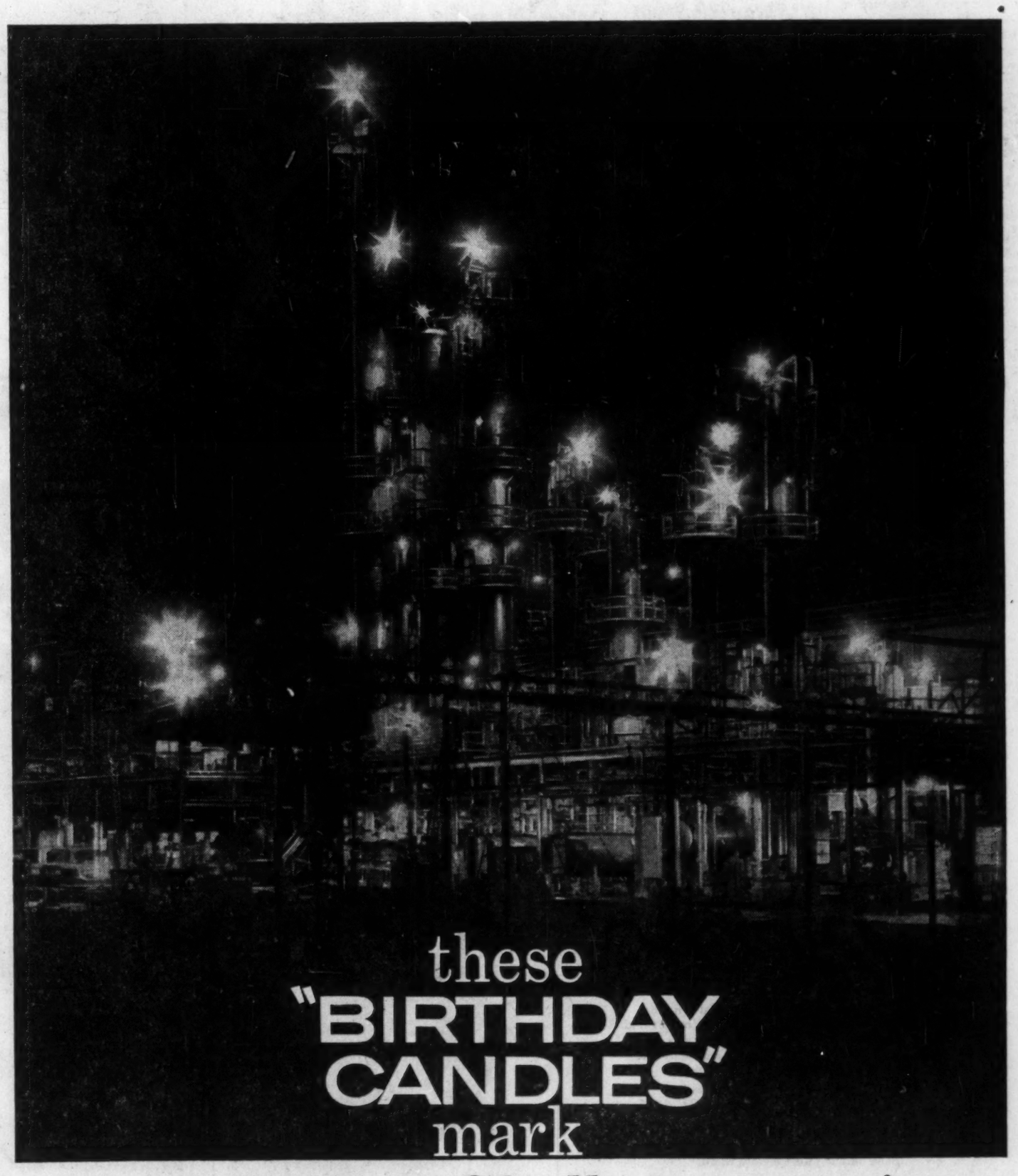
WISENER AND COMPANY
LIMITED

Members of the Investment Dealers' Association of Canada

73 King St. West,
TORONTO 1
CANADA

TELEX 02-2461

Affiliate: MACKELLAR, WISENER LIMITED
Members: The Toronto Stock Exchange



these "BIRTHDAY CANDLES" mark

25 years of Shell progress!

For Shell's Montreal East Refinery, these strange "birthday candles" glowing in the night are a sign of a growing youth, with greater things to come.

In the last five years alone, "Montreal East" has been the scene of three multi-million dollar projects—two major refinery expansions and several petrochemical plants.

Shell's expansion, in Montreal East and across Canada, anticipates the growth of industry — in order to serve it! It's Shell's way of showing confidence in Canada's abundant future!

SHELL OIL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Producers

(CONTINUED FROM P. 81)

gas and 20,200 long tons of sulphur. General's interest in an associate also gives it a proprietary interest in a further 2.4 million barrels of oil reserves.

Consolidated gross revenue for the year ended Mar. 31, 1958, amounted to $8,215,556. After provision of $1,282,675 for depreciation and amortization of development expenditures, net profit was $84,970. Working capital position showed an excess of $1,211,980 of current liabilities over current assets, due to bank loans of $1,794,421.

Capital consists of one million Class A and one million ordinary shares, and 750,537 Class A and 400,000 ordinary shares are issued. Dividends at 10 cents per share per annum have been paid on each class since 1951.

Great Plains

Great Plains Development undertook a minimum of exploration and development during the first half of the present year, and participated in or contributed to just four wells. Two of these in the Harmattan and Joffre fields were completed as oil producers, while a venture at Eagle Hill, Alta., struck natural gas.

Activity was scheduled to be greater in the last half of the year and wildcat holes were planned for at least three areas. Development drilling will be done only after consideration of existing market conditions, however.

Company had a share last June in 400 producing oil wells and 22 shut-in gassers, in which its interest was equal to 75 net oil and eight net gas wells. Acreage position comprised 267,988 acres net in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Secondary recovery projects have been installed covering all company wells in the Joffre Viking-sand pool and most of them at Pembina. Unitization of the Elkton-Harmattan reservoir is also under discussion.

Proven reserves, both drilled and undeveloped, were estimated at the close of last year at 9.9 million bbls. oil, 3.7 million bbls. natural gas liquids and 107 billion cu. ft. of gas. These are primary reserves plus some secondary at Joffre and Pembina.

Net oil production for the first half of 1958 amounted to 441,552 bbls. compared with 957,952 bbls. for the full 1957 year.

Production revenue for 1957 grossed $2,607,778, from which a net profit of $421,459 was derived after allowing for depreciation, depletion and amortization of $707,325 and write-off of $105,372 against abandonment of leases.

Working capital stood at $2,157,955 at mid-year. Authorized capital is 3 million shares, and 967,842 of these are issued. Funded debt comprises $6,902,000 of 4% notes due 1965.

Gridoil

Gridoil Freehold Leases holds freehold petroleum and natural gas rights covering some 522,000 acres in southern Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

At the end of 1957 there were 47 oil wells on the lands, in which the company's interest ranged from 50% to 100%. These are in the Gull Lake, Erobisher, Glen Ewen, Weyburn, Manor and Steelman fields of Saskatchewan. Undeveloped acreage is also held in the Ingoldsby, Hastings, Alida, Oxbow, Dalesboro, Alameda and Bone Creek districts of the province and at Pierson, Man.

An agreement whereby Col. Gustave Ring would explore Gridoil lands was terminated last year following the drilling of 13 wells, of which just two were producers. On Apr. 1, 1958, the investor exercised his right to exchange his interest in the developed properties for the company's share in certain producing properties. Gridoil intends to exercise its right to repurchase these lands for an amount estimated at $310,000.

Gross income for 1957 amounted to $765,694. After all expenses plus depletion and depreciation of $400,531, a net loss of $219,824 was recorded. Working capital at the end of the year was $457,987.

There were outstanding at that time $2,818,000 of 5½% notes due 1976. These are currently convertible into 66 shares per $100 debenture. Authorized capital is 3 million shares; of 2,139,271 shares issued, approximately 62% are held by Anglo American Exploration Ltd.

Humber Oils

Humber Oils is looking to Australia's Great Barrier Reef for important future development.

Company has obtained a permit to explore for oil on the Reef, along the east coast of Australia.

It covers a 50% interest in 78,000 sq. miles or some 50 million acres, which includes a major portion of the Reef.

Humber plans to drill a 6,000-ft. well to test the Reef once a government subsidy is approved and other arrangements made final. Preliminary surveys are under way.

Offer from **Pacific Petroleums** to take over Humber shares was accepted late Novembe. this year. Pacific's offer was one Pacific share for each nine shares of Humber. Offer was accepted by over 80% of Humber shareholders.

Company recently held interests in 61 oil wells (equal to 18.7 wells net to Humber) and in 57,992 net acres of exploratory lands in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta.

Humber earlier this year acquired all the outstanding 343,505 shares of **Klintar Oils** on basis of two Humber for each one Klintar.

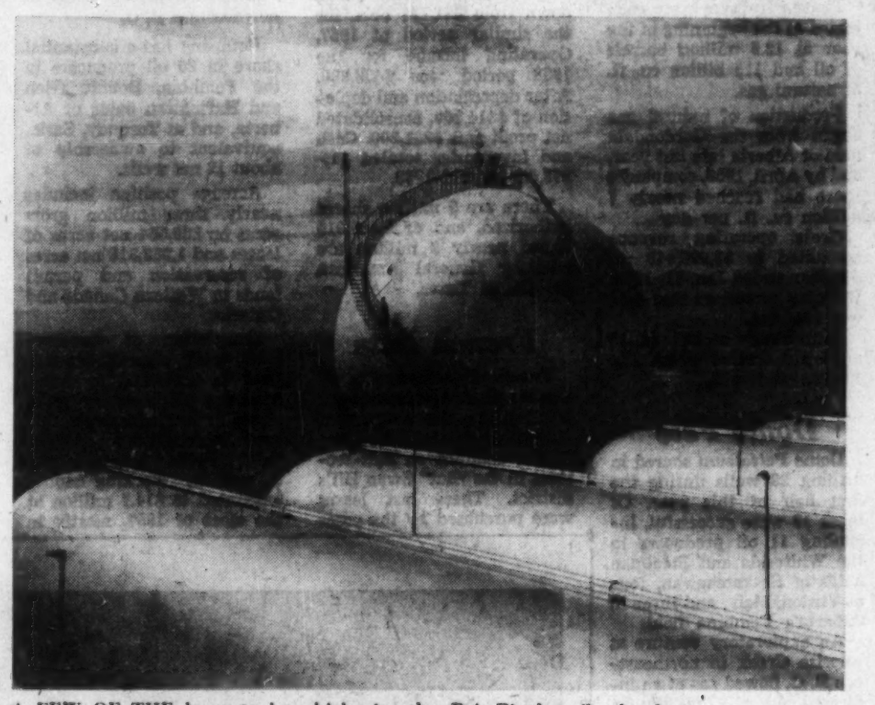
High Crest

Canadian High Crest Oils holds substantial interest in oil and gas wells, and in acreage, in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Big holdings are in Leduc and Wainwright areas of Alberta, but with interests in wells also in Chancellor, Armena, Malmo, Atlee, Innisfail, Bellshill in Alberta.

Earlier this year, working interests were held in 57 oil wells and 16 gas wells, and royalty interests were held in 12 wells in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Gross holdings totaled 213,200 acres, equal to about 40,000 net acres, while royalty holdings and mineral rights came to total of 42,450 acres.



A FEW OF THE large tanks which give the B-A Pincher Creek plant a storage capacity of 336,000 gals of LPG products.

Home Oil

Home Oil is currently exploring and developing its large undeveloped and semi-proven holdings in the Swan Hills area of Alberta.

Company and its associates discovered this major oil field last year and are carrying out an intensive program to delineate the productive area. Home has 31% interest in the project. The group considers that it has at least 10,000 acres in the vicinity which it considers proven or probable.

Construction of a crude oil pipeline from the field to Edmonton has been completed by Home and a partner at a cost of $5.5 million. The line has a daily capacity of 40,000 bbl., and throughput is expected to reach about 3,000 bbl. per day by next spring.

A large wet gas strike at Carstairs in central Alberta is being explored by step-out drilling. Gas flowed at rates up to 80 million cu. ft. daily, and several wells have been successful.

Home holds interests in more than 400 producing oil wells and 19 producing and 32 shut-in gassers in Alberta, plus a share in over 2 million acres equal to ownership of 768,000 net acres. A crude oil pipeline owned by the company serves the Sundre-Westward Ho and Harmattan fields, and runs for 65 miles south to Calgary. Line has a present capacity of 18,000 bbl. daily and throughput averaged nearly 6,000 bbl. per day during 1957.

Oil reserves increased by 75% and gas reserves by 65% during the first nine months of this year, and are estimated at 53 million bbl. oil, 10.7 million bbl. natural gas liquids and 405 billion cu. ft. of gas, all proven. Probable additional reserves are placed at 91 million bbl. of oil, 2.4 million bbl. of liquids and 92 billion cu. ft. of gas.

Company is the largest shareholder of Trans-Canada Pipe Lines, holding approximately 14% of the common stock.

Income for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1958, was $5,656,000, down from $7,212,000 for the like period of last year. Funded debt aggregated about $16.3 million at mid-year.

Authorized capital is 4,343,873 Class A cumulative and 3,656,127 Class B shares, and there are 2,023,122 Class A and 2,337,331 Class B shares issued.

Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas has petroleum and natural gas rights underlying more than 10 million acres in Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and elsewhere. Of the total, about 116,000 acres are fully or partially drilled and the remainder are undeveloped.

Participation was taken during the 18 months ended June 30, 1958, in drilling 272 wells for a net company interest of 156 ventures. Of these, 55 net were wildcat holes and the rest were field wells. The program resulted in the completion of 93 oil and 18 gas producers net. Five significant discoveries or extensions of natural gas reservoirs were made during the time, three in the general Whitecourt area and at Kaybob and East Virginia Hills, Alberta. Oil was found at Virginia Hills and Schneider Lake, Alta., and in the Milligan Creek area, B. C.

Construction of a gas-processing plant is planned for the Windfall area to serve the general Whitecourt vicinity. It would be able to recycle about 30 million cu. ft. of gas per day, from which 2,500 bbls. of natural gas liquids would be extracted.

Deliveries of gas from the company's Cessford reserves commenced late this year to Trans-Canada Pipe Lines, following completion by Hudson's Bay and its partner in the field of a gathering system and a gas-processing plant.

Interests are held in approximately 600 oil and gas wells capable of production. Company also owns a 10-story office building in Calgary and a wholly owned subsidiary, Rangeland Pipe Line Co. Ltd., owns and operates a 140-mile crude oil pipe line in Alberta having a daily capacity of 30,000 bbls.

Net proven reserves, drilled and undrilled, were placed as at June 1, 1957, at nearly 104 million bbls. crude oil and condensate, 4.6 million bbls. of gas liquids and 881 billion cu. ft. of natural gas. Production of oil averaged just over 20,000 bbls. per day during 1957.

Consolidated net profit for 1957 was $7,815,354, and included a profit of $4,742,352 from sale of investments. Provision of $5,339,812 was made for depreciation and depletion. Working capital at Dec. 31, 1957, was $16,462,000.

Capital stock consists of 25 million shares authorized. Of the 17,744,592 issued, 67.8% are owned by Continental Oil Co. of Delaware and 22.6% by Hudson's Bay Co.

Harvest Pete

Harvest Petroleums Ltd. holds interests in a number of petroleum and natural gas royalties, mineral titles and petroleum and gas leases in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

It is also active in offshore Lake Erie in gas exploration and development, holding licenses that cover 30,000 acres.

Harvest also has a one-sixth interest in **Submarine Oil & Gas**, an active participation in the offshore Lake Erie play.

Company has been participating with **Imperial Oil**, Submarine and others in drilling in the lake and on land in southwestern Ontario.

Jupiter

Jupiter Oils recently purchased all the assets of **Petroleum Producers Co.** for 154,313 shares.

Such assets included net reserves in Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas of 92,128 bbl. of oil, 1.4 billion cu. ft. of casinghead and non-associated gas and 28,155 bbl. distillate. Total future revenue from the properties is estimated at $456,291.

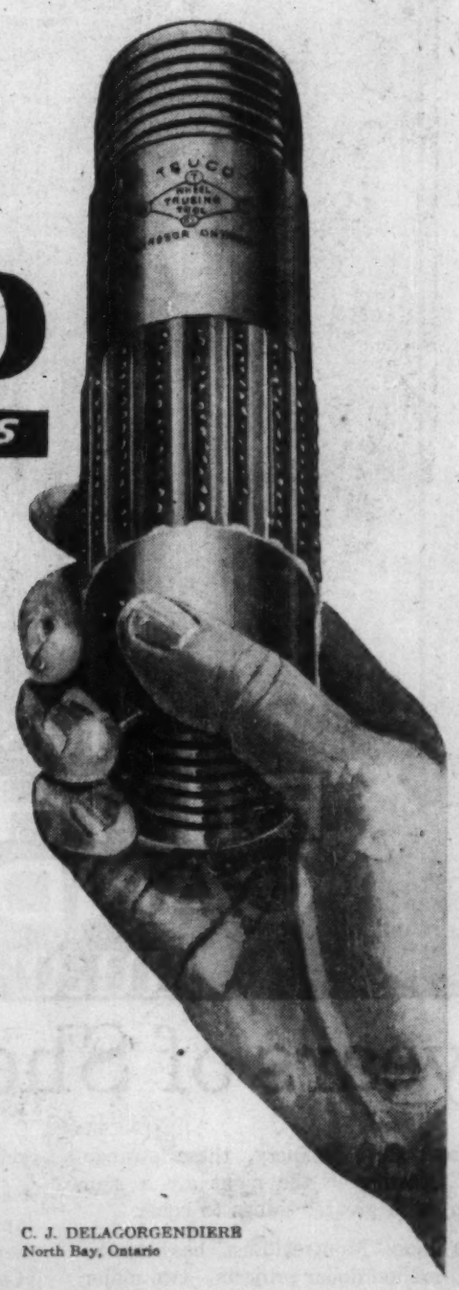
Other late acquisitions in the U. S. include royalties in several West Texas fields, and production and acreage in that and several other states. Also some 62,000 acres in tah and Colorado, some of which is offset by production.

During the first half of 1958 six wells were successfully completed on company-interest lands in the U. S. Two oil producers and a gas discovery were brought in on Jim Wells County lands, and two wells were completed in the Panhandle field, all in Texas. A gasser also finished drilling in De Witt County,

(Continued on page 83)

TRUCO

RIB-TYPE REAMING SHELLS



For lowest cost per foot operation

When drilling in hard or broken formations, Truco Rib-Type Shells guarantee you low cost reaming every time. They are manufactured with a hardened steel bottom to insure resistance to abrasion, and are set in a rib-type pattern to guarantee sufficient water clearance. The possibility of mudding or binding in the hole is eliminated and low cost recovery in any formation is guaranteed.

The wear-resisting and diamond-gripping properties of the Truco patented matrix and the excellent quality of the diamonds themselves insure durability, economy and satisfaction from the use of Truco Reaming Shells.

Wheel Trueing Tool Company of Canada, Limited also offer Strip-Type Shells and Tapered Reamers, specially designed and built for the jobs they are to do.

Write today for the free catalogue on the complete line of money-saving "Truco Diamond Drill Bits".

TRUCO . . . a good name to know for low cost drilling.

•DISTRIBUTORS•

A. M. GARDINER, Kirkland Lake, Ontario

C. J. DELAGORGENDIERE, North Bay, Ontario

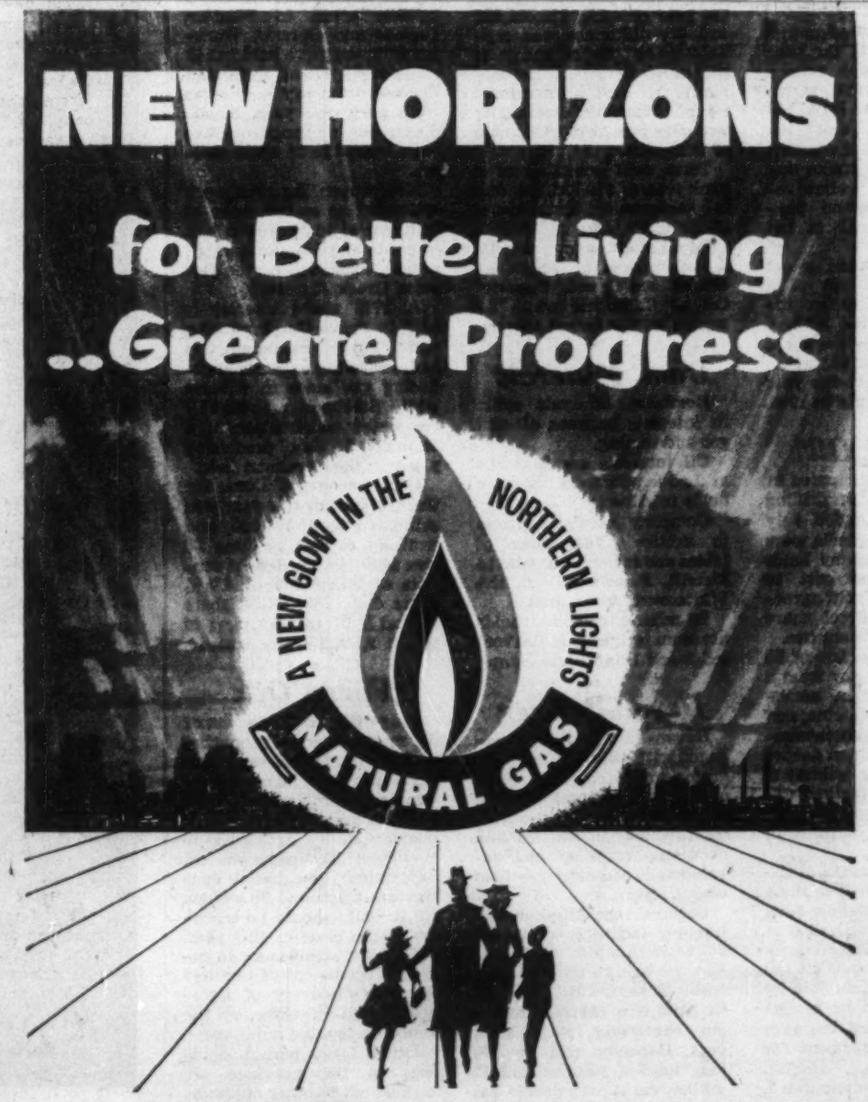
WHEEL TRUEING TOOL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

575 LANGLOIS AVENUE, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

NEW HORIZONS

for Better Living

..Greater Progress



In the months ahead the availability of low cost energy in the form of Natural Gas will write a new page in the history of the economic development and expansion of Northern and Northwestern Ontario.

We dedicate our services to the purpose of attaining New Horizons for better living and greater progress.

NORTHERN ONTARIO NATURAL GAS COMPANY, LIMITED

TWIN CITY GAS COMPANY LIMITED

Producers

(CONTINUED FROM P. 82)

Texas. Company has 25% in three and 50% in three of these wells. Another find in Jim Wells County flowed gas at a rate of 15 million cu. ft. plus 8 bbl. of distillate per million cu. ft. An oil strike was also made at 5,500 ft. depth, rating a potential of 128 bbl. per day. Further development is planned.

Consolidated gross income for the first six months of this year amounted to $411,870. Working capital at mid-year was $291,420. Capital comprises 5 million shares, including 3,651,871 issued.

Kroy Oils

Kroy Oils Ltd. recently acquired a new management headed by Clifford R. Walker, to try to end the troubles which have beset the company in the past two years.

Mr. Walker is a director of **Pacific Petroleums** and was president of **Merrill Petroleums** prior to its merger with Pacific. He stated that steps are being taken to place Kroy on a more active basis in Western Canada, and application will be made for restoration of trading privileges on several Canadian stock exchanges.

A proposed merger with **Basco Oil & Gas Co. Ltd.** was recently turned down by Basco shareholders.

Kroy holds interests in 94 oil and 25 gas wells in Alberta and Saskatchewan, in 79 oil and gas producers in Oklahoma and Louisiana, and in nearly 400,000 gross or 100,000 net acres.

Reserves were estimated last year at 3,860,000 bbl. proven developed and 1,025,635 bbl. proven undrilled of oil, and 9.62 billion cu. ft. proven developed and 52 billion proven undeveloped of natural gas.

Production revenue was $760,482 during the year ended April 30, 1958, from which a net profit of $20,477 was derived after depreciation, depletion and amortization of $403,339.

There are outstanding $1 million 5% debentures, which are convertible into stock at $4 per share to March 1, 1959. Authorized capital is five million shares, and 4,475,000 are issued.

Long Point

Long Point Gas & Oil Ltd. has come with successful results of its current 1958 drilling program on offshore acreage in Lake Erie.

Last year, one non-commercial hole was completed.

Drilling this year has been done east of Long Point.

Three wells have been drilled and a fourth was recently drilling.

The first two wells, Port Dover No. 1 and No. 2, have been estimated to be able to recover over one billion cu. ft. of raw gas.

The No. 3 well, coming in originally as a commercial well, has had to be shut-in temporarily because two sand-frac operations were not successful.

Long Point-Port Dover No. 4 was spudded about 2,600 ft. south of No. 3 which was located 2,600 ft. east of No. 2 and on the west flank of a gravity meter anomaly.

Company has hopes that "high" of the anomaly will be productive, opening up the possibility of many wells in the large indicated area.

Long Point recently sold 400,000 shares to net the company $325,000. Included in this amount are 200,000 shares under option at $1, making an average price of $1.25c per share.

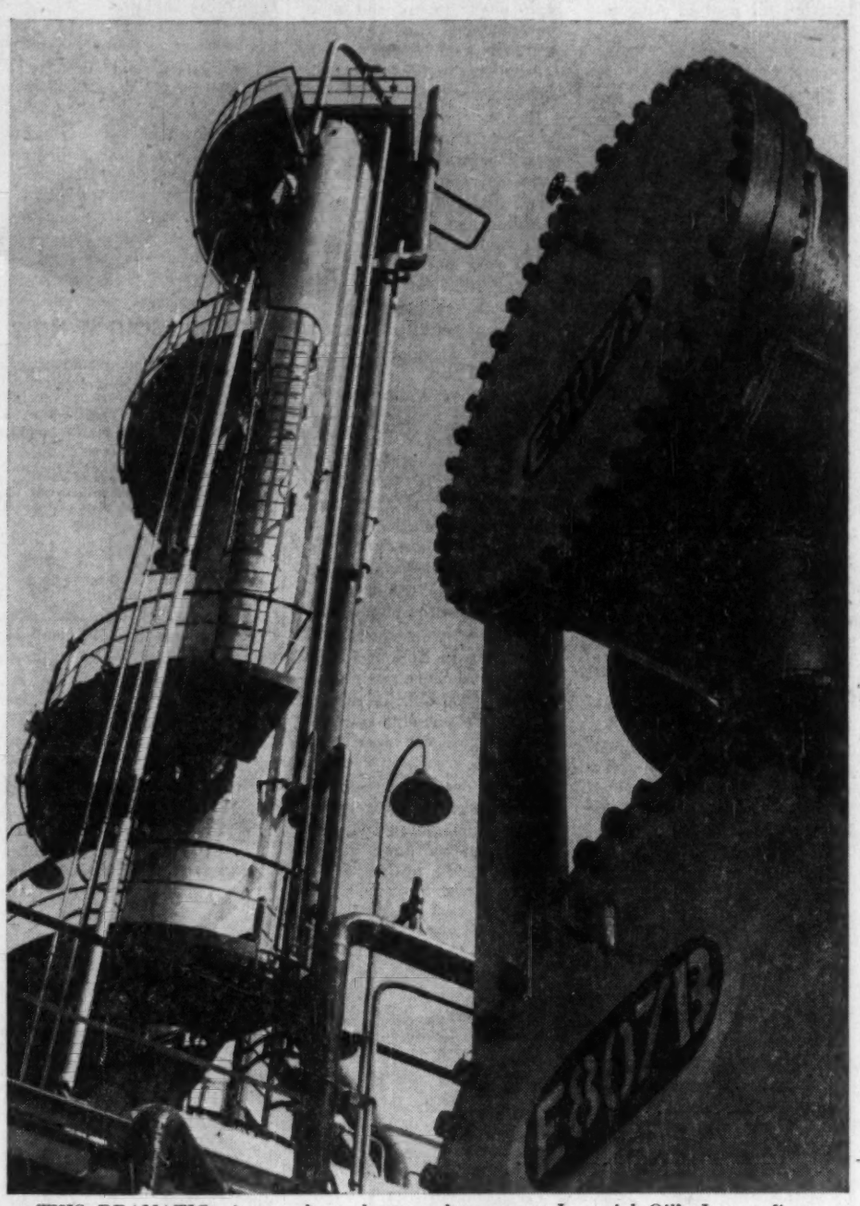
Medallion

Medallion Petroleums acquired all the assets of New Gas Exploration Co. of Alberta earlier this year through an exchange of securities.

Following this the company held a share in 93 oil and 55 gas wells, the equivalent of nearly 40 net crude and 5 net gas wells. Royalties were also held in 361 oil and 10 gas wells.

Acreage holdings in Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan total 860,605 net out of 4.7 million gross acres. In addition a royalty interest is held in 1.4 million acres.

Holdings of some 2 million permit acres in northeastern British Columbia are largely farmed out to others, with Medallion retaining carried interests. A number of test wells are being drilled on or near these properties and further drilling is planned. Gas and oil has been encountered in the Beatton River area and a 12-well program is scheduled for company lands by the farmee.



THIS DRAMATIC picture shows heat exchangers at Imperial Oil's Ioco refinery.

Participation was taken during the period Mar. 1-Aug. 31, 1958, in drilling 11 exploratory ventures and a royalty was held in a further 11 wildcats. Of these two were successful in finding oil and two struck gas. Of three development wells shared in and four in which a royalty was held, five were completed as oil producers and one was a gasser.

Natural gas production began last year from the Bindloss and Pouce Coupe fields of Alberta, and Fort St. John, B. C. This year an additional interest was purchased in Bindloss and this will permit immediately increased sales of gas. Deliveries of gas totaled 977 million cu. ft. during the 1958 six-month period as compared with 577 million for the full year ended Feb. 28, 1958. Production of crude amounted to 198,594 bbls. in the half year as against 317,783 bbls. for the 12 months.

Net proved primary reserves were estimated last May at 6.1 million barrels of oil and 105 billion cu. ft. of gas.

Gross annual income of the merged companies is estimated at $1.1 million, with a net cash flow of $350,000. Working capital at Nov. 1, 1958, was in excess of $2.1 million. There are 4,186,027 shares issued out of 7 million authorized, and long-term debt includes $1,373,000 debentures due 1962.

Mill City

Mill City Petroleums has been active in the Hussar and Bellshill Lake areas of Alberta.

At Hussar, company participated recently in drilling program. It holds 27½% interest in 2,560 acres and 28¾% interest in 5,760 acres.

Five oil and three gas wells were completed and one well was dry.

At Bellshill Lake, Mill City has one-third interest after royalties in 1,400 acres and an oil well completed early this year.

Last summer, company acquired two blocks of semi-proven lands in southern part of Pembina field for cash bonuses of $110,600 and $54,400.

Total income of company last year was $330,834, including $320,419 from sales of crude oil and gas. Net profit was $141,634.

Marigold Oils

Net revenue from oil and gas sales in last fiscal year (ended April 30, 1958) for **Marigold Oils Ltd.** was $21,545. Net loss was $221,073.

Company has been emphasizing a program of exploration on large acreage holdings.

Deep tests have been planned or under way for the Coleville and Whitelaw reservations, and at Simonette. Three wells have been drilled on 85,000 acres in Blaine County, Montana, in which 25% interest is held.

A. W. Johnston is now president, replacing B. W. Newkirk.

Midcon Oil

Midcon Oil & Gas has interests in 15 producing oil wells and six gas wells and in undeveloped acreage in Alberta and southwestern Ontario, owns a tower for underwater drilling and has a half interest in a natural gas pipe line in southern Alberta.

Sales of natural gas from the Etzikom field of Alberta, in which the company has a 50% share, totaled over 5 billion cu. ft. by Mar. 31, 1958. Gas is sold to the city of Medicine Hat and the plant there of Northwest Nitro-Chemicals Ltd., and is transported through a pipe line which is also 50% owned by Midcon.

Development in Lake Erie, Ont., has resulted in the successful completion of four gas producers; and a gathering system is planned in order to place them on production. In the Tilbury area a company well has struck oil, and flowed 30 bbls. during a two-hour test.

Development is also under way or planned on underwater lands near company properties in which Midcon has interests of 17½% and 77½%.

Income totaled $133,340 for the year ended Mar. 31, 1958, including $80,618 from sales of gas and oil. Net profit was $39,830. Working capital on that date stood at $300,975, the greater portion being cash.

There are 5 million shares authorized, of which 4.3 million are outstanding. Company has no funded debt or bank loans.

New Continental

New Continental Oils participated in two oil discoveries and a significant gas find in southern Alberta during the past year.

In the Purple Springs area medium-gravity crude was encountered in the Ellis sand, and a gas flow of two million cu. ft. per day was obtained from the Devonian.

In the nearby Vauxhall district light-gravity oil flowed at a rate of 150 bbl. per day from the Ellis sand. Company has 12½% interest in all three wells.

In the Weyburn field, Saskatchewan, a 50% share is held in four oil producers which have been most profitable. Two drilling rigs are to be employed to evaluate the oil pool at Milligan Creek, B.C. Two wells have been completed here, and the field is indicated to be one of the three major reservoirs so far discovered in the province. Company has gross royalty of 2% and 2½% on about 153,000 permit acres.

Altogether the company has working interests in 86 oil and five gas wells in Canada and the U. S. and gross or net royalties in 147 wells in the Leduc and Turner Valley fields of Alberta. Oil reserves were estimated at March 31, 1958, at 2,158,685 bbl. In addition company reserves in the Athabasca tar sands were placed at nearly 87 million bbl. proven and 105 million bbl. additional probable.

Revenue from the company's Canadian operations amounted to $576,956 for the year ended March 31, 1958. Earnings of the wholly owned U. S. subsidiary are not consolidated but resulted in an operating profit before write-offs despite drastic restrictions on production. Authorized and issued capital of New Continental is six million shares.

Nuco Pete

Nuco Petroleums has a new program underway at Wainwright in Alberta.

An option was obtained on 2,180 acres of leases from **Bailey-Selburn Oil & Gas.** Nuco can earn 50% to 75% interest in the acreage by carrying out an exploration and development program.

First two wells in the program have been completed as Wainwright Sand oil producers, with another well planned. A number of proven locations are included in the agreement.

Interests of Nuco are mainly in the Lloydminster and Wainwright areas, but interests are also held in oil wells in other areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

New Chamberlain

New Chamberlain Petroleums has announced plans to merge with two or possibly three other companies with which it has been closely associated. Oil and gas holdings of the various organizations would form the basis for the proposed amalgamation.

Company has interests ranging from 5% to 37% in 24 gas wells in Alberta and a stake in nearly one million acres in a number of areas of that province.

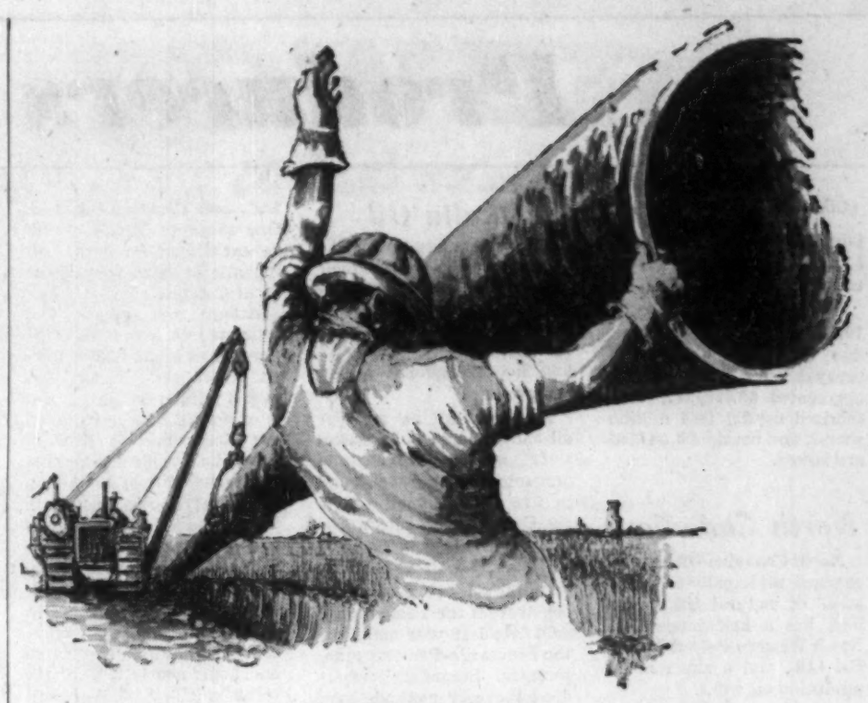
Long-term contracts are held for the sale to Trans-Canada Pipe Lines of approximately 50 billion cu. ft. of natural gas from the general Bindloss-Buffalo area. Chamberlain's interest in the Bindloss contract is 25% and in the Buffalo-Atlee-Jenner pooled agreement is about 8%. Additional contracts are hoped to be arranged with Trans-Canada covering the West and Northwest Bindloss reservoirs. Deliveries of gas commenced last year.

Reserves of natural gas were placed late in 1956 at 71 billion cu. ft. proven and semi-proven, 4.5 billion probable and 80 billion additional probable. These figures have since been raised through further development.

Controlling interest in two other exploration and development companies was acquired last year for cash and stock. These are Vanalta Ltd. and Highwood-Sarcee Oils Ltd.

Revenue for the year ended Apr. 30, 1958, totaled $33,722. This was deducted from expenditures of $234,720 and the difference was capitalized in line with company policy. Working capital at that time amounted to $279,513.

There are 2.9 million shares issued out of four million authorized, with no funded debt or bank loans ahead of them.



This is a picture of the west today . . . the new west where powerful machines and strong men are pushing pipelines through the wheatfields—crossing and criss-crossing the plains, valleys and rivers.

Pipeliners, like their pioneer forefathers, are opening western Canada. In their wake will come more people, more commerce, new industries and a whole new economy . . . bright . . . challenging . . . dynamic.

PRAIRIE PIPE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.
REGINA - CANADA - Branch Office: 101 Oil Exchange Bldg., Calgary

New Superior

New Superior Oils of Canada has just acquired all the assets of an affiliate, **Altex Oils Ltd.**, through an exchange of stock on the basis of one share of Superior for each 7½ of Altex.

Company now holds interests in approximately 136 oil and 13 gas wells, equal to 100% of nearly 49 net oil and 3 net gas producers, and in about 275,000 gross or over 140,000 net acres of leases and permits in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Exploration and development was kept to a minimum during the 1957-58 fiscal year due to the curtailment of oil production and consequent reduction of cash income. Four oil wells have been brought in this year in the Garrington field of Alberta, and a water-flood secondary recovery system was installed for the company's 18 wells at Pembina.

Delivery of natural gas from company reserves at Nevis, Alberta, is expected to begin to Trans-Canada Pipe Lines next November.

Oil reserves of Superior and Altex are estimated at around 4 million barrels proven primary and 3.8 million probable secondary. Natural gas liquids were placed at 965,000 bbl., gas at 39 billion cu. ft. and sulphur at 61,000 long tons.

Net income of Superior to-

(Continued on page 84)

-between the raw and the finish...

B & W

PROVIDES THE STEAM FOR PROCESSING

STEAM is used extensively in processing and for power in all refineries. B&W is proud to be a major contributor to advancement in the oil industry by supplying Boiler Equipment to many of the Canadian oil refineries.

BABCOCK STEAM FOR PROCESS • STEAM FOR POWER

BABCOCK-WILCOX AND GOLDIE-McCULLOCH LIMITED, GALT, ONTARIO MONTREAL • TORONTO • CALGARY • VANCOUVER

Producers

(CONTINUED FROM P. 83)

taled $1,066,585, and of Altex $182,721, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1958.

There are outstanding $1,195,500 of 5% debentures due 1964, and bank loans repayable out of production aggregated $3,536,387. Authorized capital is 4 million shares, and nearly 1.8 million are issued.

North Canadian

North Canadian Oils is now engaged principally in operation of natural gas pipeline, has a half interest in **North Western Pulp & Power Co. Ltd.**, and a stake in 26 producing oil wells.

The pipeline supplies gas to plant of North Western at Hinton, Alta., and to a pumping station of Trans Mountain oil pipeline. Operations commenced late in 1956 and by March of this year had reached approximately 10 million cu. ft. daily. Further increases were expected this year.

Demand for the pulp and paper mill's product has been exceptionally good, company says. The plant began producing in April, 1957, and by May of this year was approaching normal operation. Production is expected to attain a level considerably in excess of the plant's designed capacity.

Re-entry of the company into the oil and gas exploration field has been postponed as extra money was required to be invested in North Western Pulp, and also because of the over-expanded oil supply situation.

Funded debt includes $4 million 4½% first mortgage bonds due 1975 and $3.5 million 5% general mortgage bonds due 1975. A further $1.4 million is owing to St. Regis Paper Co., the other owner of North Western, and is due $50,000 monthly commencing January, 1959.

Authorized share capital is 70,000 of 5½% cumulative preferred shares and 7.5 million common shares. All the preferred and 5,182,945 common shares are issued.

Okalta Oil

Okalta Oils and its subsidiaries intended to centre their 1958 activities in the Normandville - Springburn area of northwestern Alberta, in southeastern Saskatchewan and in development of gas reserves.

At Normandville a major oil and gas area is indicated, with oil in commercial amounts having been found in five horizons and gas in six. Company has 18% working interest in a large block of leases and reservations.

Initial sales of natural gas began from the Pouce Coupe field late last year and from the Steveville-Princess area recently. Secondary waterflood recovery methods have been installed covering company wells at Pembina and steps are being taken to unitize part of the Turner Valley field with a view to installing a similar system there.

Acquisition of assets of **New Concord Development Corp. Ltd.**, presently a partly owned subsidiary, has been delayed until finances can be arranged to redeem the $1,125,000 debentures of that company.

Reserves of the company's group were estimated early this year at more than 9 million bbl. of oil and 96 billion cu. ft. of gas, proven, probable and possible.

In the first quarter of 1958 gross income of the company and two subsidiaries totaled $185,530. Working capital at March 31, 1958, showed an excess of $2,226,691 of current liabilities over current assets, due to bank loans of $2,146,993.

Share capital comprises 7 million shares, of which 3,743,541 are issued.

Pacific Pete

Pacific Petroleums is currently expanding its operations through offers to acquire three companies via share exchanges and by purchase of reserves and equipment.

Company has offered to acquire all the assets of an associate, **Canadian Atlantic Oil Co. Ltd., Humber Oils Ltd., and Catalina Oils Ltd.** One share of Pacific would be exchanged for each 3 of Atlantic, or 9 of Humber or 31 of Catalina.

Atlantic has reserves last estimated at about 5½ million bbl. of oil and 250 billion cu. ft. of gas. Humber has over 4 million bbl. of oil, and is exploring a large block on the Great Barrier Reef of Australia. Pacific also recently purchased over 10 million bbl. of oil reserves in Alberta through issue of stock valued at nearly $4 million.

Company has interests, apart from the above, in over 1,300 oil and 150 gas wells, a half interest in two refineries in the Peace River area and holds nearly 27% of the common stock of **Westcoast Transmission Co. Ltd.**

Net proven reserves have been estimated at 27.3 million bbl. of oil developed and 3.8 million undeveloped, 485 billion cu. ft. of gas, and substantial volumes of natural gas by-products and sulphur. Most of the gas is in the Peace River district of British Columbia and is contracted to Westcoast.

Revenue totaled $3,251,657 for the five months ended July 31, 1958, compared with $523,481 for the like period of last year. Working capital on July 31 was $7,753,648.

New financing was effected early this year through the sale of $30 million debentures due 1973. Other funded debt totals almost $26 million. Of 20 million shares authorized, 6,542,841 are issued.

Permo Gas

Major asset of **Permo Gas and Oil** is working interests of 25% and 22½% in 245,000 acres of leases and permits in and around the large Fort St. John gas and oil field in northeastern B. C.

Deliveries of gas from the field to **Westcoast Transmission** started late in 1957 and Permo's share of production during the first quarter of this year averaged nearly one billion cu. ft. of gas and 3,355 bbl. of oil per month. Further increases in volume of sales are expected before the year closes.

Three wildcat wells drilled in east-central Alberta this year resulted in an oil discovery at Thompson Lake, a gas strike nearby which rated a flow of 6 million cu. ft. per day, and a dry hole at Bellshill Lake. Further testing and development are under way on the 5,596 company-interest acres in the area.

Company and its partners have acquired about 1.5 million acres in southern Alaska and 3.5 million acres of permits in the Peel Plateau area of Northwest Territories. Drilling is to be resumed this winter on a wildcat in the Trout River area of northern Alberta which had to be suspended last spring. The well had been logging structurally as had been predicted.

Net operating income reached an indicated annual rate of $469,000 last April and was expected to increase by the end of this year.

Prairie Oil

Prairie Oil Royalties Co. retains its varying interests in freehold, leases and permit lands in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwest Territories.

Interests include over 370 oil and gas wells in Saskatchewan.

Drilling in southeastern section of the province likely to extend to other properties in which company has royalty interest.

Earlier this year, Prairie Oil issued 200,000 shares to **Devon-Palmer Oils** for acquisition of royalty interests of nearly 160,000 gross acres.

Provo Gas

Provo Gas Producers holds 78.7% of the unitized Provost natural gas field in eastern Alberta, and has interests in 11 oil and three gas wells in other areas of the province, and Saskatchewan.

A gas processing plant and gathering system was installed at Provost last year at a cost of about $1.5 million, and sales of gas to **Trans-Canada Pipe Lines** began in mid-year. By May of this year company's share of such sales was averaging nearly 20 million cu. ft. daily. Expansion of the plant and gathering facilities is planned as demand for the gas increases.

Production history of the Hughenden heavy-gravity oil field, where the company has 50% interest in 11 wells, has been disappointing. Various methods of increasing production efficiency are being tried.

Steelman Gas Ltd., in which Provo has 39% equity, recently completed a natural gas processing plant in the Steelman field of southeastern Saskatchewan. Plant is designed to handle 25 million cu. ft. of gas per day.

Provo is managed by **Dome Petroleum Ltd.**, which holds 2.4 million of the 6,488,238 issued shares.

Petrol Oil

Petrol Oil & Gas has a 25% interest in a significant find of oil and gas in the Simonette area of northwestern Alberta.

The wildcat, drilled by Shell Oil Co., flowed gas at 3.2 million cu. ft. daily and oil of 47.5 degree gravity at 400 bbl. per day from approximately 115 ft. of pay zone. Productive horizon is the Devonian at depth of 11,420 ft., and further testing is under way. Company and its partners hold more than 100,000 acres in the area.

Nine development wells in which Petrol holds 25% were completed in the Pembina field during the first half of this year.

Oil reserves were estimated last year at 1.36 million bbl. of oil developed primary and 640,000 bbl. probable from secondary recovery. Landholdings totaled 678,108 gross acres, or 235,148 acres net to the company.

Net production of oil was 73,471 bbl. in the first six months of 1958, an increase of 49% over the corresponding period of last year. Cash income for the 1958 period increased by 45% to $166,180. Working capital at June 30, 1958, was $430,000.

Of 8 million shares authorized, 3.97 million are issued and outstanding.

Place Gas

Place Gas & Oil, newcomer to the industry, has been carrying out a major exploration and development program this season on Lake Erie offshore gas acreage.

Backed by the J. H. Hirshhorn interests, Place holds several blocks covered by 29 exploratory licenses in the lake, totaling over 13,000 acres.

One license contains two wells drilled previously by **Spooner Mines & Oils** off Port Dover in Norfolk County.

Place completed Place-Dover No. 1 and No. 2 wells in the eastern end of the lake as producers this year, followed this up with two more successes.

Plans have been laid for another active season in 1959.

Company has just completed an agreement for delivery of gas to **Union Gas of Canada**. A gas pipe feeder was recently being laid from Place-Walpole No. 1 well at Selkirk. Wells in the Port Dover area are also being tied-in with the Union Gas system.

Submarine

Submarine Oil & Gas is one of the several active gas exploration firms in Lake Erie offshore areas.

Four commercial wells completed in 1957-58 in the lake have total open flow of 5.6 million cu. ft. of gas daily. Economic rate of production would be about two million cu. ft. daily.

Shareholders have approved an increase in authorized capital to two million shares from one million. Options on 50,000 shares at 60c, 100,000 at 75c and 100,000 at 90c have been taken up, bringing issued capital to 850,005 shares.

Security Freehld.

Security Freehold Petroleums derives its revenue from leasing lands on which it holds the mineral rights, including oil and gas, and from direct participation in exploration and development of partly owned acreage, in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Royalty or participating interests were held at June 30, 1958, in 77 oil and 15 gas wells. Most of the latter are shut in awaiting the opening up of a market for the gas.

Development during the past year has been mostly confined to evaluating the Innisfail oil pool in Alberta, where 32 company-interest wells are located and more holes are drilling.

Of 287,288 acres in the three provinces on which the mineral rights are company-owned, leases were granted to others on 31,981 acres and options to lease were granted on 22,963 acres at mid-year.

The major Pincher Creek wet gas field is being placed on production following the recent completion of a sulphur extraction plant. Company as lessor will receive 15% gross royalty on about 5% of gas produced from a unitized area containing eight wells, and a royalty of 12½% will also be received from 5% of sulphur, condensate and other plant products after allowing for processing costs.

Proven recoverable reserves were estimated at mid-1958 at 8.3 million bbls. of crude oil, 7.8 million bbls. of condensate and other gas liquids, 87 billion cu. ft. of gas and 141,000 long tons of sulphur.

Gross income for the year ended June 30, 1958, aggregated $590,462, of which $400,476 came from oil sales and $151,311 was derived from lease rentals and options. Working capital was $777,023.

Company has no term debt. Authorized capital is 2.5 million shares, of which 1.9 million are issued.

Scurry-Rainbow

Drilling activity of **Scurry-Rainbow Oil** continued at a high level during the nine months ended June 30 of this year, and a stake was held in 116 drillers in all four western provinces.

Results of the program were 68 oil wells and 11 gassers. The number of wells put down on company lands in B. C. and Alberta increased considerably over the first nine months of the preceding fiscal year but those drilled in Saskatchewan decreased due to the reduction in development activity there.

Net oil production averaged 2,246 bbls. per day during the 1957-58 nine months, and reached a daily average of 2,350 bbls. last July. Gas production commenced in March of this year from Dawson Creek, B.C. at a rate of 3.6 million cu. ft. daily, of which the company's interest is 30%. Six other company wells in B. C. are awaiting connection to the pipe line.

Reserves were last estimated late in 1956 at 4,355,000 bbls. of working interest and 1,575,000 bbls. of royalty interest. No recent estimate of gas reserves has been made.

Gross operating revenue for the nine months ended June 30, 1958, totaled $1,601,257. Cash on hand aggregated over $1 million and a further loan of $500,000 has since been arranged with a bank.

Authorized capital is 25 million shares and 13,354,411 are issued.

Sapphire

Sapphire Petroleums holds an oil concession covering approximately 250,000 acres in southeastern Iran, which would be exploited jointly with the National Iranian Oil Co. Under the agreement Sapphire would spend $18 million on exploration of the block, which adjoins holdings of other companies.

A 50% interest is held in a 330-acre industrial park in North Miami, on which it is

(Continued on page 85)

You Save Dollars
WHEN YOU DRESS YOUR LITERATURE TO COMMAND ATTENTION

GBC plastic bind
All Your Literature right in Your Own Office

ANY CLERK CAN DO THE JOB quickly, beautifully, economically . . . one copy or as many as needed.

LEARN ABOUT IT NOW AND BE DOLLARS AHEAD!

Your sales presentations, catalogs, reports, manuals, any multiple-page literature, will get better reception and attention when bound attractively in colorful GBC plastic or metal-ring loose leaf binding. Pages lie flat . . . always in order. People hesitate to throw away plastic bound material.

GBC punching and binding machines cover every size operation range from manual models at the price of a typewriter to large, fast, motor-driven machines. They bind any pages (up to 2" capacity) printed, typed, photoprinted, or what you have.

Send now for your New FREE book! Please give name, position, company and address.

General Binding Corporation (Canada) Ltd.
Dept. FP-810, 353 King St. W., Toronto 28, Ont.

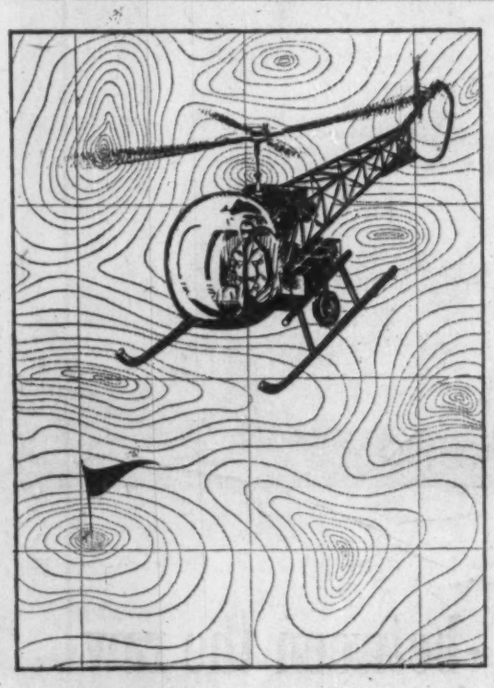
Back in the early years of the century the then Anglo-Persian Oil Company (which was later to become The British Petroleum Company) struck oil in Persia and built a pipeline from Maiden-i-Naftum to Abadan. A few years later a contract was awarded the company to supply oil to the ships of the Royal Navy. After the First World War the company started its own tanker fleet, purchased its own United Kingdom marketing organization and is now one of the world's greatest oil companies, having the largest proven reserves of crude oil in the world.

In 1957, under the name BP CANADA LTD., the company started operations in Canada. In only eighteen months it has acquired or built nearly 400 stations in Eastern Canada, and negotiations and construction already under way promise to make 1959 a year of unprecedented expansion and progress.

The refinery now being built by BP REFINERY CANADA LTD., just east of Montreal will incorporate the very latest processes and equipment known to the petroleum industry.

BP CANADA LTD
Executive Offices
550 SHERBROOKE ST. W., MONTREAL, QUE.

BP
World respected name in petroleum products and services



HOP TO IT!

Pick the remotest spot between Vancouver Island and Newfoundland . . . and an Okanagan Group helicopter will put you right on it. The "Whirlybird Way" moves personnel, goods, equipment swiftly and without fuss over the loftiest peaks in Canada. Now there's no such word as "inaccessible"—wealth has nowhere to hide. Month by month, year by year, more and more examples of sensational successes demonstrate the amazing capabilities of the helicopter in seeking out the riches of Canada. Be in on helicopter progress from the start . . . hop to it!

THE OKANAGAN GROUP

Okanagan Helicopters Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Canadian Helicopters (1954) Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
United Helicopters Ltd., St. John's, Newfoundland
Smart Aviation Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

EXPLORATION • SURVEY • PATROL
FREIGHT • PERSONNEL CARRYING • TRAINING

16-121

Producers

(CONTINUED FROM P. 84)

proposed to erect 140 plants to tenants' requirements. Three plants were completed last year and several in 1958, but activity has been hampered somewhat by the slowdown in capital construction. An increased volume of work is anticipated for the coming year.

An agreement has been entered into to underwrite 150,000 shares of New Mylamaque Explorations Ltd. at 25c per share, and Sapphire was granted options on a further 600,000 shares at 25c to 40c per share. Mylamaque holds an iron orebody north of Kingston, Ont., on which a new process pig iron producing operation could be established. Negotiations have commenced between Sapphire, Mylamaque, Strategic Materials Corp. and several steel companies.

Oil and gas activities include 7½% interest in two oil wells in southeastern Saskatchewan, and gross royalties on six producers in Alberta's Innisfail field. At Kirkella, Man., company owns 640 acres, half of which are considered proven and are expected to be drilled next year.

A pilot water flood on a small portion of company lands in Wyoming has been successful and negotiations are under way with other operators in the field for unitization and initiation of a large-scale flood.

Operating loss was $216,187 for the year ended May 31, 1958, and a net loss of $3,018,162 resulted after including a loss of $2,263,978 from sale of investments. Current assets totaled $180,960 at that time, while current liabilities aggregated $1,513,506.

Triad Oil

Triad Oil shared earlier this year in three possible commercial discoveries. These were gas and oil at Beatton River, B.C., and gas at two widely separated locations in the Grande Prairie area of Alberta. Further work in these districts is planned for the coming winter.

Test wells are under way at Simonette River and in the Wildhay area, both in Alberta. At the end of last year the company had interests in nearly 100 producing oil wells equivalent to 100% of 46 net wells, and in about 20 gas wells, most of which are shut in. Landholdings are equal to 3.6 million acres net to Triad out of 5.9 million gross acres.

Proven oil reserves were last estimated late in 1956 at 20 million bbls., and gas in the Elkton-Harmattan area was placed at 50 billion cu. ft. Production of company was averaging some 2,400 bbls. per day last March, as compared with 2,000 bbls. per day a year earlier.

The British Petroleum Group of London, England, holds more than 5 million shares of nearly 12 million issued, and is obligated to purchase a further 1.8 million shares by the end of the year.

Income for 1958 has been maintained approximately at the 1957 level due to successful development drilling despite the general curtailment of oil sales and production. Production revenue for 1957 amounted to $1,849,308.

United Canso

United Canso Oil & Gas Ltd. resulted from the amalgamation earlier this year of **Canso Natural Gas Ltd.** and **Canso Oil Producers Ltd.**, and the subsequent acquisition of the assets of **Pan Western Oils Ltd.**

Shareholders of the two Canso companies received one new share for each two old shares held, while one share of the new organization was exchanged for six of Pan Western. Additional merger possibilities will be sought by the directors.

A participation was taken in 38 exploratory ventures by the three companies during the 15 months ended March 31, 1958. Of these, 42% were successful. Company now operates or has interests in 123 oil and 110 gas wells in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and maintains interests in over 2,8 million acres.

Production from company wells totaled nearly 500,000 bbl. of oil and 2.7 billion cu. ft. of gas during 1957. The gas deliveries were made from the Coleville and Hoosier units in Saskatchewan. Other substantial gas reserves are located in the Hatton field in southwestern Saskatchewan and at Sibbald in southeastern Alberta.

Gross income of the three firms aggregated more than $1.5 million in 1957. Pro forma combined balance sheet as at March 31, 1958, showed total assets of $12.3 million.

Authorized capital is six million shares of which 3,977,311 were issued to stockholders of the predecessor companies.

United Oils

Largest single asset of **United Oils** is its holding of [illegible]7% of the voting stock of Home Oil Co. Ltd.

In addition the company held a stake at the end of last year in 68 oil and 5 gas wells in Alberta, for a net interest to the company of 25 oil and .78 gas wells. Most of the oil producers are in the Pembina field. Further wells have since been brought in.

A 6¼% working interest is held in the Swan Hills major oil pool, being explored by Home and its associates.

A rights offering made to its shareholders early this year resulted in issuance of almost two million shares for a net return to United of about $4 million. Proceeds were used to reduce bank loans, which totaled over $11 million, and to finance the company's exploration and development program.

Production of crude oil totaled 385,422 bbls. during 1957 for a revenue of $1,017,327. After all charges including provision of $994,347 for depreciation and depletion, net loss was $1,180,411. There are 8,485,104 shares issued out of an authorized 10 millon.

West Maygill

West Maygill Gas & Oil, now to be known as **Ranger Oil (Canada) Ltd.,** has boosted oil production this year while gas sales have more than doubled.

Oil output in first six months was 44,000 bbl., up from 28,000 bbl. in the first 1957 half.

Gas production rose in the period to 282 billion cu. ft. from 123 billion cu. ft.

First gas deliveries to **Trans-Canada Pipe Lines** from the company's acreage in the Steveville-Cessford area started in August this year.

Net revenue from oil and gas production amounted to $106,000 for this year's first half, as against $62,000 last year.

Total income in all of last year was $207,311 of which $174,204 was from oil and gas sales. After all charges, net loss for the year was $76,032.

This year, net recoverable oil reserves of the company were estimated to be 1.8 million bbl. of light oil proven, 2.3 million bbl. probable and 6.3 million bbl. possible.

Gas reserves were estimated at 115.8 billion cu. ft.

West. Decalta

Recently **Western Decalta Petroleum** received nearly $3.6 million from the sale of more than two million treasury shares. Two major U. K. shareholders purchased 1.35 million of the shares and remainder were taken up by other shareholders under a rights offering at $1.65 per share. Of the proceeds, $2.25 million was used to retire production loan debentures held by the two English firms.

Company and its subsidiaries own the equivalent of 95 oil and gas wells through working and royalty interests in more than 600 wells in Western Canada and the U. S. Landholdings are equal to 922,000 net acres.

Nine wildcat and 43 development wells were drilled or shared in by the company during the 19 months ended July 31, 1958. All the wildcats were dry but only one field well was abandoned. The remainder were brought [illegible] oil producers, chiefly in the Pembina field of Alberta.

Plans are to drill six wells during the coming winter, and at least 13 ventures will be drilled by others near company lands.

Proven and probable reserves were estimated at the close of last year at 13.6 million bbl. of oil and 50 billion cu. ft. of gas. Net oil production for the six months ended June 30, 1958, totaled 377,090 bbl. compared with 834,452 bbl. for the year 1957. Increased production is anticipated for the latter half of this year due to the greater number of wells on production.

Net revenue for the first nine months of 1958 was $1,180,624, and a net profit of $633,230 resulted before allowing for depreciation and depletion.

Authorized capital is 10 million shares, of which 6,442,188 are now issued. There are also outstanding $906,000 of 5½% notes due 1968, $2,602,500 of 5½% notes due 1969 and approximately $1.85 million production loan debentures due 1972. The 1968 maturities are currently convertible into 42 shares per $100 principal amount.

West Canadian

West Canadian Oil & Gas Ltd. resulted from the amalgamation last year of Trans Empire Oils and West Canadian Petroleums.

At June 30, 1958, company had a share in 318 oil and 20 gas producers in western Canada, in which its net interest was equal to about 95 oil and 12 gas wells.

Six wildcat and 13 development drillers were participated in during the first half of this year, from which came nine successful field wells plus one producer out of the exploratory ventures. Work is currently under way in the Whitecourt, Glen Park and Morinville areas of Alberta, and further development in the Weyburn and Halbrite fields of southeastern Saskatchewan is planned. Wildcat drilling and geological work is also being carried out in northeastern British Columbia.

Financing in mid-year brought in $2.5 million through the sale of secured notes due 1973. Proceeds were used to retire $350,000 of bank loans and for exploration and development.

Reserves were estimated last March at 10,245,200 net bbls. of oil proven drilled and undrilled, 27.29 billion cu. ft. of gas, 789,550 bbls. liquid petroleum gases and 25,026 long tons of sulphur.

Income totaled $1,060,452 during the first half of this year, while net earnings before write-offs amounted to $660,437. Working capital at mid-year was $2,872,823.

Capital stock consists of 15 million shares, including 6,959,622 issued and outstanding.

Western Naco

Most of **Western Naco Petroleums'** activities during the past year were centred in the Hughenden area of Alberta.

Company has a half interest in 10 heavy-gravity oil wells here, but the field's production history has been disappointing. Various methods to increase flow efficiency are being tried with encouraging results, but until more conclusive data is available it is difficult to predict recoverable reserves.

A participation in drilling 14 wells during the year ended May 31, 1958, resulted in the completion of eight successful development producers, equal to nearly three owned wells. Three more producers have since been drilled in the Midale field, Sask., bringing the company's interest there up to 15 wells.

Company also has a stake in 23 other oil wells and four shut-in gassers, and in 54,000 net acres of undeveloped lands.

Net oil reserves are estimated at approximately one million bbl. exclusive of any at Hughenden and probable reserves at Midale and Drumheller. Net proven reserves of gas were placed at 4.6 billion cu. ft.

Total income for the May, 1958, fiscal year was $228,947. Share capital comprises 4 million shares, and there are 1,087,985 issued.

More POWER to Edmonton
ALBERTA

Edmonton recently placed into service another gas fired turbine for the generation of more power to an ever-growing city, bringing the total plant capacity up to 180,000 K.W.

During the past ten years the consumption of electrical energy in the City of Edmonton has increased two hundred and fifty-five percent.

An ample supply of low cost power is certain because of natural gas. Today Edmonton's power plant is completely gas fired, obtaining its supply of natural gas from the Kinsella field and residue gas from the stripping plants located at various oil fields in the vicinity of Edmonton.

Natural gas is playing an ever-increasing part in Edmonton's growing industrial expansion. Gas and low cost electrical power are in partnership in Edmonton, enabling new industries to establish and operate efficiently and productively.

For dependable statistical data on Edmonton's industrial growth and development, plus the many other advantages in this prosperous local market and favored geographical location, write to . . .

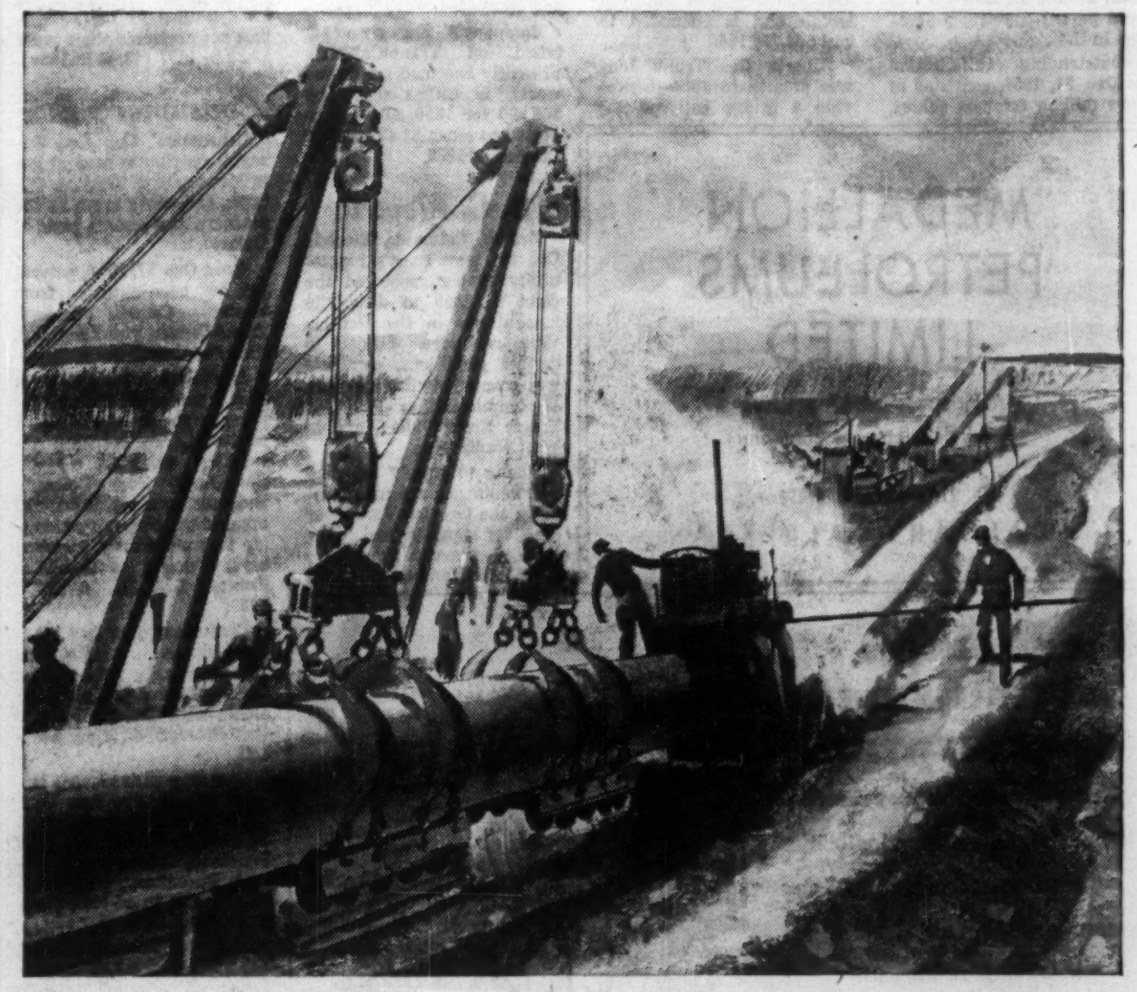
THE INDUSTRIAL DIRECTOR,
THE CITY OF EDMONTON
NEW CITY HALL,
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

CHECK THESE POWER RATES!

EDMONTON	$ 94.63
CALGARY	102.11
TORONTO	108.43
MONTREAL	113.55
WINDSOR	120.19
WINNIPEG	138.77
VANCOUVER	163.50
HALIFAX	168.21
REGINA	186.20

Based on 50 h.p., billed load, 200 hours use, 7,457 K.W.H. D.B.S. Cost of Power (8504-514-214)

THE CITY OF EDMONTON



in step with Canada's progress . . . Union Gas Company
serves an ever-growing market for Natural Gas throughout Southwestern Ontario

Growing . . . Completion of a 26-inch diameter pipeline, 142 miles across Southwestern Ontario from the underground gas storage fields in Southern Lambton county to the point of connection with the Trans-Canada pipeline system near Oakville, has enabled Union Gas Company to bring the benefits of natural gas to thousands of homes, businesses and industries in such centres as Strathroy, St. Marys, Stratford, Waterloo, Kitchener, Guelph and Hamilton.

Growing . . . The recent acquisition of a major portion of the facilities of Dominion Natural Gas Company Limited has greatly expanded the Union Gas Company service area to include such municipalities as Kingsville, Leamington, St. Thomas, Port Stanley, Ingersoll, Paris, Woodstock, Brantford, Galt, Preston, Hespeler, Simcoe, Delhi, Tillsonburg and Dunnville, plus many smaller centres.

Growing with the fastest growing industry in Canada, Union Gas Company is constantly extending its facilities and service to new areas while, at the same time, continuing to develop present markets. Union Gas presently serves the area from Windsor east to Dunnville and from Lake Erie north to Goderich.

Natural Gas . . . the perfect fuel wherever heat is required . . . has been supplied in Southwestern Ontario for almost 50 years by Union Gas Company.

UNION GAS COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

8013

Don't be "SNOWED-IN" this winter—
get a 'Jeep' 4-Wheel drive VEHICLE

You need never fear being "blizzard-bound" if you own a 'Jeep.' When snow blocks roads and cuts communication lines, the mighty 'Jeep' with 4-wheel drive comes to the rescue . . . plowing or blowing away tons of snow in minutes, delivering heavy loads, pushing or towing stalled vehicles. Ice, slush and muck never hold back a 'Jeep' . . . it always takes you where you're going, despite the weather.

In winter snow Canadians rely on 'Jeep's' extra power and dependability, just as they do all year 'round. And 'Jeep's' 3 point take-off operates all types of belt-driven equipment, too. See the whole family of money-making 'Jeeps' at your dealer's now.

'Jeep' distributors and dealers offer coast-to-coast sales, parts and service

DISTRIBUTORS
VANCOUVER, B.C., Willys of Canada Limited, 1672 W. Second Ave.
CALGARY, ALTA., Modern Motors Ltd., 1538 9th Avenue East
REGINA, SASK., Western Equipment Ltd., 1630 St. John St. (also Saskatoon)
WINNIPEG, MAN., Midwest Mining Supplies Limited, 860 King Edward St.
TORONTO, ONT., Willys Ontario Co., 2301 Queen Street East
MONTREAL, QUE., Cooke Toledo Motors Ltd., 2134 St. Catherine St. West
QUEBEC, QUE., Auto Moderne Ltee., 498 rue de la Couronne
FREDERICTON, N.B., Capital Garage Ltd., 358 Campbell St.
HALIFAX, N.S., Provincial Ltd., 2 Queen St.
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., Baird Motors Ltd., Merrymeeting Road

KAISER WILLYS OF CANADA LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONTARIO
. . . one of the growing KAISER industries
KW-7227A

How can you see ahead?

Do what many thousands of successful executives do every week — read The Financial Post. See where business is heading; get information that will help your success in business and in your personal life. Yearly by mail in Canada: 6; elsewhere $7 yearly.

Transmission

Ajax Pet.

Ajax Petroleums Ltd., Calgary, produces and sells natural gas from its own and other gas wells in the Morinville-Atim area of Alberta. Gas is sold chiefly to the plant of the **Canadian Chemical Co.**, Edmonton, under a 20-year contract at rates not to exceed 50 million cu. ft. daily. A gas sales contract is also in effect with **Morinville Utilities Ltd.**, distributors for the town of Morinville.

Company owns 16 gas wells which are linked to the subsidiary's pipe line system, and 11,675 acres of gas rights in the Morinville area north of Edmonton. In addition, seven wells of other companies are connected to the pipeline, in keeping with company's policy of accepting gas from independently owned wells within economic reach of the subsidiary's pipe line system.

Ajax also owns prospective oil and gas lands in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

In 1957 company purchased varying interests in seven oil wells located on 480 acres in Osage County, Oklahoma. Company also acquired 60 mining claims, totaling 2,623 acres in the Mattagami Lake area of northwestern Quebec.

Consolidated net profit of $64,662 for 1957 was 20.2% lower than 1956's $81,073. Drop reflects increased purchases of gas from independently owned wells, W. B. Airth, president and general manager, said.

Earnings were 2c per share (2c in 1956). No dividends were paid in either year.

Company has three wholly-owned subsidiaries:

Ajax Alberta Pipeline Ltd., which owns and operates main line and gathering system totaling 53 miles and is capable of transmitting 65 million cu. ft. of gas daily.

Ajax Processors Ltd., incorporated in 1957 to operate the oil absorption gasoline plant converted from the desulphurizing plant.

Ajax West Leaseholds Inc., incorporated in Delaware to hold parent company's acreage in U. S.

Outstanding capitalization at Dec. 31, 1957, consisted of four million common shares, 50c par. Funded debt consisted of $1,150,000 5% convertible sinking fund debentures, due July, 1962.

Alberta & Southern

Alberta & Southern Gas Co., Calgary, was formed in 1957 for the main purpose of piping natural gas via a 1,300-mile pipeline from Alberta to California.

Major sponsoring interests of the $330 million transmission system are **Pacific Gas & Electric Co.**, and **Bechtel Corp.**, both of San Francisco.

An application to export 4.2 trillion cu. ft. of gas over the next 25 years was turned down by the Alberta Oil & Gas Conservation Board in September of this year. The board based its decision on proven reserves only.

Alberta & Southern Gas is now preparing an amended application which must be submitted by Dec. 1, 1958. Board's hearings are scheduled to take place first week in January, 1959. Export approval would still have to be ratified by Ottawa and Washington.

Company has guaranteed first call on its gas supplies to utilities in Edmonton and Calgary, President J. K. Horton said. **Northwestern Utilities** and **Canadian Western Natural Gas** needs will be met before Alberta & Southern will export gas to California.

Alberta Gas

Alberta Gas Trunk Line Co., Calgary, is engaged in constructing and operating a natural gas gathering and transmission pipeline system in Alberta to transport **Trans-Canada Pipe Lines'** gas to the Alberta-Saskatchewan border. Company also intends to be a common carrier transporting gas for other producers.

Completed system will be approximately 546 miles in length and is estimated to cost $52,716,164.

Alberta Gas Trunk Line was created in 1954 to provide a bridge between the many gas producers of the province and the several pipeline companies which might wish to export gas beyond Alberta's provincial borders.

Although company does not have an exclusive right to gather gas in Alberta, the export permit which Trans-Canada obtained from the Oil & Gas Conservation Board required that its gas be routed through the facilities of Alberta Gas Trunk Line.

Company's contract with Trans-Canada provides substantially that Trans-Canada will pay the company's reasonable and necessary gas operating expenses, depreciation of company's gas plant at the rate of 4% per annum and depreciation of other equipment at agreed rates, together with income and other taxes and a return of 7½% per annum on the depreciated original cost of the company's transportation facilities and on necessary working capital.

It was originally thought that the initial throughputs would not be sufficient to achieve a return of 7½% per annum. A special tariff of 4c per mcf was made payable by Trans-Canada for the first four years. Company now anticipates that subsequent to Dec. 31, 1958, Trans-Canada's gas requirements will result in revenues considerably in excess of the minimum payments.

Transmission of gas started Oct. 1, 1957. Trans-Canada's requirements are estimated to be 24,510,000 mcf in 1958, rising to 215,196,000 mcf in 1963. In July, 1958, Trans-Canada stated before the Borden Commission that its requirements in 1962 will average 910,000 mcf per day.

Company's transmission system is being constructed in four stages, with these fields served: in 1957, Blindloss and Oyen Provost; in 1958, Stibbald and Pincher Creek; in 1959, Steveville, Cessford, Sunnynook, and Nevis; in 1960, Princess, Duchess, Countess, Homeglen and Rimbey.

Company's net profit, based on Trans-Canada's presently executed sales contracts, is estimated to be $65,000 for 1958, and is expected to reach $2,439,000 by the end of 1963.

B. C. Electric

British Columbia Electric Co., the west coast's biggest utility system, acquired the right in 1955 to distribute natural gas in the Greater Vancouver area. Subject to certain conditions, company was granted similar rights in 17 municipalities in the Fraser River Valley, and in West Vancouver.

Plants to supply liquefied petroleum gas are maintained in the Greater Vancouver area, for stand-by and peak-shaving purposes. Company's plant on Vancouver Island with a daily capacity of some 27 million cu. ft., supplies liquefied petroleum gas to the Greater Victoria area.

Number of gas customers increased by 13,000 — 21% — in 1957, the first full year of natural gas distribution.

Gas system includes some 1,680 miles of mains.

The Port Mann plant, being built at an estimated cost of $13 million, will be the world's largest gas turbine generating plant. Four Brown Boveri 25,000-kw turbine units will be placed in service in 1959.

The Port Mann plant's 134,000 hp will supplement British Columbia Electric's one million hp hydro system, and will be used for peaking and emergencies.

In the latter part of 1957 gas from the Peace River area replaced U. S. sources of gas. Under contract with **Westcoast Transmission Co.**, supply of natural gas from the Peace River area of British Columbia and Alberta commenced in October of last year.

Company has 51% interest in **Pleasant Valley Gas & Oil Co.**, which holds storage rights on some 4,700 acres in Washington state about 30 miles from Vancouver. To acquire Pleasant Valley stock, British Columbia Electric advanced **Van-Tor Oils & Explorations Ltd.**, $1.5 million at 5% as a secured loan, and bought half a million shares of Van-Tor for $337,500.

It is hoped natural gas may be stored here as a means of reducing peak load demands.

Work begun in 1957 by Pleasant Valley to establish the feasibility of underground storage of gas has found "some promise," the company stated. A second area in Washington state is also being investigated.

Gross operating income from gas sales was 27.2% higher than that of 1956, and represented 9.5% of company's gross income.

Net profit increased to $13.6 million in 1957. Earnings per preferred share were $3.28 in 1957 ($3.43 in 1956).

Consumer's Gas

Consumers' Gas Co., Toronto, distributes natural gas in Metropolitan Toronto, Ottawa, and other areas in the southern and eastern parts of Ontario.

Since Oct. 27, 1958, natural gas has been supplied from western Canada through **Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Ltd.** under contract.

Provincial Gas Co., a wholly owned subsidiary, distributes gas in the Niagara peninsula. To increase gas supplies available to St. Catharines, Port Colborne and surrounding industrial areas in the Niagara peninsula, this subsidiary acquired certain assets of **Dominion Natural Gas Co.** in April, 1958.

Consumers' now has about three billion cu. ft. of natural gas in storage in Lambton County through arrangements with **Ontario Natural Gas Storage & Pipe Lines Ltd.**

Company introduced natural gas for the first time, in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1958, to Stayner, Midland, Penetang, Collingwood, Meaford, Thornbury, and Owen Sound with an 80-mile pipeline from Barrie.

Pipeline extensions totaling 223 miles were added to company's system, including an 83-mile line bringing gas from the Trans-Canada line near Brockville to Arnprior to feed systems newly constructed in Smiths Falls, Perth, Carleton Place, Almonte and Arnprior.

Company spent, in addition, more than $13.5 million within established areas building 495 miles of grid mains and short-main extensions for new subdivisions, commercial and industrial customers.

Construction expenditures of $27,445,000 in 1957-58 reached a new high, President A. L. Bishop said.

Industrial gas sales increased to 7,234,588 mcf, from 4,735,888 mcf in previous fiscal year.

An increase was recorded in average use per residential customer from 39.88 mcf in 1956-57 to 55.08 mcf in 1957-58. Miles of mains in use increased from 5,073 at Sept. 30, 1957, to 6,678 at Sept. 30, 1958.

Vice-President O. L. Jones noted that space-heating installations grew from a consolidated total of 45,333 a year earlier, to 73,258 at end of latest fiscal year.

Gananoque Electric Light & Water Supply Co. will purchase natural gas from Consumers' on a new electric utility seasonal rate for use in summer months when water supplies are low. This will be the first instance of the production of electricity from natural gas in eastern Canada.

Company has submitted tenders for acquisition of the municipally owned gas distribution systems of Peterborough and Kingston.

In June, 1958, a one-for-four rights offering at $24 per share was made to common shareholders.

More than 96% of common shares are owned by Canadians, most of whom reside in Ontario.

Fixed assets were reappraised during the year, on reproduction cost new less accumulated depreciation. On this basis, fixed assets at Sept. 30, 1957, would have been valued at $91,512,697 after depreciation of $26,028,261, instead of the $51,528,542 reported last year.

Net profit of $2,598,623, for year ended Sept. 30, 1958, was 33.2% higher than previous fiscal year's $1,950,468.

Earnings in 1956-57, adjusted for the change in asset value and depreciation allowance, would have been approximately $1.20 per share. In latest year, it was $1.27. Common dividends are being paid at the rate of 20c quarterly.

Outstanding capitalization at Sept. 30, 1958, consisted of 50,000 5½% cumulative redeemable preferred shares, Series A, and 1,821,025 npv common shares.

Funded debt at Sept. 30, 1958, consisted of $8.8 million 3¾% first mortgage sinking fund bonds, Series A, due Nov. 1, 1974; $20 million 5% first mortgage sinking fund bonds, Series B, due Feb. 1, 1978; $7.3 million 4¼% sinking fund debentures, due Dec. 1, 1974; $10 million 4¾% sinking fund debentures, due June 1, 1976; $6 million 5¾% sinking fund debentures, due Feb. 1, 1977.

Cdn. Western

Canadian Western Natural Gas Co., Calgary, distributes natural gas to domestic and industrial users in Calgary, Lethbridge and some 50 other communities in southern Alberta.

Company's supply of natural gas is obtained mainly by purchases from **Madison Natural Gas Co.**, in the Turner Valley field, and from **Shell Oil of Canada Ltd.**, in the Jumping Pound field.

Gas for the company's system in the Olds-Red Deer area, north of Calgary, is obtained from **British American Oil Co.** in the Fenn-Big Valley and Stettler fields.

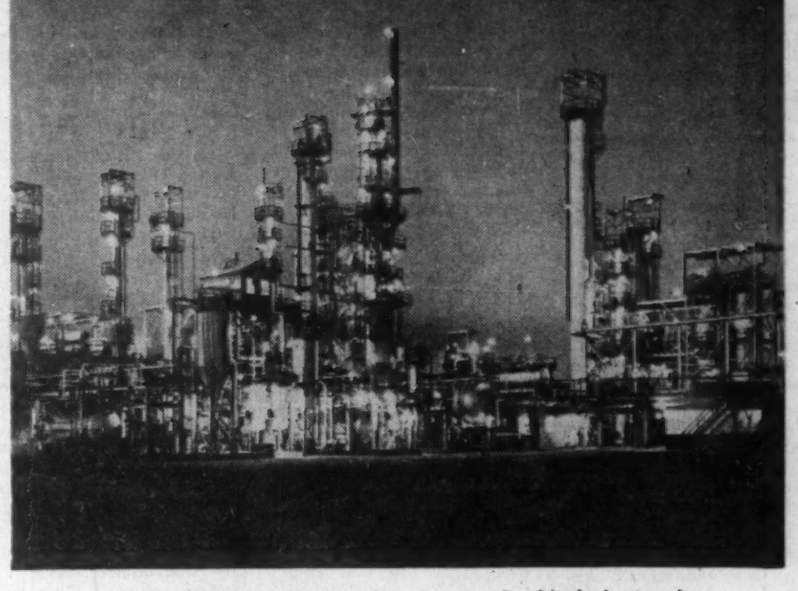
Small reserve fields at Bow Island and Foremost are owned by the company and used to supply winter peak requirements of the system.

Marketable gas reserves controlled and available to Canadian Western's system are estimated at 748 billion cu. ft.

Company plans to connect the Carbon gas field, about 55 miles north-east of Calgary, to its system. This source has recoverable reserves estimated at 206 billion cu. ft. and will ultimately provide up to 150 million cu. ft. per day. Cost of this project is estimated at $9.5

(Continued on page 87)

PARTNERS IN PROGRESS



In their respective fields, oil and electricity are both prime sources of power. Just as Canadian Utilities uses large quantities of gas and oil, so the oil industry depends on companies like Canadian Utilities for the electric power they need.

In a sense, Canada's oil industries and Canada's electrical utilities may be termed 'partners in power.' More power for Canada — and more power for you.

"Power for Alberta's Progress"

Canadian Utilities. LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

MEDALLION PETROLEUMS LIMITED

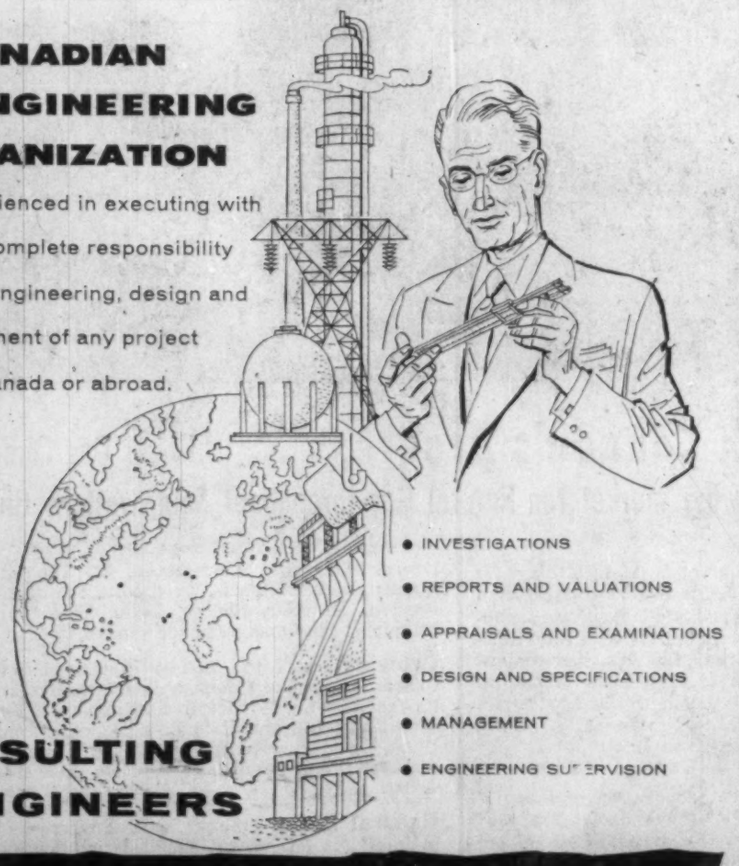
An independent oil producing and development company

512 - 4th AVE. WEST

CALGARY ALBERTA

A CANADIAN ENGINEERING ORGANIZATION

experienced in executing with full and complete responsibility the engineering, design and management of any project in Canada or abroad.



- INVESTIGATIONS
- REPORTS AND VALUATIONS
- APPRAISALS AND EXAMINATIONS
- DESIGN AND SPECIFICATIONS
- MANAGEMENT
- ENGINEERING SUPERVISION

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

H. G. ACRES & COMPANY LIMITED

NIAGARA FALLS • VANCOUVER

Equipped to drill a depth of 24,000 feet with all crown block sheaves on TIMKEN bearings

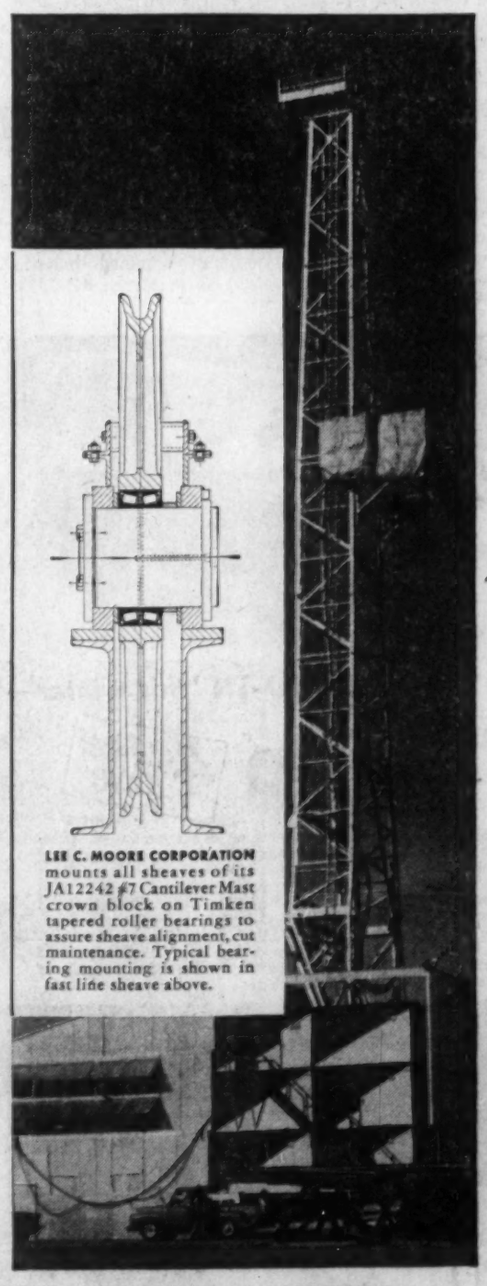
THIS rig in Oklahoma is equipped to drill a depth of 24,000 ft.! The mast is a Lee C. Moore 142' Cantilever, with a gross capacity of 1,025,000 lbs. And for all crown block sheaves, Lee C. Moore used Timken tapered roller bearings to keep sheaves properly aligned and turning easily, reduce maintenance.

The tapered construction of Timken bearings lets them take the heavy radial and thrust loads of deep drilling. And the full-line contact between rollers and races gives Timken bearings *extra* load-carrying capacity. Sheaves *stay* aligned and turn easier under constant, heavy loads. Drilling goes steadier.

Timken bearing rollers and races are case-carburized to produce hard, wear-resistant surfaces over tough, shock-resistant cores. They last longer, help parts work better, reduce maintenance. And Timken bearings are geometrically designed and precision-made to roll true. Friction is virtually eliminated. They *roll* the loads. We even make our own electric furnace fine alloy steel to be sure it's the finest. We're America's only bearing maker that takes this extra step to control quality.

Timken bearings make machines better. And better machines do better work, give you more for your money. That's Better-ness. Look for its symbol—the trademark "TIMKEN" on the bearings for the machines you build or buy. The Timken Roller Bearing Company, Canton 6, Ohio, U.S.A. **CANADIAN PLANT:** St. Thomas, Ontario. Cable address: "TIMROSCO".

This symbol on a product means its bearings are the best.



LEE C. MOORE CORPORATION mounts all sheaves of its JA12242 #7 Cantilever Mast crown block on Timken tapered roller bearings to assure sheave alignment, cut maintenance. Typical bearing mounting is shown in fast line sheave above.

TIMKEN Made in CANADA

TRADE-MARK REG. IN CANADA AND U. S. PAT. OFF.

TAPERED ROLLER BEARINGS

Transmission

(CONTINUED FROM P. 86)

million, and will require 58 miles of pipeline.

Negotiations are under way to make gas available from the Okotoks field, which would add at least 115 billion cu. ft. to reserves.

A contract with **Alberta & Southern Gas Co.**, which gives company a prior right over Alberta & Southern's export requirements, assures Canadian Western with a long-term gas supply.

Natural gas sales for 1957 rose by almost 3% to a record 37.6 billion cu. ft. Number of customers served increased by 4,657 to 73,624. By end of 1959, the number should reach 82,747.

Capital expenditures for 1958, including the Carbon project are expected to exceed $12 million.

Company owns 1,465 miles of pipelines in Calgary, Lethbridge, and neighboring towns, and over 240 miles of private telephone lines.

Earnings per share in 1957 were $4.20 on the 4% preference share or $1.17 on the new npv ordinary share, compared with $4.64 and $1.32 respectively in 1956.

Application for a rate increase is still under consideration by the Alberta Board of Public Utility Commissioners.

Company is controlled by **International Utilities Corp.**, New York.

Gt. Northern

Great Northern Gas Utilities Ltd., Edmonton, is a holding company. One subsidiary, **Plains-Western Gas & Electric Co.**, distributes natural gas to 10 communities in Alberta and one in British Columbia, and supplies electricity to Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Subsidiary holds a 20-year franchise for the distribution of natural gas in Brandon, Man. Services commenced in 1957, and by March 15, 1958, there were more than 1,400 applications for service and more than 1,000 meters were in operation.

Another wholly-owned subsidiary, **Rockgas Propane Ltd.**, is stated to be the largest distributor of propane gas in British Columbia.

In June, 1957, Great Northern purchased **Bibby's Pacific Propane Ltd.** with distribution plants in six areas in which the company's British Columbia subsidiary, Rockgas Propane, did not have plants.

Great Northern Gas Co. (80% of preferred and 69% of common owned by parent) distributes manufactured gas and sells appliances in Sault Ste. Marie and adjacent areas. Gas is purchased under contract from Algoma Steel Corp.

North Shore Propane Co. distributes propane gas in Sault Ste. Marie, Blind River and other communities in that area, through operations co-ordinated with **North Shore L.P. Gas Co.**, which is owned jointly by parent company and Great Northern Gas Co.

Company is the largest single shareholder in **Lakeland Natural Gas Ltd.**, owning 174,200 of its shares. Lakeland distributes natural gas to towns on the northern shore of Lake Ontario from Port Hope to Cornwall.

Company holds a small interest in the **Alberta Gas Trunk Line Co.**

In 1957 company sold 26,300 shares of a total holding of 89,307 shares of **Devon-Palmer Oils Ltd.** for a profit of $39,629.

Consolidated net profit was $319,059 for the year ended June 30, 1958, 24.6% less than previous period's $423,346. Per-share earnings declined to 26c (52c).

Dividends are being paid regularly on the preferred shares. No payments have been made to date on the common shares.

Company says drop in gross income was due to mild weather, entry of natural gas into certain British Columbia areas and early losses in the new Brandon market.

Inland Natural

Inland Natural Gas Co., Vancouver, was formed in 1952 to transmit and distribute natural gas to interior communities of British Columbia including the Cariboo, Okanagan and West Kootenay areas.

Major industries in the areas served by Inland are logging, mining and smelting, agriculture, canning and a large and growing tourist business.

During 1957-58, some 380 miles of transmission lines and 26 distribution systems spread over an area of some 800 miles were placed in operation, President John McMahon said.

Franchises and certificates for distribution of natural gas have been acquired in 41 communities from the international border north to the Peace River district. Franchise agreements extend for terms of 20 or 21 years.

Two of Inland's subsidiary companies, **Peace River Transmission Co.** and **Grande Prairie Transmission Co.**, carry natural gas to distribution companies in the Peace River area of Alberta and British Columbia.

Two other subsidiaries, **Canadian Northern Oil & Gas Ltd.** and **St. John Gas & Oil Co.**, are active exploration and development companies, selling large quantities of gas to the Westcoast system from wells in the South Pouce Coupe fields.

On Aug. 13, 1958, company contracted to supply **Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.** of Canada with some eight million cu. ft. of natural gas daily for its operations in Trail.

An estimated capital expenditure of $3 million is planned for the current year, Mr. McMahon said. Existing distribution systems will be expanded and new systems installed in Prince George and in some small unincorporated areas.

Applications for natural gas service to June 30, 1958, totaled 10,566, made up of 9,249 residential and 1,317 commercial accounts. Meters in operation totaled 7,318, consisting of 6,320 residential and 988 commercial.

Outstanding capitalization at June 30, 1958, consisted of 250,000 5% cumulative preference shares, $20 par, and 2,341,280 common shares $1 par. Funded debt consisted of $15 million 6% first mortgage bonds, Series A, due June 1, 1982, $7,170,500 5½% convertible debentures, Series A, due Feb. 15, 1977.

Intl. Utilities

International Utilities Corp., New York, through subsidiaries, is engaged in the management and development of natural gas and electrical companies and properties in Alberta.

Its two natural gas utilities (see separate articles in this section) are **Northwestern Utilities Ltd.**, which operates in Edmonton and central Alberta, and **Canadian Western Natural Gas Ltd.**, which operates in Calgary and southern Alberta. They are the largest of their kind in Canada.

Another wholly-owned company, **Canadian Utilities Ltd.**, supplies electricity to 328 communities in central and northern Alberta, two in Saskatchewan, and the area around Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory.

Corporation also has investments in **Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Ltd., Quebec Natural Gas Corp.**, and **Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates.**

International also maintains a large investment portfolio, the marketable securities of which were valued at $11,266,480 at Dec. 31, 1957.

Sales of natural gas increased in 1957 to more than 83.8 billion cu. ft. sold to 150,144 customers, compared with slightly less than 80.8 billion cu. ft. sold to 138,975 customers in 1956.

Consolidated net profit for nine months ended Sept. 30, 1958, excluding investment profits, was $2,741,067 (U.S.) or $1.12 per common share, compared with $2,566,177 or $1.05 per common share for the same period last year.

Consolidated net profit of $3,634,795 for 1957, excluding investment profits, was 9% lower than 1956's $3,986,800.

Dividends are being paid at the rate of $1 (U.S.) per annum per common share.

Capital expenditures planned for 1958 are in excess of $29.5 million, largely for additional gas rights, major transmission lines, and general expansion of facilities. Capital expenditures of subsidiaries from 1948 to 1957 inclusive totaled almost $98.8 million.

Inter. Pipe

Interprovincial Pipe Line Co. operates the longest crude oil pipeline in the world as a common carrier. Line extends 1,930 miles from Redwater and Edmonton, Alta., to Port Credit, Ont., just west of Toronto.

Company's storage tanks maintained at various points on the line have an approximate capacity of 7,484,000 bbl.

Crude oil deliveries were 99.9 million bbl. in 1957, compared with 96.7 million bbl. in 1956. In the first half of 1958 deliveries were up 6% to 53.1 million bbl. from 50.3 million bbl. for first-half 1957.

An 82-mile loop line has been added to system between Edmonton and Regina, giving company a second pipeline from Edmonton to Superior, Wis.

Company will have spent some $12.3 million on expansion in 1958. This will include additional horsepower at various pumping stations, and construction of a completely new electric remote-controlled pump station at Bay City, Mich.

Delivery of western Canadian crude oil to the new **Cities Service Oil Co.** refinery at Bronte, Ont., commenced Oct. 9, 1958.

Upon completion of company's 1958 construction program, system will have 10 pumping stations and an increased capacity of some 2,053,000 bbl. of crude oil per day.

Amount expended on construction in 1957 was $22,853,274, of which $13,132,000 was spent on a 156-mile pipeline to connect the Sarnia terminal with oil refineries in Clarkson and Port Credit, Ont.

Lakehead Pipe Line Co., a subsidiary, owns and operates the portion of the pipeline lying within the U. S., and the terminal facilities, etc., connected therewith.

Net profit for first half of 1958, after appropriation for disputed income taxes, was $5,605,853, equal to $1.11 per common share, compared with $4,919,501, or 97c per common share in the comparable 1957 period.

Regular dividends on common shares are being paid at the rate of $1.40 yearly. Company declared an extra dividend of 40c per share, payable Dec. 1, 1958, to shareholders of record Nov. 14.

THERE IS OFTEN beauty in industry. Note the lines as they merge against the tank at Imperial Oil's Lougheed Terminal, B.C.

Lakeland Nat.

Lakeland Natural Gas Co., Kingston, Ont., has franchises to serve some 21 municipalities in eastern Ontario, from Port Hope to Cornwall, with a population exceeding 150,000.

Communities to be served are being supplied with gas from western Canada through **Trans-Canada Pipe Lines.** An interim supply of gas was made available in January, 1958, through Trans-Canada Pipe Lines from western Ontario and Michigan.

Construction of company's distribution system began in October, 1957, and by March, 1958, gas had been turned on in Port Hope, Cobourg, Gananoque, Belleville, Trenton, Prescott, Cornwall and Napanee.

The engineering, design and supervision of the various distribution systems, including distributing mains, service lines, meters, etc., is being handled by **Commonwealth Services Inc.**, New York.

Commonwealth Services will be responsible for the management of Lakeland for two years and will obtain for Lakeland "the necessary permanent personnel," President G. Gardiner said.

Company has a 20-year contract with **Trans-Canada Pipe Lines** for natural gas delivery rising from 3.2 million cu. ft. daily in the first year to 20.3 million cu. ft. in the fifth year and thereafter. Under certain conditions these amounts can be increased or decreased.

Outstanding capitalization at Dec. 31, 1957, consisted of $6,752,700 6% subordinated debentures, $100 par, due July 15, 1982, and 1,387,066 common shares, $1 par.

Mid-Western

Mid - Western Industrial Gas Ltd., Edmonton, Alta., operates a pipeline and gathering system to supply natural gas from its 26 wells to industrial consumers under long-term contracts.

Company controls some 91,000 acres of proven and semiproven lands in the Edmonton area of Alberta. Most important holding is in the Alexander Indian Reserve, about 25 miles northwest of Edmonton, in which company owns nine gas wells, one of which was tested with an open flow potential of 285 million cu. ft. per day.

Additional wells are located at Fort Saskatchewan (11), Majeau Lake (two), and Calahoo (three).

Company's proven gas reserves are approximately 200 billion cu. ft. In addition, Mid-Western has access to 100 billion cu. ft. of flare gas in the Redwater field.

A 20-year contract with **Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd.** calls for delivery of not less than 2.8 billion cu. ft. of gas annually to its nickel refinery at Fort Saskatchewan. Deliveries during 1957 exceeded the minimum rate by 10%.

A 10-year contract with **Calgary Power Ltd.** was renegotiated in October, 1957, doubling the rate of delivery to 44 million cu. ft. of gas per day; this will fill gas needs of second unit of Calgary's Lake Wabamun steam power plant.

A 20-year contract with **North Canadian Oils Ltd.** calls for delivery of up to 14 million cu. ft. of gas daily. Gas is delivered to Wabamun, Alta., and is then transported through North Canadian's 136-mile pipeline to the pulp mill of **North Western Pulp & Power Co.** at Hinton.

It is estimated that towns and industries along the route of the pipeline to Hinton will eventually require some three million cu. ft. of gas per day.

Company has a 10-year contract with **Imperial Oil Ltd.** giving it the right to purchase residue gas from Imperial's absorption plant at Redwater, Alta., for additional supplies to the Sherritt-Gordon nickel plant.

Early in 1958 a contract was signed with **C. Huebert Ltd.** to supply that company's hardboard plant at Wabamun with some 200 mcf per day.

Mid-Western early this year acquired a farmout of 3,100 acres of gas rights adjacent to the Alexander field; a gas well has since been completed and tested and gave an absolute open flow of 62.5 million cu. ft. per day, making it the third largest well in the Alexander gas field.

Company completed a refrigeration plant, at an estimated cost of $200,000, to recover natural gasoline from the gas produced in the Alexander field.

Average daily sales for the first nine months of 1958 amounted to 57.6 million cu. ft.

Net profit in January-September, 1958, was $96,022; net profit for all of 1957 was $51,629, equal to 2c a share.

Northern Ont. Natural Gas Co.

Northern Ontario Natural Gas Co., and its affiliate **Twin City Gas Co.**, serve some 34 communities in an area extending from Manitoba to Orillia, Ont., including Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Huntsville, North Bay and Sturgeon Falls.

With the recent arrival of natural gas in Sudbury, President R. K. Ferris said, a total of 32 northern communities from Kenora to Orillia is receiving gas from a new system incorporating "the latest improvements in pipeline engineering."

Company's affiliate, **Twin City Gas Co.**, serves Port Arthur, Fort William, Kenora and Dryden.

This summer, company spent $15 million laying gas mains in 31 communities from Kenora to Orillia. Finishing touches are still being added to distribution systems in some towns.

Company has a long-term contract with **Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Ltd.** to purchase 100 million cu. ft. of gas daily. Southern portions of Trans-Canada's 2,300 - mile transmission system are already supplying gas to Northern Ontario's distribution systems in Orillia, Bracebridge and Gravenhurst.

Company has contracted to supply an initial six million cu. ft. of gas daily to the **International Nickel Co.** plant in Copper Cliff.

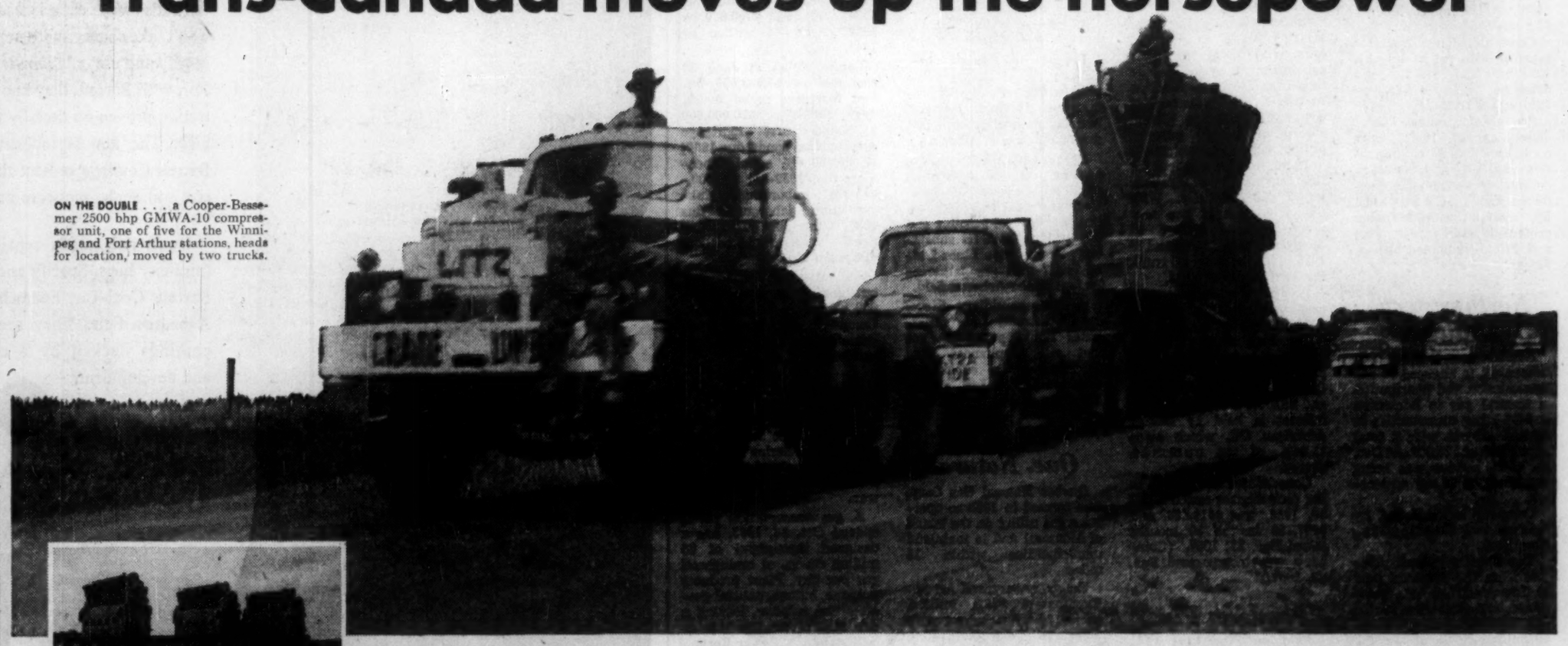
Eleven pulp and paper plants in this area are also large users.

Company has a contract with **Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co.**, to supply its sulphite pulp and newsprint mill at Kapuskasing, Ont., with more than 18 billion cu. ft. of gas over a 10-year period.

Natural gas service has be-

(Continued on page 88)

Trans-Canada moves up the horsepower



ON THE DOUBLE . . . a Cooper-Bessemer 2500 bhp GMWA-10 compressor unit, one of five for the Winnipeg and Port Arthur stations, heads for location, moved by two trucks.

BEING INSTALLED . . . V-angle GMWA-10 units lined up on foundations of one of three Cooper-Bessemer equipped Trans-Canada stations.

THE GMVC-10 . . . latest type Cooper-Bessemer series turbo-charged V-angle compressor of the type installed at Trans-Canada's North Bay Station.

Dependable, efficient

COOPER-BESSEMER

turbocharged compressors bring peak economy to the Trans-Canada system

As the world's biggest pipeline nears completion in Canada, compressor system plans have already been expanded to meet mounting demands for gas. Progressive Trans-Canada Pipe Lines, Ltd. is moving fast to get adequate horsepower on time, and is moving carefully to provide *proven* dependability and efficiency as well as simple means of further expansion as required. Cooper-Bessemer is proud of its part in this huge project.

Three of the line's six compressor stations are being equipped with modern Cooper-Bessemer V-angle compressors. At the North Bay Station, three Cooper-Bessemer *series turbocharged* V-angles will provide today's optimum horsepower per unit size—actually 40% more horsepower than their predecessors of the same bore, stroke and speed. The other two stations, Winnipeg and Port Arthur, will have a total of five of the largest type Cooper-Bessemer V-angles, now normally aspirated to fully meet initial demands, *but easily, quickly converted to Cooper-Bessemer series turbocharged operation*, for 40% *more* horsepower in the same space, whenever increasing demands dictate!

Cooper-Bessemer, the first in America to turbocharge heavy-duty engines, the first to provide the maximum, long-range economies of simple conversion flexibility, offers unequalled experience in meeting today's compressor needs. We are always at your service.

Cooper Bessemer OF CANADA, LTD.

TORONTO, ONTARIO • EDMONTON AND CALGARY, ALBERTA
NEW YORK 36, NEW YORK

Transmission

(CONTINUED FROM P. 87)

gun in two mills of **Abitibi Power & Paper Co.** at Sturgeon Falls and Iroquois Falls. A total of 805.1 million cu. ft. will be sold annually to the Sturgeon Falls plant, and 2,359 million cu. ft. to the Iroqouis Falls mill.

Both mills will burn gas on a dual-fuel basis and will be able to switch from one fuel to another on short notice, or burn any desired combination of coal and natural gas.

Outstanding capitalization at Dec. 31, 1957, consisted of 1,130,378 npv common shares, which have since been converted to $1 par. Funded debt consisted of $8 million 5¾% subordinated debentures due 1982.

No dividends have been paid.

Northland Utl.

Northland Utilities Ltd., Edmonton, Alta., is engaged directly and through subsidiaries in the transmission and distribution of natural gas and electric power.

Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, **Northland Utilities (B. C.) Ltd.**, supply natural gas to 14 communities and to nearly 5,800 customers in the Peace River area.

A contract with **Shell Oil Co. of Canada**, and **British American Oil Co.** give Northland the right to purchase natural gas from the Whitelaw-Bluesky gas field. Northland's electric generating station at Fairview, Alta., is being supplied with gas from this field.

Company has an interest of approximately 15% in **Inter-City Gas Ltd.**, a utility company operating in Manitoba.

Northland is in the process of acquiring a franchise to supply the town of High Prairie, Alta., with natural gas, and has recently obtained from the Canadian government approval in principle to supply natural gas to Jasper, located in Jasper National Park.

Within the next 14 months Northland plans to construct a natural gas transmission and distribution system in each of these communities. Total cost of these systems will be about $1.3 million.

Capital expenditures for the balance of 1958 and for 1959 will be approximately $2.8 million.

Consolidated net profit for seven months ended July 31, 1958, was $218,765. Consolidated net profit for full year 1957 was $276,204.

Pro forma balance sheet dated July 31, 1958, shows outstanding capitalization consisting of 4,000 5½% cumulative redeemable preferred shares, $100 par; 5,000 5% cumulative redeemable preferred shares, $50 par; and 270,018 common shares, $2 par.

Northwestern Utilities

Northwestern Utilities Ltd., Edmonton, is engaged in the transmission and distribution of natural gas to Edmonton and 56 other communities in central Alberta with a total population of 322,000. At Dec. 31, 1957, service was being furnished to 76,520 customers.

Company is controlled by **International Utilities Corp.**, New York.

The 70-mile 16-inch pipeline from the Pembina field to Edmonton has been completed, and deliveries started Oct. 29, 1958. Initially about 50 million cu. ft. of gas will be delivered.

Estimate of proved reserves controlled by company at Jan. 1, 1958, was 1,190 billion cu. ft., with an additional 1,126 billion cu. ft. available to company.

An agreement with **Alberta & Southern Gas Co.**, to whom residue gas in the Pembina field is under contract, gives Northwestern priority before gas exports of Alberta & Southern.

Gas revenue of $11,296,958 for 1957 was 6.1% higher than 1956's $10,642,448.

During 1957, 13 new communities were connected to the company's system.

Capital expenditures in 1957 totaled some $4 million, and are expected to exceed $6.5 million in 1958.

Company drilled and connected two wells in the Fort Saskatchewan field and tied in four others, one in the Legal field and three in the Kinsella field.

Construction in Edmonton of the 12-story Milner Building, future home of Northwestern Utilities and **Canadian Uitlities Ltd.**, is scheduled for completion in March, 1959.

Earnings per common share in 1957, were $9.07, compared with $10.23 in 1956.

Outstanding capitalization at April 15, 1958, included 105,000 4% cumulative redeemable preferred shares, $100 par, and 170,000 common shares, $25 par.

Peace River

Peace River Oil Pipe Line Co., Calgary, Alta., owns and operates 107 miles of trunk line and 51.6 miles of gathering line for the transportation of crude oil from the Sturgeon Lake and Kaybob areas of Alberta to **Trans-Mountain Pipeline.**

Company was originally formed by four Canadian and five U. S. oil production companies, all having oil wells in the Sturgeon Lake field.

In 1957 shares owned by **Pathfinder Petroleums Ltd., Canadian Pipelines & Petroleums Ltd.**, and **Anglo-Canadian Oil Co.** were transferred to **Medallion Petroleums Ltd., Scurry-Rainbow Oil Ltd.**, and **Canadian Oil Cos.** respectively.

Total throughput for 1957 was 3,110,106 bbl., an average of 8,521 bbl. daily; estimated throughput for 1958 is 11,040 bbl. daily.

In December, 1957, a receiving station for trucked oil was constructed at Fox Creek at the junction of the main line and the Kaybob extension. Trucked oil is received at Fox Creek into two 500-bbl. tanks prior to injection into the main line.

Company expansion plans include permanent pumping units and a 5,000-bbl. tank for the Fox Creek station.

Producers Pipe

Producers Pipelines Ltd., Regina, Sask., owns and operates, with its subsidiary **Westspur Pipe Line Co.**, a gathering and pipeline system connecting southeastern Saskatchewan oil fields with the lines of **Interprovincial Pipe Line Co.** at Cromer, Man.

Company's trunk line from Midale, Sask., to Cromer, Man., is 109 miles long and is supplemented by a 75-mile loop from Steelman Junction to Cromer. The remainder of company's gathering system consists of some 108 miles of pipe of various diameters.

Trunk line's throughput for first four months of this year was 77,310 bbl. daily. With the completion of two new pump stations located at Steelman and Alida by end of 1958, daily capacity of trunk line will be 133,000 bbl.

Producers' expansion program called for expenditures of $3,750,000 during 1958.

Company is owned by 16 Canadian and U. S. oil companies, including **Imperial Oil., Shell Oil Co. of Canada**, and **Sun Oil Co.** Largest stock interest is held by **British American Oil**, which owns 11.04% of the common shares.

Consolidated net income in the four months ended April 30, 1958, was $519,823, and $907,129 in the 10 months ended Dec. 31, 1957. (Company was incorporated Feb. 27, 1957.)

Pembina Pipe

Pembina Pipe Line Ltd., Calgary, Alta., owns and operates a pipeline and gathering system for the transportation of crude oil from the Pembina, Willisden Green and Keystone fields to Edmonton, Alta., a distance of some 70 miles.

The transmission system consists of 543 miles of pipe, varying in size from 3 to 16 in. and connecting 2,113 producing wells and 344 batteries.

With present installations, throughputs of 123,000 bbl. per day can be maintained during winter operations with a slightly higher throughput possible in the summer months. This may be increased to an average maximum daily capacity of 150,000 bbl. with the addition of a booster station.

Pembina Pipe serves three major refineries in Edmonton and two pipelines, **Trans Mountain** to the Pacific coast, and **Interprovincial** to eastern Canada.

During 1956-57, company built a 32-mile loop on its main line to increase throughput capacity. This later proved surplus to requirements and the loop was sold to **Northwestern Utilities.**

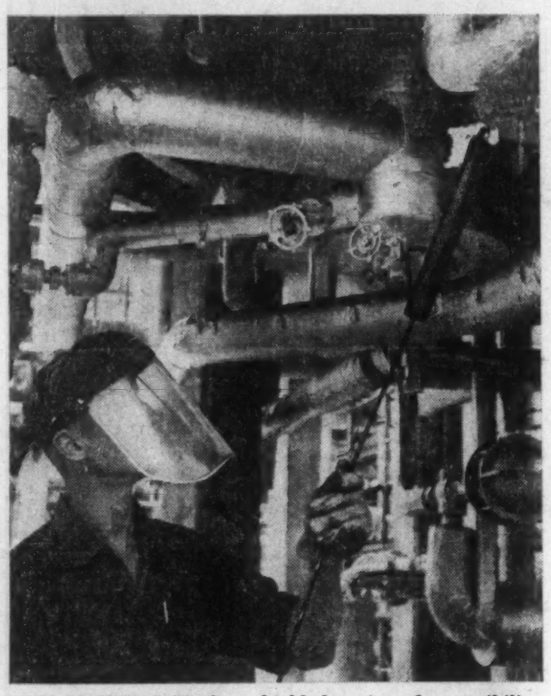
Average daily throughput for the first half of 1958 was 93,265 bbl.; but estimates for the year indicate 100,000 b/d, very close to last year's 106,000 b/d.

Investment in plant and equipment was $25,075,425 at Dec. 31, 1957.

Pembina holds an interest in **Foothills Products Pipeline Ltd.**, a proposed products line to carry liquid byproducts from present and future gas fields of Alberta to the Pacific coast and/or the Great Lakes area.

Net profit for year ended Nov. 30, 1957, was $1,095,079, or 62c per common share (after four-for-one stock split in March, 1957), compared with previous fiscal year's $1,102,429.

Company has paid no dividends on common stock.



THIS MAN HAS his face shielded against the possibility of a flashback as he applies a torch to ignite furnace.

Progas

Progas of Canada Inc., Calgary, is a holding company whose subsidiaries produce and distribute propane, butanes, natural gasoline and dry residue gas in Alberta.

Progas Ltd., wholly owned, has natural gas absorption plant at Acheson oil field. Company produces propane, butanes, natural gasoline and dry residue gas. Its subsidiary, **Progas Pipe Lines Ltd.**, has a 17-mile gas gathering system in the Acheson field.

Another subsidiary, **Stewart Petroleums Ltd.**, distributes liquid petroleum gas and sells appliances, etc., in Alberta. Its subsidiary, **Oughton Unigas Ltd.**, distributes gas to area around Calgary.

Que. Natural

Quebec Natural Gas Corp. was formed in 1955 to operate a gas utility on the island of Montreal and in mainland municipalities within 15 miles.

Company acquired for approximately $39.1 million, subject to certain adjustments and contingent obligations, the gas distribution system of **Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission**; manufacturing facilities and other assets of **Montreal Coke & Manufacturing Co.**; and through a subsidiary, **La Verendrye Line Ltd.**, nine Great Lakes bulk cargo vessels and other assets of **Keystone Transport Ltd.**, used to transport coal from Lake Erie ports to Montreal.

On Dec. 28, 1957, a 34-mile pipeline across the island was connected with the terminus of the Trans-Canada pipeline at Senneville.

Natural gas was introduced into the distribution system on Jan. 7, 1958, at which time the work of converting the appliances of 240,000 customers was begun. By June U. S. natural gas from connections in Ontario had fully replaced manufactured gas. Recently the switch was made to Alberta gas.

Deliveries of gas under the principal supply contract are being made during an interim period, terminating Nov. 1, 1959, with Trans-Canada being required to supply the company with up to 30 million cu. ft. per day.

Construction of the high pressure transmission line together with installations necessary to convert the distribution system cost around $5.3 million. Conversion of customers' appliances absorbed about $5.5 million which will be amortized over 12.5 years by charges against income.

Additional financing is expected to be required in 1959 and several subsequent years. Company plans to spend between $4.8 million and $6.2 million a year on equipment replacements.

Net loss of $1,051,219 was shown in company's first annual report, covering the period from April 25, 1957, when it acquired Quebec Hydro's gas system, to June 30, 1958.

Independent analysts have forecast a deficit of $2 million for the year ending June 30, 1959, a profit of $700,000 by 1960, nearly $4 million by 1963.

Capitalization at June 30 consisted of $1,682,000 5% first mortgage serial bonds, due 1958-63; $20,000,000 5½%-6% first mortgage sinking fund bonds, due 1980; $2,800,000 6% serial debentures due 1959-65; $20,000,000 5¾% subordinated sinking fund debentures, due 1985. Other debt outstanding is a 4% note for $2.5 million, due April 25, 1959

Capital stock issued and outstanding comprises 1,364,000 shares of $1 par value. Company has some 5,600 shareholders, more than 85% residents of Canada.

Steelman Gas

Steelman Gas Ltd., Regina, incorporated in 1957, is engaged in gathering and processing casinghead gas in the Steelman area in Saskatchewan.

A gas conservation plant, opened Oct. 30, 1958, has a designed throughput of 25 million cu. ft. of casinghead gas per day. Plant produces propane, butane, natural gasoline and sulphur, leaving a dry residue gas for sale to **Saskatchewan Power Corp.**

Total cost of company's gathering and processing facilities is approximately $10 million.

Steelman Gas is installing storage facilities for propane in underground salt cavities near Melville, Sask., 115 miles northeast of its plant. Two storage wells and a brine disposal well have been completed to date, with additional wells planned to bring capacity to approximately 18 million gal.

Propane will be transported from the plant to the underground storage in railway tank cars during the summer months to make it available for peak demands in the winter.

The new plant's gathering system will collect the gas formerly flared off as waste from more than 600 wells.

The Steelman field, which includes the former Lampman, Kingsford, Hirsch and Frobisher fields, has more than 700 oil wells capable of production. Company expects these will ultimately be tied in to its gathering system.

Steelman Gas is controlled by **Dome Petroleum Ltd.** and **Provo Gas Producers Ltd.**

Outstanding capitalization, at May 15, 1958, consisted of 1.1 million common shares, $1 par.

Funded debt consisted of $4 million (U. S.) 6% first mortgage bonds series A, due Feb. 15, 1970; $2 million (Canadian) 6% first mortgage bonds series B, due Feb. 15, 1970; $2 million 6% debentures series A, due May 15, 1973.

Sask. Pipe

Saskatoon Pipe Line Co., Regina, owns and operates a 56-mile crude oil pipeline from line of **Interprovincial Pipe Line Co.** to Saskatoon refinery of **Royalite Hi-Way Ltd.**

Company commenced operations Nov. 1, 1952. Its transmission line has an estimated capacity of 10,000 bbl. daily.

A deficiency agreement with **Royalite Hi-Way Ltd.** provides that if in any year to 1975 the company fails to make net earnings of $255,000 after operating expenses but before bond interest, depreciation and taxes, Hi-Way will make up the difference, subject to certain conditions.

Also, if the company is unable to pay in full any bond interest, etc., requirements, Hi-Way will purchase at par 4% unsecured promissory notes of the company to the amount of the deficiency.

Net profit for 1957 was $65,957, up 17.5% from 1956's $56,115.

Earnings per common share were 66c in 1957, compared with 56c the previous year. Dividends are being paid at the rate of 50c yearly.

Capitalization consists of 100,000 npv common shares authorized and outstanding of which **Royalite Oil Co.** owns 80%.

St. Maurice

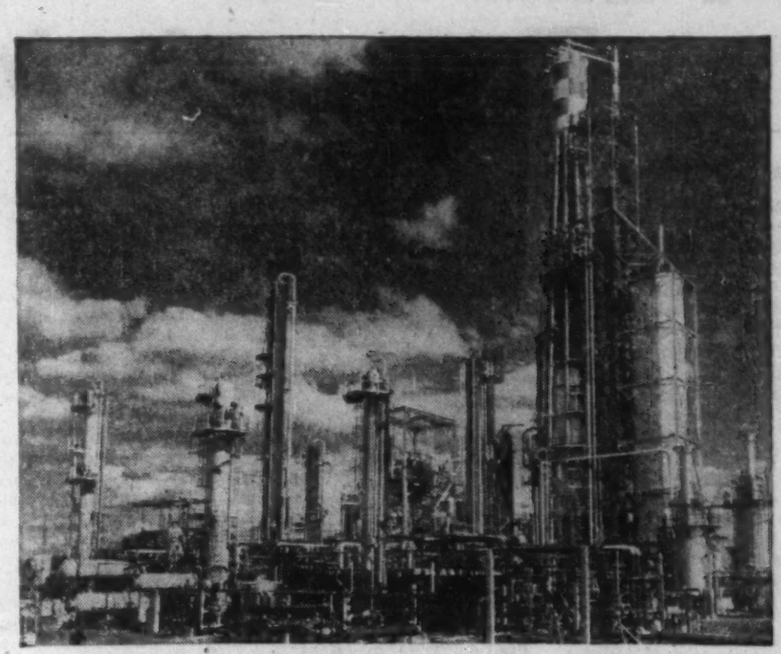
St. Maurice Gas Inc. is engaged in natural gas explorations in St. Lawrence lowlands, and through a wholly-owned subsidiary, **City Gas & Electric Corp.**, operates a gas plant and distributes gas in Three Rivers and vicinity.

City Gas owns 22½ miles of main in Three Rivers through which it distributes propane gas brought in by tank car. Company also supplies customers with propane gas in Three Rivers, Cap de la Madeleine, Grand-Mère, Shawinigan Falls and Quebec City. Tank trucks are used to distribute propane to industrial customers.

St. Maurice, through wholly-owned subsidiaries **Inter City Propane Inc.** and **Quebec Ammonia & Gas**, and by agreement with **Canso Natural Gas (Quebec) Ltd.**, holds an undivided 50% interest in 180,000 acres of petroleum and gas lands in the Three Rivers, Cap de la Madeleine and Louisville areas on the north shore and near Sorel on the south shore.

Company also owns 50% interest with **Canso Natural**

(Continued on page 89)



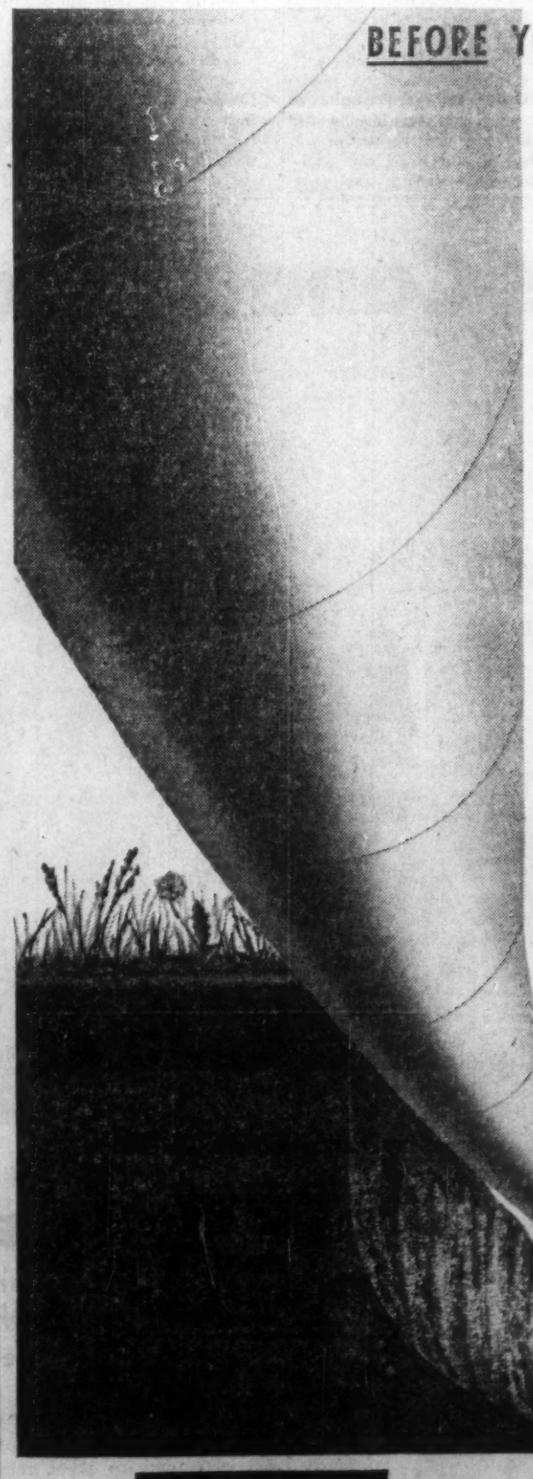
Since Canadian Petrofina opened its Montreal refinery late in 1955, production capacity has been increased by 50% . . . strong evidence of the wide acceptance of Fina quality products, and of Canadian Petrofina's increasing role in Canada's expanding economy.

FINA

CANADIAN PETROFINA LIMITED

PRODUCTION • TRANSPORTATION • REFINING • MARKETING

505 Dorchester W., Montreal, P.Q.



BEFORE YOU BURY FEEDER LINES

Take the time to study *pipe coatings*. Because once these lines are buried, they often have expensive buildings and roads built over them. If they ever have to be raised for repairs the cost can be prohibitive.

That's why experienced pipeline engineers won't take chances with unproven coatings. They specify and use only *time-tested* Barrett Coatings. For, with Barrett, they know they're getting protection proven on literally thousands of miles of pipe. The almost indestructible properties of Barrett Coatings protect these lines from corrosive soil acids, moisture and electrical currents.

Don't risk costly repairs on inter-city and intra-city lines. Specify and use only *time-tested* Barrett Coal-Tar Enamels and Tar-Saturated Asbestos Felt. They are high-performance coatings backed by a century of research and development.

Barrett

*Reg'd Trade Mark

Allied Chemical

ALLIED CHEMICAL CANADA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 1450 CITY COUNCILLORS STREET, MONTREAL

SAINT JOHN, N.B. MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

Transmission

(CONTINUED FROM P. 88)

Gas in 8,960 acres in the Schular area of Alberta. One successful well yielding gas in commercial quantities has been drilled on the property.

A proposed pipeline to be built by **Cartier Gas Corp.**, a subsidiary of St. Maurice Gas and **Consumers' Gas Co.**, would cost an estimated $15 to $30 million. The pipeline would connect with Trans-Canada on the mainland just west of Montreal Island, and would cross the St. Lawrence River to the south shore, go east through St. Hyacinthe and recross the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers. From Three Rivers it would continue along the north shore to Quebec City.

Three branch lines on the south shore portion would feed St. Jean-Iberville, Granby, Magog, Sherbrooke, Sorel and Drummondville. One branch just east of Three Rivers would serve Shawinigan.

Cartier Gas Corp. is seeking natural gas franchises in the communities it proposes to serve. It already has a franchise in Granby.

Outstanding capitalization of St. Maurice Gas, at latest report, consisted of 1,975,150 common shares, $1 par.

St. Maurice's subsidiary, through City Gas & Electric Co., now distributes propane gas in Three Rivers.

Trans-Canada Pipe

Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Ltd. was formed to construct a pipeline system to convey natural gas from Alberta to Ontario and Quebec. On Oct. 23, 1958, company's 2,300-mile pipeline was completed.

Trans-Canada Pipe Lines has a permit from the Petroleum & Natural Gas Conservation Board of Alberta to export a maximum of 4.350 trillion c.f. of gas from 19 fields in Alberta. Export of gas by the company, under this permit, is limited to a maximum of 620 million c.f. daily and 183 billion c.f. annually. Permit expires in 1981.

Company has entered into 47 gas purchase contracts with producers in 14 fields in Alberta, including the Pincher Creek, Cessford, Provost, Homeglen-Rimbey and Nevis fields. All contracts run for 25 years from date of initial delivery or until the company's export permit expires, whichever is earlier.

All contracts provide for redetermination of prices Jan. 1, 1968, and at the end of every five years thereafter, and also at any time that the company earns a rate of return in excess of 7½% or any lesser rate set by regulating authorities; or in certain other specified circumstances.

Company sells natural gas to distributors for resale. Its service area includes the major centres and areas of population in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec; the highly industrialized area of southwestern Ontario and the nickel mining region and pulp and paper mills in Ontario along the central section of its system.

Company has concluded sales contracts with a number of major gas distribution and utility companies. Total contracted demand of some 245.8 million c.f. per day in the first year beginning Nov. 1, 1958, is indicated, rising to about 600 million c.f. in the fifth year of operation.

Company entered into an agreement with **Midwestern Gas Transmission Co.** which calls for sale of 200 million c.f. of natural gas per day through Emerson, Man.; gas would be for export to U. S. Last month the U. S. Federal Power Commission rejected the application by Midwestern to import gas into the U. S. It was stated that Trans-Canada had not shown that it could supply Midwestern's requirements in addition to the Canadian market.

The Commission noted that it favored import of Canadian gas, and the way was left open for new applications to be filed.

The Borden Commission is of the opinion that export of natural gas should be permitted over the long term, but immediate export by Trans-Canada at Emerson, as hitherto planned should not be allowed until the company is assured of a greater supply.

Company estimates that it will have to obtain permission in the next two or three years to remove from Alberta an additional 1.5 trillion c.f. of gas to meet additional known Canadian requirements.

Net loss for 1957 amounted to $347,932, compared with a net loss of $117,839 for 1956.

Trans Mountain

Trans Mountain Oil Pipe Line Co., Vancouver, owns and operates a 719-mile pipeline for transporting crude oil from Edmonton, Alta., to Burnaby, B.C. A 64-mile pipeline extends deliveries to two oil refineries in the State of Washington; it is operated by **Trans Mountain Oil Pipe Line Corp.**, a wholly owned subsidiary.

Crude oil deliveries for 1957 amounted to more than 56.5 million bbl., or an average of 154,891 bbl. per day, an increase from 129,103 b/d in 1956. Present capacity of the system is 250,000 b/d.

In 1957 there was unusual demand for offshore movement following the Suez crisis; about 12.6% of crude oil tranported went for offshore shipment. Some 48% of transported oil went to Washington refineries.

Estimated consolidated net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1958, amounted to $188,000 or 2½c per share. For the same period last year profit was $7,763,000 or $5.16 per share.

Deliveries during the period averaged 84,635 bbl. daily compared with 174,204 bbl. per day in the first nine months of last year.

One refinery in Washington State continues to import about 11,000 bbl. daily through the Trans Mountain system, President D. M. Morrison stated. Bulk of the remainder of the crude requirements for Washington refineries is now imported from Middle East, Borneo or Venezuelan sources, the balance coming from California.

Company's tank farms at Edmonton, Sumas and Burnaby have a combined capacity of 3,490,000 bbl.

Trans-Prairie

Trans-Prairie Pipelines Ltd., Edmonton, Alta., owns and operates two oil pipelines extending approximately 158 miles. One gathers and transports oil from the Daly and Virden-Roselea fields in southwestern Manitoba to the **Interprovincial Pipeline** pumping station at Cromer, Man.; the other gathers oil from the Weyburn, Halbrite oilfields in southeastern Saskatchewan for delivery to Westspur pipeline at Midale, Sask.

Combined system has 158 miles of lines with a capacity of 63,000 bbl. per day. System in Manitoba can be increased by 2,000 b/d with added pumping equipment.

In 1957 throughput averaged 23,600 b/d.

Net profit of $417,335 for 1957 was 55% higher than 1956's $293,829. Earnings per common share were $1.76 ($1.13 in 1956). No dividends have been paid.

Private sale of $1 million 6¼% first mortgage sinking fund bonds, series B, due Jan. 15, 1973, was carried out last January. Prior to this issue, funded debt was $700,000 5% first mortgage sinking fund bonds, series A, due Dec. 31, 1965, of which $540,000 was outstanding at Dec. 31, 1957.

Company also issued 18,000 common stock purchase warrants to buyers of the 1973 bonds issued in January.

Authorized capital was increased Dec. 13, 1957, from 250,000 npv common shares to 500,000, of which 237,507 are outstanding.

Twin City

Twin City Gas Co., Fort William, Ont., operates a natural gas distribution system in the Lakehead area of north western Ontario. Deliveries commenced last year to customers in Port Arthur, Fort William, Kenora and Dryden, and are being extended to Red Rock, Nipigon and Geraldton in time for this year's heating season.

Some 110 miles of distributing mains and 20 miles of lateral transmission lines are expected to be completed by 1959 at an estimated cost of $3.8 million. An additional $3 million will be spent for further expansion by 1963.

Natural gas is made available through **Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Ltd.**

Company has a long-term service contract to supply the **Abitibi Power & Paper Co.'s** Thunder Bay and Provincial Paper mills at Port Arthur, and the Mission mill at Fort William. Combined gas consumption of the three mills could go as high as 7.7 million cu. ft. daily.

Outstanding capitalization includes 800,000 common shares of which company's affiliate, **Northern Ontario Natural Gas**, holds 250,000.

No dividends have been paid.

Union Gas

Union Gas Co. of Canada, Chatham, Ont., is engaged directly and through subsidiaries in supplying natural gas to some 110,000 customers in more than 32 communities in southwestern Ontario.

Company and its two wholly owned subsidiaries own and operate approximately 418 miles of gathering lines, 1,555 miles of transmission lines and 2,508 miles of distribution lines. (Included are the properties of **Dominion Natural Gas** acquired in April, 1958.)

Gas sales during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1958, reached a new high of 17.5 billion cu. ft., an increase of 15% over the previous year. Residential customers used 58.8% of the total, commercial customers 13.3% and industrial 14.3%. The remainder was sold on a wholesale basis for resale.

Consolidated net profit of $2,561,099 for year ended March 31, 1958, was 8.5% higher than previous fiscal year's $2,359,836. Based on the 882,750 shares outstanding at March 31, 1958, earnings were $2.90 per share in 1957-58; giving effect to the five-for-one stock split in June, 1958, earnings would have been 58c per share.

There is no set dividend rate for the new npv common share, but a dividend of 8c was paid Nov. 1, 1958. Previously the company paid dividends of 40c quarterly from Aug. 1, 1957, to Aug. 1, 1958, inclusive.

In the six months ended Sept. 30, 1958, the company experienced a net loss of $242,000, compared with a net profit of $300,000 in the same period last year. Although gas sales increased to $6,587,000 from $4,799,000 a year earlier, operating and maintenance costs were higher by $1,975,000; interest charges were also higher.

The 12-month period ended Sept. 30, 1958, showed a net profit of $2,019,000, compared with $2,243,000 for the same period in 1956-57.

A seasonal loss in this period was expected, the president pointed out, due to substantial increases in costs as a result of expansion over the past several months.

Given normal weather, net profit for the full fiscal year ending March 31, 1959, should compare favorably with net profit of $2,561,099 in fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1958, the president concluded.

Expansion during the 1958-59 fiscal year is expected to add seven new markets, 80 additional miles of pipelines, and bring to 210,000 the number of customers being served.

Only a small proportion of company's gas needs are met from its own wells located in fields in southwestern Ontario. The balance is purchased either from other producers in the area or from its wholly owned subsidiary, **Ontario Natural Gas Storage & Pipelines Ltd.**, which imports gas from the U. S. under contract with **Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.** Company expects contracts with Panhandle will terminate and deliveries of natural gas by **Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Ltd.** will begin about Nov. 1, 1959.

A 45-mile stretch of pipeline between Stratford and Goderich has been completed. Natural gas service commenced at St. Mary's in August, 1958.

Union's properties include office buildings, appliance showrooms and shops, six compressor stations and four underground gas storage pools having a total capacity of 35,000 million cu. ft.

Union holds 89,902 of the 90,000 outstanding common **shares of United Fuel Investments Ltd.**, which through subsidiaries supplies gas in the Hamilton area.

Outstanding capitalization at July 31, 1958, consisted of 4,413,750 npv common shares of an authorized six million. Funded debt at that date consisted of $20.5 million 4¾% series A, 4¾% series B, and 5% series B first mortgage and collateral trust bonds due 1968-77; and $17 million 5% to 5½% serial and sinking fund debentures, due 1961-77.

United Fuel

United Fuel Investments Ltd., Hamilton, is a holding company which through subsidiaries is engaged in the manufacture of coke, tar and associated oils and chemicals, and in the distribution and sale of natural gas in and around Hamilton.

Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries are:

United Gas & Fuel Co., which distributes gas in and about Hamilton;

United Suburban Gas Co., engaged in the distribution and sale of gas outside the city of Hamilton;

Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens Ltd., engaged in the manufacture of coke and by-products.

United Fuel and its subsidiaries own and operate about 700 miles of gas mains for the transmission and distribution of natural gas in an area having an aggregate population of some 375,000.

By April 30, 1958, company had converted its entire system to natural gas and distribution of manufactured gas was discontinued.

Capital expenditures during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1958, totaled $2.8 million, used almost entirely for expansion of the gas distribution system.

Although gross revenues from sales increased 2.2%, consolidated net profit of $415,829 for year ended March 31, 1958, was 30.5% lower than previous fiscal year's $598,440.

Total volume of gas sold, both manufactured and natural, was 2.7% greater than in previous year, and dollar sales were up 10% to $4,131,716. But increase did not offset higher operating costs and increased cost of gas purchased for resale, the president said.

Number of meters at March 31, 1958, totaled 41,911, an increase of 1,464 on the year.

Production of coke was mainly high quality coke for foundry and other metallurgical purposes, and sales rose by approximately 12,000 tons.

Company met coke requirements of its customers almost entirely from its own ovens, with little purchased for resale.

Volume of tar and other residuals produced in the coke manufacturing plant and sold was down by 5% or $22,460.

During the year, company spent $641,037 on conversion of consumers' appliances.

Dividends are being paid at the annual rate of $1 per Class B and common share.

Westcoast Trans.

Westcoast Transmission Co., Calgary, Alta., owns and operates a 687-mile natural gas pipeline extending from near Bonanza, Alta., to the international border at Huntington, B.C. Company's gathering system has a total of 240 miles of lines.

Through a wholly owned subsidiary, company has interests in more than 2.3 million acres of potential oil and gas lands in British Columbia and a share in producing gas and oil wells in the Peace River area.

Expansion of operations to include production and development was effected in 1957 by acquisition of assets of **Peace River Natural Gas Co.**

Company and its wholly owned subsidiary **Westcoast Transmission Co. (Alberta)** hold purchase contracts for natural gas with a number of gas producers in the Peace River area for transmission through its pipeline. About 65% of the gas initially contracted for purchase is with

(Continued on page 91)

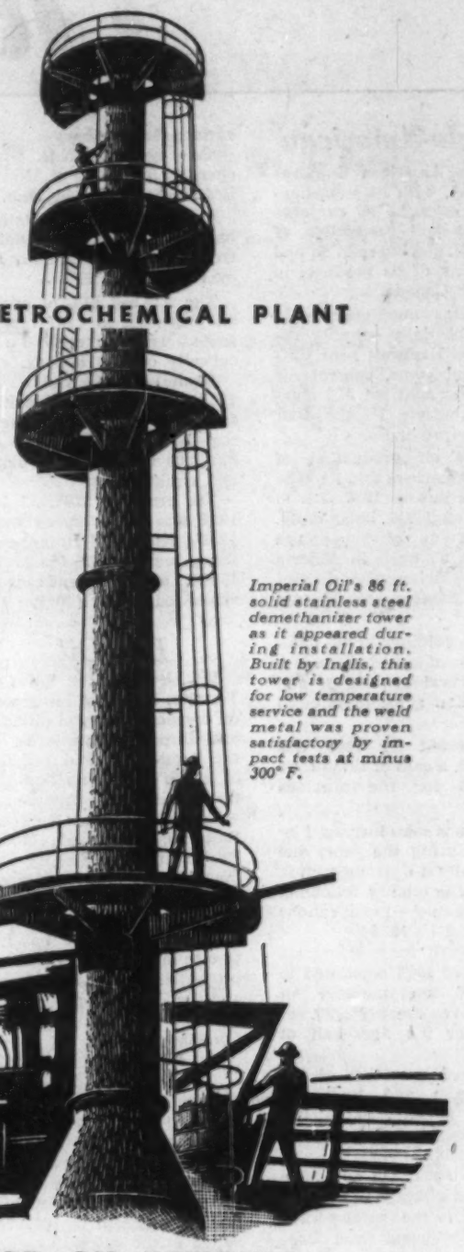
Inglis Vessels

FOR NEW IMPERIAL OIL PETROCHEMICAL PLANT

Twenty-two vessels ranging in size from a small steel drum to an 86 ft. solid stainless steel tower were fabricated by Inglis to the order of Canadian Bechtel Limited for Imperial Oil's new petrochemical plant in Sarnia.

The plant is adjacent to Imperial Oil's main refinery and will be used to convert feed stock received from the refinery into a range of highly important chemicals. When these chemicals have been further processed by other companies they will end up in the consumers' hands in the form of plastic objects, antifreeze, detergents, synthetic fibres, rubber objects and gasoline additives.

Inglis fabricate vessels of any size and shape to the most exacting specifications and have supplied all the major oil and chemical companies. Some of the largest refinery towers in Canada were made by Inglis in Toronto.



Imperial Oil's 86 ft. solid stainless steel demethanizer tower as it appeared during installation. Built by Inglis, this tower is designed for low temperature service and the weld metal was proven satisfactory by impact tests at minus 300° F.

Inglis VESSELS FOR OIL REFINING AND CHEMICAL PROCESSING

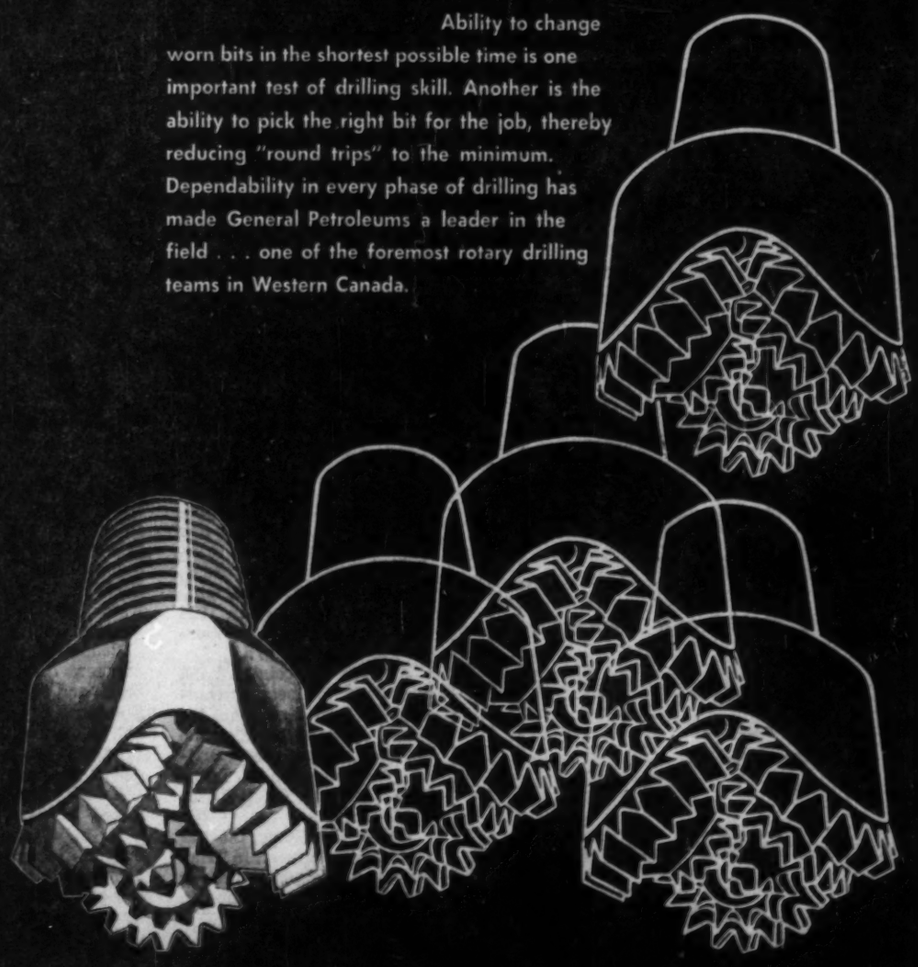
JOHN INGLIS CO. LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER Y.38

BIT BY BIT . . .

the well goes deeper!

Ability to change worn bits in the shortest possible time is one important test of drilling skill. Another is the ability to pick the right bit for the job, thereby reducing "round trips" to the minimum. Dependability in every phase of drilling has made General Petroleums a leader in the field . . . one of the foremost rotary drilling teams in Western Canada.



GENERAL PETROLEUMS OF CANADA LIMITED

Head Office: 224 - 9th Ave. W., Calgary, Alberta

Refineries

Anglo-American

Anglo American Exploration Ltd., with its subsidiaries, is engaged in exploration for and production of crude oil, and the refining and marketing of its products in Western Canada.

It owns and operates a 4,000 bbl. daily capacity refinery at Hartwell near Calgary and owns, controls or has under contract 915 marketing outlets in the four western provinces.

Crude oil production of Anglo American and its subsidiaries during 1957 was in excess of 1,500 bbls. daily. The group of companies operates 65 wells in Alberta and Saskatchewan and owns the equivalent of 50 net wells.

Land holdings total 600,000 acres of leased petroleum and natural gas rights and 1.4 million acres of mineral rights.

Net profit for 1957 was $411,020, a gain of 167% over $153,528 for the previous year.

Products sales increased by 14.6% during the year, due principally to an upgrading of gasoline quality following the refinery modifications completed in 1956.

Net profit for the first six months of 1958 amounted to $236,488, an increase of 21.8% over the $194,090 net profit for the first half of 1957.

Unitized operation of the Gull Lake and Southeast Midway fields in Saskatchewan was scheduled to start Oct. 1, 1958.

Anglo American will have a 5% participation in the new unit and in the increased reserves developed from these water flood operations.

Anglo-Cdn.

Anglo-Canadian Oils Ltd., Brandon, Man., owns and operates an oil refinery of 3,000-bbl. daily capacity at Brandon, and distributes and sells the refined products through company - owned service stations and dealers and agents in about 20 communities in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan.

Two new branches were opened in 1957 at North Brandon and Souris, Man.

Company now markets lubricating oils, greases, antifreeze and batteries under its own brand name.

The 929,268 bbl. of crude oil processed in 1957 represented approximately full capacity of the refinery.

Capital expenditures in 1957 were directed primarily toward extension of marketing facilities. A total of $272,000 was spent on plant and equipment.

Net profit of $277,337 for 1957 was 6.1% higher than 1956's $261,302. Earnings per share were $3.42 ($3.23 in 1956), and dividends paid amounted to 50c (40c).

B-A Oil

British American Oil Co., Toronto, is a fully integrated oil company engaged directly and through subsidiaries in the production and refining of crude petroleum and the distribution of its products.

Refineries are at Montreal East, Clarkson, Ont., Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Calgary and Port Moody, B.C. Combined capacity is in excess of 160,000 bbls. of crude oil daily.

Company owns or has interests in important crude oil properties in both Canada and the U. S. Its natural gas reserves are the largest in Canada.

Net oil reserves at the end of 1957 totaled 431,756,000 bbls. compared with 429,960,000 at the end of 1956. Total wells wholly or jointly owned increased to 3,654 from 3,237; gas wells to 234 from 210.

An extensive development drilling program in 1957 resulted in the successful completion of 216 gross wells. Company also participated in drilling 74 gross exploratory wells in Western Canada of which 19 discovered oil or gas.

In the first nine months of 1958 B-A completed 38 exploratory and 45 development wells.

One successful wildcat well, located on a 400,000 acre block in the Berland River area 160 miles northwest of Edmonton, resulted in the largest natural gas discovery in Canada to date.

Consolidated net profit of $32,179,717 for 1957 was up 28% from 1956's $25,134,091. Earnings per share were $1.74 ($1.36 in 1956) and dividends paid were unchanged at $1.

Net crude oil production in Western Canada in 1957 totaled 12,784,000 bbls. compared with 6,944,000 in 1956. Crude oil processed at company's refineries amounted to 36.6 million bbls. (34.5 million bbls.)

Product sales in 1957 rose 7% to 1,313,690,000 gal.

Capital expenditures were $94.9 million in 1957 against $59.3 million in 1956.

In first half of 1958 sales of refined products increased over 8%. As a result of lower selling prices, increased costs of operation and a drop of about 18% in demand for Canadian crude oil, net profit declined 51.5% to $6,142,000.

Company expects that rate of decrease in earnings in the 1958 third quarter will be less severe.

During 1958 company opened a natural gas processing plant at Pincher Creek, Alta., and a new 20,000 b/d refinery at Port Moody, B.C. Total cost of the two plants was $50 million.

Part of the Port Moody product output will be marketed through new outlets acquired in the Yukon.

Debenture refunding was carried out in June, 1958, by issuance of $20 million 5⅛% debentures to replace $20 million 5¼% debentures called for redemption Aug. 1, 1958. The exchange offer was made as a first step in a plan to provide a greater flexibility for future financing.

A new offering of 843,000 npv common shares was made in October, 1958 as part of a two-million share issue. Price was $40 a share. Remaining 1,156,200 shares were taken up by parent **Gulf Oil Corp.** of Pittsburgh.

During 1959 company plans further additions and improvements to the catalytic desulphurization and cracking units at its Clarkson refinery.

Estimated capital expenditures for 1959 in manufacturing department will approach $12 million.

BP Canada

BP Canada Ltd. was formed in February, 1957, as a marketing associate of the **British Petroleum Co.** It began operations by acquiring some 50 service stations in the Lake St. John area of Quebec.

Company now has 30 stations in its Ontario Division and 330 in its Quebec Division which includes parts of Eastern and Northern Ontario.

Its nine outlets in Toronto include one at Jane Street and Trethewey Dr., believed to be the largest in the British Commonwealth. This station has 11 pump islands, 32 pumps and underground storage capacity of 25,000 gals.

By year's end BP Canada expects to have 500 outlets in Quebec and Ontario. By the end of 1959, it expects 700.

On a 600-acre plot near Montreal, company is building a $60-million refinery. Due to be in operation by mid-1960 it will have an input capacity of 25,000 b/d, will hoist Montreal area's refinery capacity to 290,000 b/d.

The BP Group, of which BP Canada is a part, produces, refines, transports and markets oil products. Its principal sources of crude are in the Middle East. Total produced by the group in 1956 was 50 million tons, or more than one million b/d.

Through associated and subsidiary prospecting companies, the BP Group has interests in many parts of the world, including Great Britain, Australia, Malta, Trinidad, East and West Africa and Canada.

British Petroleum Co. has a substantial interest in **Triad Oil Co.** of Calgary which is engaged in oil exploration in Western Canada.

The group has refineries in Britain, Aden, Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Israel and Italy. Sea transportation is conducted by **BP Tanker Co.**, which owns 150 tankers with deadweight in excess of 2.2 million tons and charters more than 100 ships from other owners.

Graham F. Towers, first governor of the Bank of Canada, is chairman of the board of BP Canada Ltd. and Alistair Down is president, both with offices in Toronto. Vice-president Graeme McLintock is senior officer at company's Montreal headquarters.

Canadian Oil

Canadian Oil Companies Ltd., Toronto, is a fully integrated oil company engaged in the production, refining and marketing of petroleum and petroleum products.

Products are sold under the trade names White Rose and En-Ar-Co through some 3,000 retail outlets in all provinces except British Columbia and Newfoundland.

Company operates a modern 32,500 b/d refinery at Sarnia. A major expansion of the motor fuel platformer was completed in September, 1958. In the same month construction commenced on a new 20,000 b/d crude distillation unit, to be completed by mid-1959. Steam generating capacity is also being increased.

The catalytic cracking and gas recovery unit was improved and capacities of the four towers increased by revising the internals.

Construction of a new 180,000 bbl. tank for heavy fuel storage was completed last February.

Company and partners drilled 48 exploratory wells in 1957 of which 11 found oil or gas. In addition 38 development wells were completed resulting in 28 producers.

The D-3 reef discovery of crude oil near Innisfail, Alta., increased company's oil reserves by more than 17 million bbls.

Production during 1957 totaled 1,163,000 bbls. of oil compared with 1,164,000 bbls. in 1956.

Sales in 1957 were in excess of 392 million gal., a 9% increase over those of the previous year.

Consolidated net profit of $4,010,511 for 1957 was 6% higher than 1956's $3,762,448 and equal to $1.75 ($1.80) per comon share.

Sales during the first half of 1958 were 7% ahead of the same period last year, but due to lower market prices and the continuing high level of costs, earnings were off about 20%.

In the six-month period 51 wells were complete in Western Canada of which 37 found oil, one found gas and 13 were dry holes.

In the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1958, sales continued to show modest increases over the same period in 1957, but earnings dropped by some 27%.

Company received $11.7 million in 1958 for common shares issued through rights offerings and exercise of stock purchase warrants.

The authorized common share capital was increased from three million to six million shares. There are now 2,543,499 common shares outstanding.

In 1959, Canadian Oil hopes to begin production of jet fuels and certain asphaltic materials. Projected capital expenditures for the year are placed at about $3 million.

Cdn. Husky

Canadian Husky Oil Ltd., Calgary, through its subsidiaries, operates a fully integrated oil business including exploration, development, production and refining of crude oil and natural gas, and marketing of petroleum products in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and northwestern Ontario.

Refineries are at Lloydminster, Alta., Moose Jaw, Sask., and Fort William, Ont. Combined capacity is 15,500 bbl. of crude oil per day. Products range from high octane gasoline to asphalts.

Refinery expansion completed at Fort William in 1958, at a cost of about $1 million, included a diesulformer unit, new boiler, 120,000-bbl. new storage capacity and improved crude oil and products handling facilities.

Late in 1958, company and **Canadian Superior Oil of California** grouped 99 jointly held permits to carry out drilling in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The two companies expect to spend some $8 million over the next five years to drill at least five deep test wells near the Eagle Plain and Peel Plateau reservations just southwest of the Mackenzie River delta.

Canadian Husky has more than 3.3 million net acres in this general area.

Early in 1958, company acquired all the assets of **Liberal Petroleums Ltd.** including seven million bbls. of oil reserves, 102,000 net acres of land and four drilling rigs. Three rigs and six others owned by Husky were subsequently sold.

Company reserves at Feb. 1, 1958, were placed at 45 million bbls. of oil and 688 billion cu. ft. of natural gas, proven, probable and possible.

Due to market restriction, exploration and development have been reduced in 1958. In first half of the year company participated in completing 20 wildcat and 19 development wells of which seven wildcat and 15 development wells were successful.

Three more wells were completed at Savanna Creek, one of Canada's largest gas reservoirs, giving field an estimated open flow potential of 190 million cu. ft. daily from six wells. Husky has a 32½% working interest in 78,080 acres of leases on the structure.

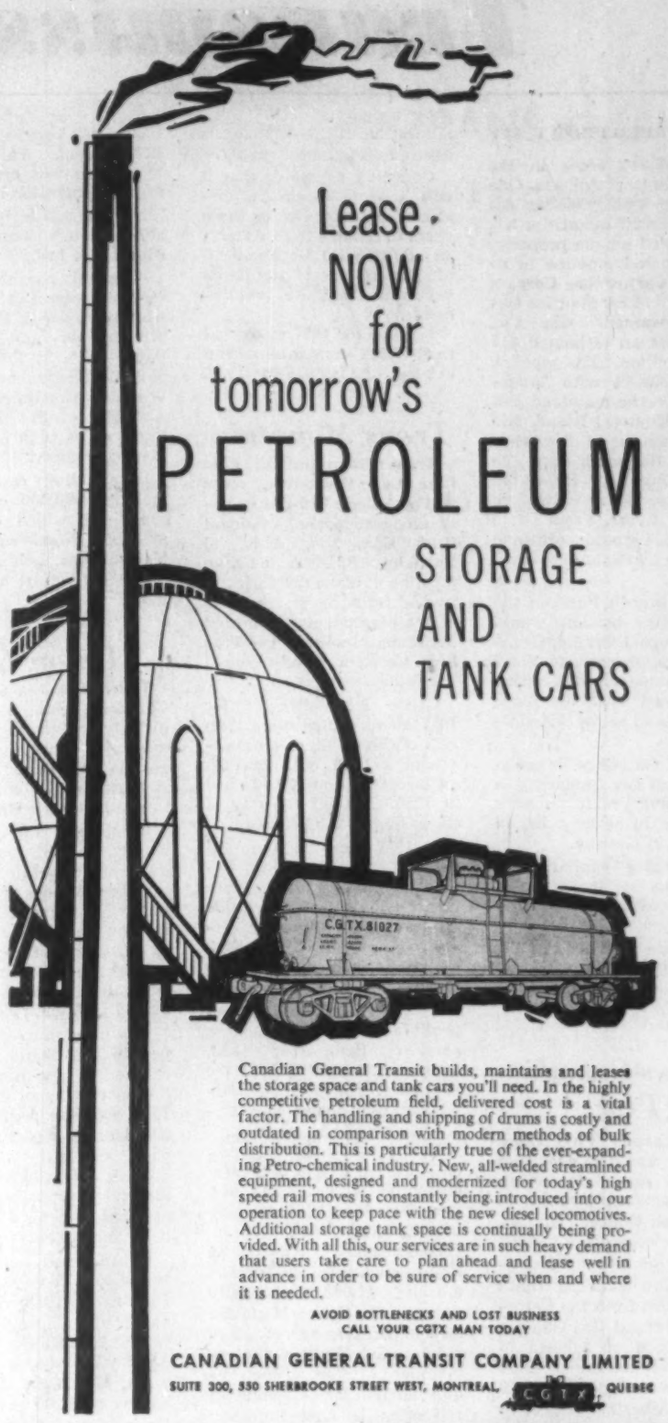
At June 30, there were 149 Husky service station outlets compared with 128 at the end of last year. Six more have been under construction.

Sales revenue of $16,578,316 for 1957 was highest in company's history and 8% over 1956. Refinery throughput and sales volume declined, however, by 4% and 8% respectively, due to a sharp reduction in sale of bunker fuels to the railroads.

Net loss for 1957 amounted to $131,176 against previous year's net profit of $19,530.

Crude oil output in the first half of 1958 totaled 379,224 bbls. compared with 500,860 bbls. in the same 1957 period. Refinery throughput was down by 20.5%.

(Continued on page 91)



Canadian General Transit builds, maintains and leases the storage space and tank cars you'll need. In the highly competitive petroleum field, delivered cost is a vital factor. The handling and shipping of drums is costly and outdated in comparison with modern methods of bulk distribution. This is particularly true of the ever-expanding Petro-chemical industry. New, all-welded streamlined equipment, designed and modernized for today's high speed rail moves is constantly being introduced into our operation to keep pace with the new diesel locomotives. Additional storage tank space is continually being provided. With all this, our services are in such heavy demand that users take care to plan ahead and lease well in advance in order to be sure of service when and where it is needed.

AVOID BOTTLENECKS AND LOST BUSINESS
CALL YOUR CGTX MAN TODAY

CANADIAN GENERAL TRANSIT COMPANY LIMITED
SUITE 300, 550 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST, MONTREAL, QUEBEC
CGTX

THE
Finest Bearings
IN THE WORLD

SKF
FOR OVER 50 YEARS

Consult your local jobber or contact our nearest district office.

CANADIAN SKF COMPANY LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTURING DIVISION
2201 EGLINTON AVENUE EAST, SCARBORO, ONTARIO
DISTRICT OFFICES COAST TO COAST

PORT MOODY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, TEL.: WEbster 9-1131, CABLES: PIPEMILLS • BRANCH: CALGARY, ALBERTA, TEL.: AMherst 2-9389

Refineries

(CONTINUED FROM P. 90)

Cdn. Petrofina

Canadian Petrofina Ltd. markets petroleum products through 1,500 outlets in the Maritime provinces, Quebec and Ontario and operates a refinery with 30,000 b/d capacity at Montreal.

Control of the company is held by **Petrofina, S.A.** of Belgium but directors are mostly Canadian businessmen and management is entirely Canadian.

Consolidated net profit for 1957 was $1,701,120, down 9% from 1956's $1,897,123.

For the first half of 1958 profit dropped sharply to $49,000. President A. F. Campo states earnings were cut by general economic conditions, a drastic reduction in allowable crude oil production and by the general decline in prices for petroleum products.

Sales revenue for the six months was $25,415,000 against $26,269,000 and operating profit $3,452,000 against $5,228,000.

During 1957 Canadian Petrofina's exploration and drilling programs in Western Canada were carried out mainly through its subsidiaries, **Western Leaseholds Ltd.** and **Calvan Consolidated Oil & Gas Co.** In addition to geological and geophysical surveys over wide areas, 108 wells were drilled on properties in which company has interests.

At Dec. 31, 1957, company and its subsidiaries held varying interests in 545 oil wells capable of production and 53 gas wells. Petrofina group's share of oil production in the year was 3,253,000 bbl. before royalty.

There was little change in acreage position and at year-end company and its subsidiaries held interests in 5.5 million acres, mostly located in the Western Canadian sedimentary basin.

Montreal refinery processed 6.5 million bbl. of crude, comprising 42.7% Middle East crude and 57.3% Venezuela and Gulf coast crudes. A long-term contract with Petrofina, S.A. assures the company of required supplies.

Total sales of gasoline rose by 14% and company had to buy a substantial quantity of finished products to meet demands in excess of the refinery's productive capacity. Considerable planning was undertaken to expand from 20,000 b/d to 30,000 b/d, the increased capacity becoming available in the second half of 1958.

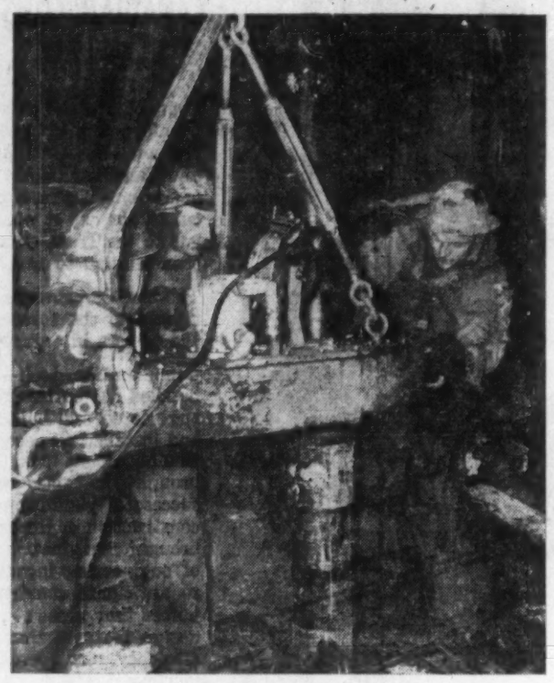
Funded debt was reduced during the year from $30,928,500 to $26,536,000, largely due to conversions of 4% debentures into participating preferred shares.

Last November a 6% dividend was declared on the preferred and ordinary shares, payable in participating $10 par value preferred shares. This issue amounted to 450,924 shares. Outstanding at Dec. 31, 1957, were 5,966,374 6% noncumulative participating preferred shares and 20,000,000 $1 par value ordinary shares.

Imperial Oil

Imperial Oil Ltd., Toronto, is engaged in the production, refining and distribution of petroleum and its products. It is the largest fully integrated oil company in Canada.

Refineries are located at Halifax, Montreal East, Sarnia, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Ioco, B.C., and Norman Wells, N.W.T. Combined capacity is in excess of 300,000 bbls. of crude oil daily.



DRILLING FOR OIL is tough work.

Crude oil production in 1957 averaged 109,670 bbls. per day and totaled 40,029,571 bbls., a decrease of 8.5% from the previous year. Net production after royalties was 95,410 bbls. per day. Ownership of wells at Dec. 31, 1957, amounted to 2,242 oil wells and 143 gas wells.

Development wells drilled during 1957 totaled 168 (258 in 1956), resulting in 137 oil wells, four gas wells and 27 dry holes.

Company also drilled 91 net exploratory wells in Western Canada, 44 shallow holes in Ontario and five in Quebec, resulting in 24 oil discoveries.

Net profit for 1957 was $72,080,930, up 4.3% from 1956's $69,098,692. Earnings per share were $2.29 ($2.20 in 1956) and dividends paid were unchanged at $1.20.

Capital expenditures in 1957 totaled $103,063,485. Projected outlays for 1958 were placed at about $133 million, bringing company's investment since the 1947 Leduc oil discovery past the $1 billion mark.

Earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1958 are estimated at $34,327,000, equal to $1.09 per share. This compares with $58,421,000, or $1.85 per share for the same period of 1957.

During the period net crude oil production fell 26% to 75,265 bbls. Crude oil processed at refineries averaged 262,328 bbls. daily, a decrease of 6%. Sales of products and processed crude at 263,089 bbls. per day were 4% lower than in first nine months of 1956.

Company's new $28.5-million petrochemical plant at Sarnia was completed in September. A $5.3-million expansion program is under way to increase crude refining capacity of the Sarnia refinery 20%—from 78,800 to 94,000 bbls. daily—by mid-1959.

During the winter, work will proceed on rebuilding the Calgary refinery. Project, at a cost of about $17 million, will increase capacity from 8,000 to 15,000 bbls. daily. Completion is slated for the end of 1959.

A $3-million alkylation plant at the Winnipeg refinery, to be completed in November, 1959, will turn out a high octane blending agent for aviation and motor gasolines.

The last two Imperial tankers of the T2 class have been disposed of. They will be replaced by charter of a large capacity tanker now being built in a Canadian shipyard.

McColl-Frontenac

McColl-Frontenac Oil Co., Montreal, is a fully integrated oil company with producing interests in Western Canada. It operates refineries in Montreal, Edmonton and Port Credit, sells its products through 4,500 retail outlets of which 1,000 are owned or leased service stations, including 85 added in 1957.

It is controlled by the **Texas Co.** of the U. S., which owns a majority of the common stock.

Consolidated net profit for 1957 was $13,929,678, an increase of 9% over the $12,765,028 earned in 1956. Part of increase represents earnings of **Regent Refining (Canada) Ltd.** for which no earnings were included in company's 1958 report. The share exchange by which Regent became a subsidiary of McColl-Frontenac became effective Dec. 31, 1956.

Net profit of $9,297,292 on sale of capital stock of **Antilles Petroleum Co. (Trinidad) Ltd.** to the Texas Co. was credited to earned surplus.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30, net profit amounted to $7,119,650 against $11,152,502 in the first nine months of 1957. Third quarter net profit was $2,817,464 against $4,041,621 a year ago.

Company's oil production in Canada in 1957 totaled 2,024,096 bbl., approximately 8% less than in 1956. This decrease was due to reduced production allowables under government regulations.

At year's end company held in Western Canada varying working interests in 2.1 million acres, royalty interests in 4.9 million acres and bituminous sand permits on 524,000 acres. Proved net reserves of crude oil and natural gas liquids totaled 62 million bbl.

Refineries processed 29,642,259 bbl. in 1957, an increase of 6,568,535 bbl. or 28.4% over 1956. Of this increase, 5,025,081 bbl. were run through the Port Credit refinery. Crude oil runs in the Montreal and Edmonton refineries represented an increase of 6.7% over the preceding year.

Major expansion and modernization of the Port Credit refinery was completed in September, 1957. In addition to increasing capacity from 14,000 to 20,000 b/d, new facilities include a fluid catalytic cracking unit and gas recovery and polymerization units. The plant is connected with the Interprovincial Pipe Line.

At the Edmonton refinery, a new 3,000 b/d catalytic reforming unit started operation and a lubricating oil blending and packaging plant went into production. Construction of a 10,000 b/d catalytic desulphurization unit at the Montreal refinery, which was delayed due to shortages of certain materials, was completed this spring.

The rated crude oil capacities of the three refineries are: Montreal 59,000, Edmonton 12,000, and Port Credit 20,000 b/d.

Consolidated long-term debt at Dec. 31, 1957, was $29,068,500, a decrease of 6% during the year.

Outstanding were 40,000 shares of 4% cumulative $100 par value preferred stock and 3,238,453 shares of npv common stock.

North Star Oil

North Star Oil Ltd., Winnipeg, is engaged in the refining and marketing of a wide range of petroleum products in Western Canada, its marketing area extending from northwestern Ontario to northeastern B. C.

Company owns and operates a modern 12,000-bbl.-per-day capacity refinery and a lubricating oil and grease plant at St. Boniface, Man., and a 2,500 b/d capacity refinery at Grande Prairie, Alta.

A new $1.2-million platforming unit was recently put on stream at the St. Boniface refinery, enabling company to produce higher octane gasolines.

Refining throughput was 3.9 million bbl. in 1957, compared with 3.1 million bbl. in 1956 and 1.9 million bbl. in 1955.

Wholesale distribution of North Star products is carried out through some 360 bulk plants. More than 1,000 service stations and garages, of which 204 are company-owned, handle retail distribution. Six additional stations are under construction and sites for 30 more have been chosen.

Product sales totaled more than 151 million gal. in 1957 against 118 million in 1956. Rate of growth of gallonage sales over the last nine years has averaged about 14% per year.

For the first nine months of 1958 sales totaled 121.1 million gal., up 16% from the 104.1 million gal. sold in the same period of 1957.

In a move to develop an integrated petroleum operation, North Star proposes to acquire the business and assets of **Cree Oil of Canada.** The merger plan has been approved in principle by directors of both companies

(Continued on page 92)

from East to West

NATURAL GAS — PROPANE GAS

EXPLORATION — SERVICE — DEVELOPMENT

DRILLING AND EXPLORATION
in the Province of Quebec

DRILLING AND EXPLORATION
in the Province of Saskatchewan

PROPANE GAS SERVICE
in the Trois Rivieres area of the Province of Quebec

Franchise development in the Eastern Townships of Quebec with a view to providing Trois Rivieres and a number of other municipalities with Natural Gas from Western Canada.

ST. MAURICE GAS INC.
(no personal liability)
and its subsidiaries
QUEBEC AMMONIA & GAS EXPLORATION LIMITED
CITY GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION, LIMITED
INTER-CITY PROPANE INC.

Suite 700, 455 Craig Street West
Montreal, Quebec

Transmission

(CONTINUED FROM P. 89)

Pacific Petroleums and its associated companies.

Company's sales contract with **Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp.** calls for delivery of up to 300 million cu. ft. per day by Dec. 31, 1958, and thereafter to end of 1977. Pacific Northwest serves Pacific coast states in U. S. Contract is contingent on obtaining larger gas exports from Alberta.

A sales contract with **British Columbia Electric Co.** calls for a maximum delivery prior to Nov. 1, 1959, of up to 50 million cu. ft. of natural gas per day; deliveries may later be increased to a maximum of 130 million cu. ft. daily.

A thermal plant agreement provides for deliveries of up to 144 million cu. ft. per day beginning in 1961.

A contract with **Inland Natural Gas Co.** provides for deliveries of up to 21.5 million cu. ft. of natural gas per day in the West Kootenay district, and up to 32 million (allowing for further increases to 48 million) cu. ft. per day in other British Columbia communities.

Company has applied for permit to export an additional 1.3 trillion cu. ft. of natural gas from Alberta, over a period of 25 years. Gas would be gathered from the southwestern part of Alberta, primarily from the Savanna Creek and East Calgary gas fields.

Purchase and sales contracts and construction of the pipeline are conditional upon obtaining necessary government authorizations for export of gas from Alberta and Canada, and for the import of gas into the U. S.

Capital expenditures for 1958, which included construction of 84 miles of additional gathering lines in northeastern British Columbia, totaled some $8 million.

The new lines will tie in 21 more gas wells to the grid which terminates at Taylor, on the banks of the Peace River near Fort St. John, and will initially increase daily gas deliveries from British Columbia fields to the McMahon plant at Taylor by some 80 million cu. ft.; ultimately extension will add 150 million cu. ft. a day to gathering system's capacity.

With completion of construction work presently in progress, Westcoast's system will have a capacity of 400 million cu. ft. a day; ultimately daily throughput is planned to be about 660 million cu. ft.

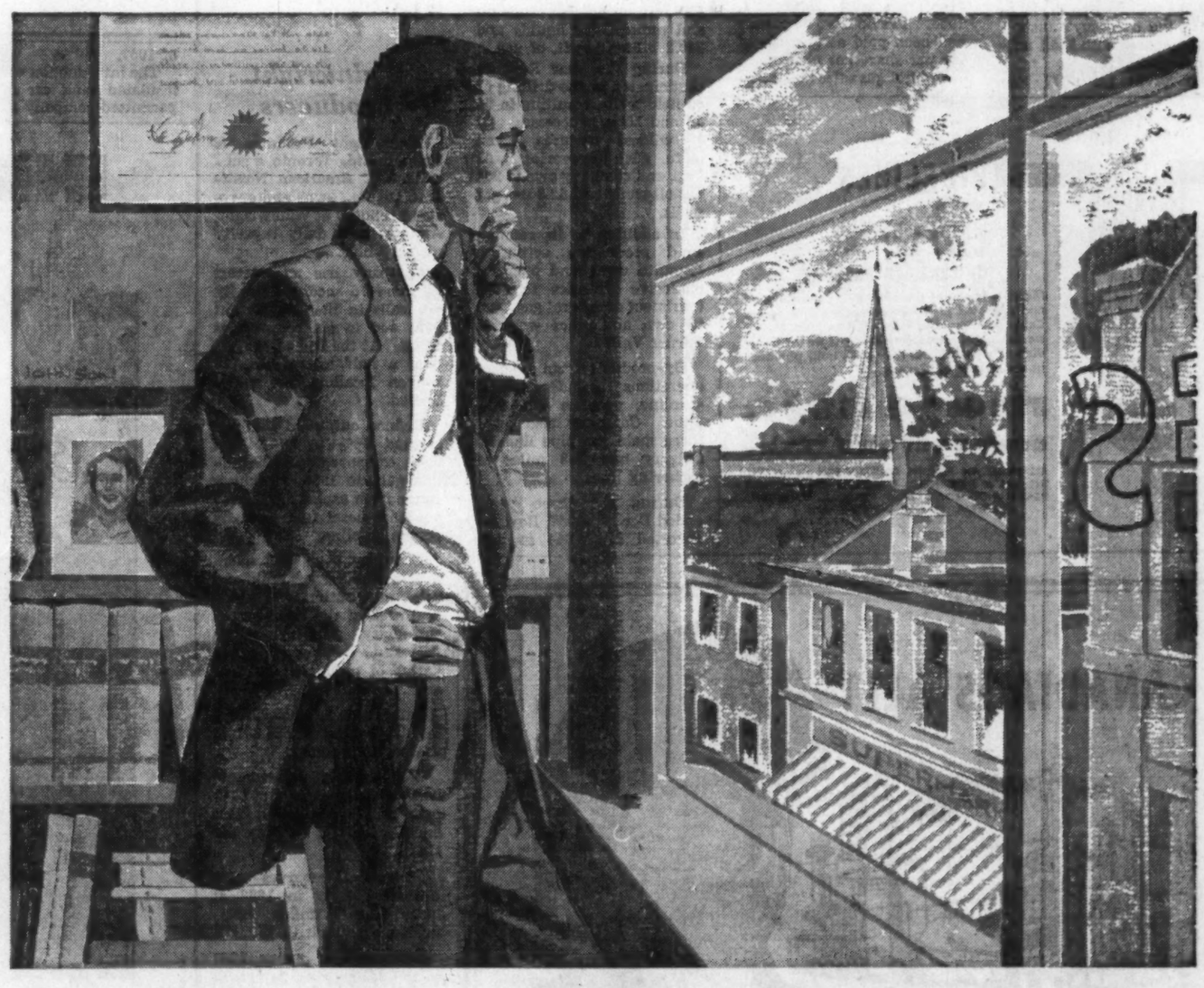
Company and **Alberta & Southern Gas Co.** have agreed on joint construction and use of a 105-mile, 36-inch pipeline from the Crow's Nest Pass area to Kingsgate, B.C. Initial cost of the pipeline is estimated to be about $40 million.

Substantial savings are anticipated from this joint operation.

However, both companies will operate independently in buying gas and in marketing in U. S.

The joint line would be operated by **Alberta Natural Gas Co.**, in which each firm will have an equal stock interest. Stock will be offered to the Canadian public after the necessary gas export permits are obtained.

The Alberta Oil and Gas Conservation Board has agreed to January hearings on modified export proposals of the two companies.



JIM--THE TOWN VISIONARY

From his office in the Board of Trade, Jim sees a vision . . . Our Town as it will look ten, twenty, thirty years ahead. Each new home, store and factory that arises, brings Jim one step nearer his goal — to create in Our Town a thriving, prosperous, secure community. That's why Jim welcomes the arrival of natural gas. He sees opportunity flowing through the pipelines — opportunity for attracting new business, for improving the facilities of existing enterprises. He sees natural gas in terms of more jobs, more payrolls, more comforts and amenities. And being practical, he knows that his vision of the future depends on the enterprise and actions that are taken today.

INLAND NATURAL GAS

Inland NATURAL GAS CO. LTD.

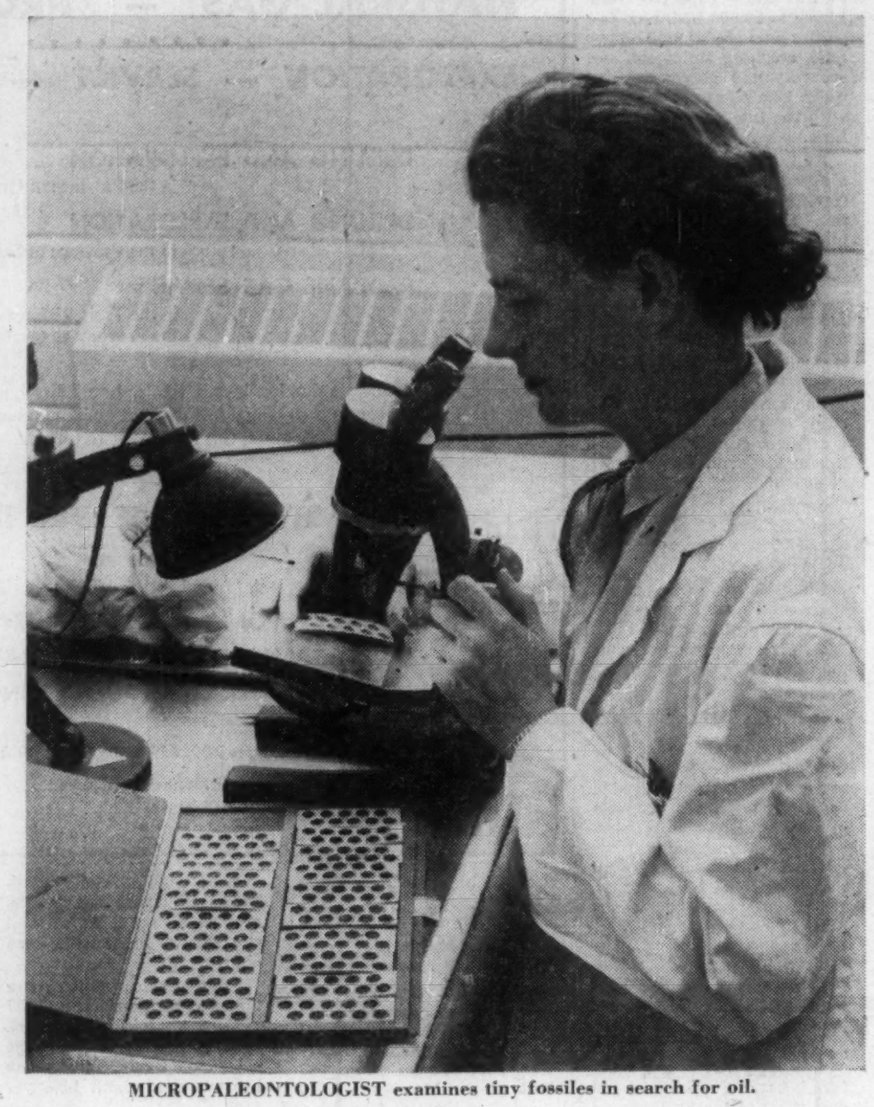
Refineries

(CONTINUED FROM P. 91)

and will be presented for shareholders' approval at meetings to be held next week.

Cree Oil, an exploration and development company, has interest in 630,808 gross acres, equivalent to 274,227 net acres, in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario, and net recoverable reserves of 5.3 million bbl. of oil and 44.1 billion cu. ft. of gas.

North Star reports unaudited earnings before depreciation, interest and income taxes of $3,665,018 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1958, compared with $3,561,285 for like 1957 period. Depreciation was $996,300 ($995,884) and interest charges were $843,917 ($600,783).



MICROPALEONTOLOGIST examines tiny fossiles in search for oil.

Royalite Oil

Royalite Oil Co., Calgary, is engaged in the production, refining and marketing of crude petroleum and its products.

Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries operate refineries at Kamloops, B.C., Coleville, Prince Albert and Saskatoon, Sask. Combined crude oil capacity is 17,500 bbls. daily.

The four refineries processed more than 3.9 million bbls. of crude in 1957, 6.6% below 1956's 4.2 million bbls.

Construction of a platformer at the Kamloops refinery was completed in 1958 at a cost of $850,000. This new unit enables company to supply higher octane gasolines.

The marketing division was enlarged in 1957 with the addition of 92 bulk stations and service stations, bringing the total number of outlets to 549 at year end.

Sales of refined petroleum products in 1957 amounted to 144,662,000 gal.

Gross operating revenue at $30.5 million was the largest in the company's history and compares with $25.1 million for 1956.

Net profit for 1957 was $669,828 or 15c per share. For the previous year net profit was $1,060,835 or 27c per share, including certain retroactive adjustments.

No common dividends have been paid since March 1, 1958. Previously dividends had been paid at the rate of 26c per share per annum.

Natural gas sales amounted to 20,998 million cu. ft. and net production of crude oil was 2.3 million bbls., down slightly from 1956.

Net proven reserves at Nov. 1, 1957 were placed at 46.3 million bbls. of crude oil and natural gas liquids and 319.2 billion cu. ft. of gas.

During the year Royalite participated in the drilling of 65 field wells, resulting in 34 oil and 20 gas successes. Of 15 wildcat ventures, seven were gas discoveries. At year end company owned 261 net oil wells and 82.8 net gas wells.

In addition to its refining and production activities, Royalite owns and operates extensive facilities for the treatment of natural gas from its own and other wells in Turner Valley.

By-products from these operations include natural gasoline, propane and sulphur. Company also owns three main gas pipe lines to Calgary and 108 miles of gathering lines.

During the three years ended Dec. 31, 1957, Royalite invested $1,688,644 towards the extraction of commercial oil from the bituminous sands of northern Alberta.

Further work was carried out in 1958 by a major oil company at no financial cost to Royalite.

Wainwright Producers

Wainwright Products & Refiners Ltd., Toronto, a subsidiary of **American Northland Oil Co.**, owns and operates a refinery at Wainwright, Alta., with a daily capacity of 4,000 bbls.

Company has an interest in some 75 medium-gravity oil wells in the Wainwright field and in six capped gas wells. At the end of 1957, it held a half interest in 110 proven locations yet to be drilled.

Refined output in 1957 increased 34% to 39 million gals., compared with 29 million gals. in 1956. Products range from asphalt and bunker and diesel fuel to high-octane gasoline.

Company owns and operates a number of bulk and retail sales outlets in the general area of the refinery. A subsidiary, **Stewart - Davis Oils Ltd.**, handles the marketing of products in southern Alberta.

Sales aggregated $3,998,070 in 1957 against $2,534,801 in the previous year.

Net profit for 1957 amounted to $344,028, a gain of 67% over 1956's $205,609, and equal to 42½c (25½c) per share.

Proven oil reserves were estimated early in 1958 at more than 7 million bbls., drilled and undrilled.

Development during 1957 in the Wainwright field with parent company resulted in completion of 16 oil wells and one gas well.

For first four months of 1958 company reported a 2% increase in refinery throughput and an 8% gain in sales. During the period, Wainwright booked 50% more asphalt business than for all of 1957.

The introduction of its own insulated tank car fleet has permitted company to bid on asphalt business at extended points.

In May of 1958, a viscosity breaker was brought into operation at the Wainwright refinery.

Plans are under consideration for the expansion of asphalt capacity and the addition of cracking facilities for the upgrading of gasoline quality.

PIPELINES
are the
LIFELINES
OF CANADIAN PROGRESS

Majestic is one of the few all-Canadian owned and operated pipeline contractors and serves Canadian industries from coast to coast. Majestic personnel worked on the first major Canadian oil pipeline and they have built pipelines in every part of Canada.

majestic
CONTRACTORS LTD.

ALL PHASES OF PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION . . . FROM THE GAS and OIL FIELDS DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER
HEAD OFFICE: ROYAL TRUST BUILDING, EDMONTON, ALBERTA; EASTERN OFFICE: TORONTO

CANADIANS ALL!

The man at the pump . . . the technician in the refinery . . . the landman, the engineer and the geologist in the field — are Canadians working for an all-Canadian Company. Anglo American Exploration Ltd., is proud of its status as a fully integrated Canadian Oil Company . . . and proud to work in an industry contributing to the welfare and prosperity of Canada.

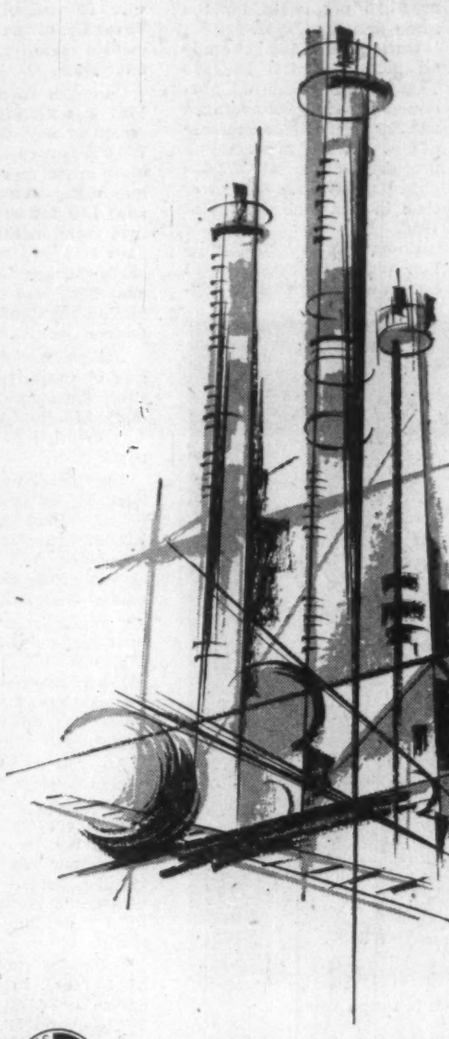
PURITY 99 PRODUCTS

ANGLO AMERICAN
EXPLORATION LTD.
PRODUCERS • REFINERS • MARKETERS

How are you doing?

To see what's developing in business, investments and public affairs, read The Financial Post regularly. One reader writes: "For current information, I have yet to find a paper its equal." Yearly by mail in Canada: $6; elsewhere $7 yearly.

HUDSON'S BAY OIL AND GAS COMPANY LIMITED
and CANADIAN DELHI OIL LIMITED
GET A NEW GAS PROCESSING PLANT



Designed, Engineered and built by the Petroleum Division of
CANADIAN COMSTOCK

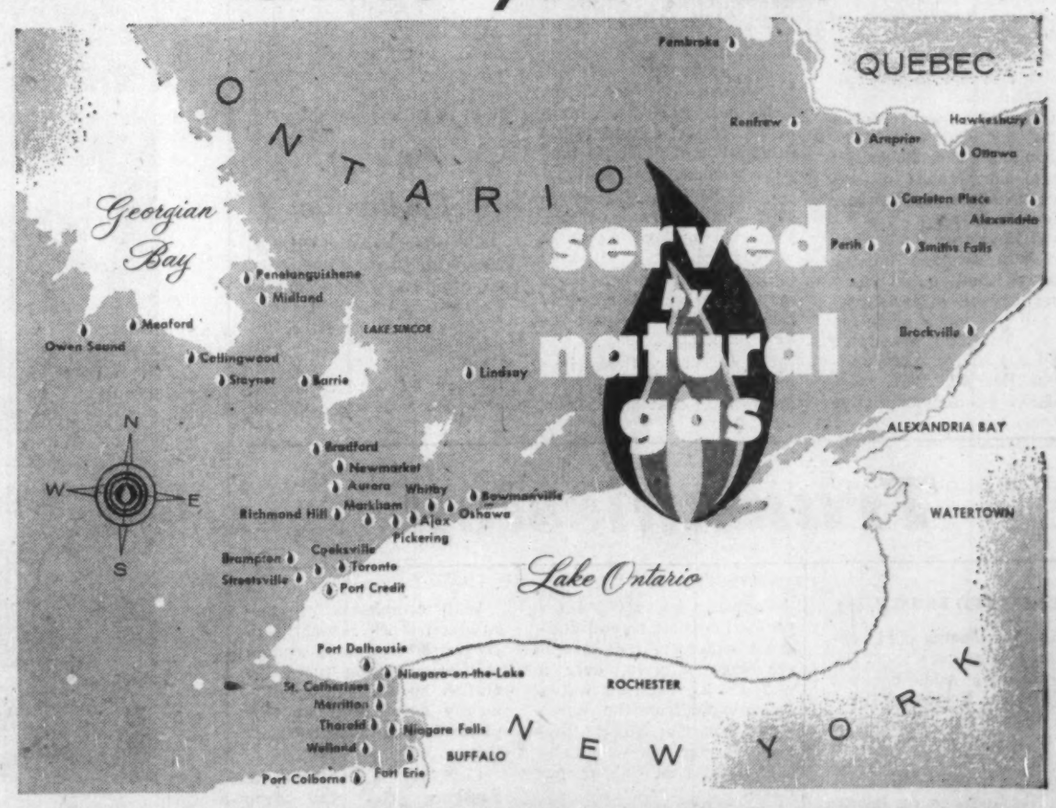
Completed ahead of schedule—the new Cessford Gas Processing Plant of Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company Limited and Canadian Delhi Oil Limited is now in operation. With a capacity of 125,000,000 cu. ft. per day it will feed high grade gas to the Trans-Canada Pipeline for transmission to eastern markets.

The new Gas Processing Plant stands as a tribute to the foresight and vision of the owners in a growing Canada.

Canadian Comstock—Tuloma Builders handled the entire project. Designed, engineered and built the plant . . . supplied and installed all necessary equipment. To this important task, Canadian Comstock brought the experience gained from years of successful planning and execution of construction engineering projects. They brought imagination and a unique brand of engineering ingenuity that enabled them to anticipate construction problems before they arose . . . to incorporate advance design features that permit greater efficiency, new operating economies, increased safety.

CANADIAN COMSTOCK Company Limited
ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION
PETROLEUM DIVISION
Throughout Canada and Overseas

INDUSTRIAL PLANT SITES
to meet your needs



GREATEST CHOICE OF LOCATIONS IN CANADA'S GREATEST COMMERCIAL ZONE

- CITY . . . TOWN . . . VILLAGE . . . COUNTRY . . . whatever size and type of community your prefer is to be found in this rich area.
- WATER . . . RAIL . . . TRUCK . . . AIR TRANSPORTATION are at, or near, every community.
- SKILLED . . . SEMI-SKILLED . . . UNSKILLED LABOR is available at fair rates. Naturally wages vary with the size and location of the community. Canadian labor is steady-going and easy to get along with: it has stability and contentment.
- NATURAL GAS . . . ELECTRICITY . . . OIL . . . COAL are all to hand for power and fuel at reasonable rates.
- DRYNESS . . . DAMPNESS . . . SANDY . . . CLAY . . . ROCKY here is your choice of climate and soil with all that implies of water and other natural resources.
- SOPHISTICATED . . . SIMPLE . . . SPORTING . . . LEISURELY interests, all can find expression.
- EVERYWHERE THERE IS THE SENSE OF GROWTH and achievement . . . of a bustling, active country "going places".

COME ALONG AND "GO PLACES" IN CANADA WITH CANADA.

For information on industrial sites and opportunities in these areas, visit or write
Industrial Development Division, Head Office, 19 Toronto St., Toronto 1, Ont., Canada

Consumers' Gas

Miscellaneous

Cdn. Hydrocarbons

Canadian Hydrocarbons Ltd., Calgary, holds a dominant position in propane distribution in Western Canada, from Lakehead to Rockies.

Formed in 1955 to acquire the propane operations of **Greater Winnipeg Gas Co.** (then Winnipeg & Central Gas) and its subsidiaries, company now has direct or indirect interest in a number of enterprises in the hydrocarbons field.

Principal subsidiaries are:

Canadian Propane Ltd. (and eight subsidiaries) serving northwestern Alberta and southeastern B. C.

Sturdie Propane Ltd., serving Alberta and southeastern B. C.

Hugh Gas Ltd., Regina, operating in Saskatchewan.

Propane Gas Service Ltd., Cranbrook, B. C., covering southeastern B. C. (under direction of Sturdie Propane).

Hydrocarbons Pipelines Ltd., organized to develop a $60-million products pipeline from Alberta to Fort William. Timing of this project is indefinite.

Net profit of Canadian Hydrocarbons amounted to $272,987 or 47c per share in 1957, 7.7% lower than the preceding year's $295,645 or 51c per share. Income in the first half of 1958 amounted to $18,065, compared with a loss of $13,198 in first half 1957.

Indications are that earnings for full year 1958 will be "comfortably ahead" of last year, FP has been informed by company officials. The increase, however, may not bring earnings per share to last year's level in view of the increase in shares outstanding (through a rights offering last May) from 580,000 to 700,000.

Improved outlook is attributed mainly to new contracts ensuring adequate supplies of Canadian propane at substantially lower prices.

Company is taking part with **British American Oil Co.** and **Goliad Corp.** in the development of an underground storage for liquid petroleum gases near Hughenden, Alta. Minimum initial capacity will be about 150,000 bbls., with provision for development to one million bbl. Storage will be owned and operated by **Alberta Underground Storage Ltd.**, in process of formation by the three parent companies.

Canadian Hydrocarbons has no funded debt, but carries in its consolidated accounts the funded debt of subsidiaries. Recently it paid off unsecured debenture debt of $965,616 held by **International Utilities Corp.** in respect of Sturdie Propane, Hugh Gas and Propane Services Ltd., thus removing restrictions on a number of these companies' assets.

Cdn. Propane

Canadian Propane Ltd., Edmonton, a subsidiary of **Canadian Hydrocarbons Ltd.**, sells propane gas and appliances throughout northwestern Alberta and northeastern British Columbia.

Canadian Hydrocarbons holds 399,198 of the outstanding 564,530 common shares, par value $1, slightly more than 70%. (An additional 60,000 shares of Canadian Propane are set aside to be sold to employees at 80c per share. Options expire June 9, 1959).

Canadian Propane's subsidiaries include: **British Canadian Propane Ltd., Canadian Propane (Camrose) Ltd., Canadian Propane (Dawson Creek) Ltd., Canadian Propane (Peace River) Ltd., Canadian Propane (Ponoka) Ltd. and Canadian Propane (Gordagas) Ltd.**

Company owns two-thirds share interest in its subsidiaries. In addition, the subsidiaries themselves hold, in equal proportions, all the outstanding shares of **Canadian Propane Transport Ltd.**

Company also owns approximately 60% interest in **Canadian Tank Rental (Edmonton) Ltd.**

Consolidated net profit of $217,439 for 1957 was 20.2% lower than 1956's $272,637.

Funded debt consists of $301,000 5½% collateral trust sinking fund debentures, due July, 1960. Funded debt is carried in the consolidated accounts of **Canadian** Hydrocarbons.

Hi-Tower

Hi-Tower Drilling Co., Calgary, is a contract driller of oil and gas wells. Nine modern rigs are owned.

In the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1958, earnings amounted to $152,804, a sharp drop from the $340,198 earned in the preceding fiscal year. Earnings per share amounted to $1.05, compared with $2.35.

The company drilled 74 wells during the year (for a total of 443,553 ft.). In the preceding year the number of wells drilled was a record 111 (594,877 ft.). In the current year it was anticipated that business activity would remain at, or better than, the 1957-58 level.

Company reports that development drilling slowed as the available well sites in the established fields were completed. Exploratory drilling, however, was continuing at an even pace.

Hi-Towet has a 12.16% interest in land in the North Virden field, Man., on which there are four producing oil wells.

Inter-City

Inter-City Gas Ltd., Winnipeg, has exclusive franchises in the Manitoba communities of Portage La Prairie, Neepawa, Rivers, Hamiota and Steinbach, containing some 4,300 customers. Company began its first sales of natural gas last October.

There are approximately 514,000 ft. of gas mains and related facilities in service.

A new plant to be built by **Campbell Soup Co.** in Portage La Prairie, is expected to require some 70 million cu. ft. of gas yearly. In 1957 a gas service contract was being negotiated by Inter-City Gas.

Outstanding capitalization at Dec. 31, 1957, consisted of 185,605 npv common shares of an authorized 250,000 shares. Funded debt consisted of $600,000 5¾% first mortgage bonds, series A, maturing April 30, 1977.

Warrants are outstanding which give the holders the right to purchase a total of 9,000 common shares at prices ranging from $5 to $6.50, exercisable from May 1, 1960 to April 30, 1965.

Jeff. Lake

Jefferson Lake Petrochemicals of Canada, Calgary, is the recently formed subsidiary of **Jefferson Lake Sulphur Co.**, New Orleans. It was incorporated Dec. 30, 1957.

Company was formed to take over all the interests in Canada of its parent company, including a sulphur extraction plant in the Peace River district with a daily sulphur recovery capacity of 425 tons. First shipment to market was made Aug. 4.

Company also has extensive interests in the East Calgary field where large quantities of sour gas have been outlined and where the company plans an extraction plant. It also has an agreement to participate in a plant in the Savanna Creek area.

Total reserves available to the company have been estimated at 11,920,000 long tons of sulphur, 215.6 billion cu. ft. of gas, 1,270,000 bbl. condensate, and 952,000 bbl. of liquifiable petroleum gases.

Capitalization of the company consists of 2,085,018 outstanding common shares (2.5 million authorized), of which Jefferson Lake Sulphur holds 1.4 million or 69%. The remaining shares were offered simultaneously in Canada and the U.S. last June at $5.50 (Recent price $11.50).

In addition, capitalization includes 60,000 Series A warrants to purchase common shares at $5.75 to June 1, 1960 and at $6.25 to expiration on June 1, 1963; also $113,507 5¼% mortgage. Warrants were sold to the underwriters (**Gairdner & Co.** in Canada).

Parker Drilling

Parker Drilling Co. of Canada, Calgary, a major contract drilling company, suffered a sharp slow-down in its growth during the fiscal year ended April 30, 1958.

Net earnings fell to $52,847, or 17c a share, from the $315,842, or $1.02 per share, earned in the preceding year. Dividend was reduced from 50c to 35c.

The slump in the summer and fall of 1957 paralleled the cutback in operations throughout the oil and gas industries. But winter operations improved with more active exploratory and development programs.

During the fiscal year, $460,529 was spent on new drilling equipment. Company estimates that its equipment, all fully paid for, has more than tripled in value since the company was formed in 1952.

Sturdie Propane

Sturdie Propane Ltd., Calgary, is a subsidiary of **Canadian Hydrocarbons,** which owns 148,088 shares out of 149,335 outstanding (99%).

Company was established in 1948 as a private company, reorganized and converted into a public company in March, 1953. It distributes propane gas in Alberta and southeastern B. C. Properties owned include bulk plants at Lethbridge, Fort MacLeod, High River, Calgary, Three Hills, Drumheller, Stettler, Red Deer, Killam, Edmonton, Provost and Grimshaw. In addition, five sub-stations are owned and operated at Cardston, Milk River, Bow Island, Bassano and Edson.

Company took over the property and business of **Propane Gas Services Ltd.** under a lease-rental arrangement Jan. 1, 1954. Plants operated under this arrangement are at Cranbrook, Creston and Golden, B. C.

Funded debt, carried in the consolidated accounts of Canadian Hydrocarbons, consists of $480,000 5½% convertible, sinking fund debentures, due June, 1967.

Sup. Propane

Superior Propane Ltd., Toronto, markets propane gas, appliances and special equipment throughout Ontario and Quebec.

Some 50,000 customers are served through more than 65 distribution points and district offices. Annual throughput of propane is about 18 million gals.

Company was formed in 1951 to acquire the business of **Imperial Oil's** Essotane Gas Division. Conversion to a public company was carried out in 1954.

Growth has been rapid. **Frontenac Blue Flame Co.**, Kingston, and **Northern Propane Gas Co.**, Fort William, were purchased in 1955. **Liquigas,** largest propane distributor in Quebec, was acquired from **Safety Industries Inc.**, New Haven, Conn., early this year.

This month, Superior Propane acquired the assets of **Laro Propane Gas,** St. Martin, Que., including a bottling plant, a number of distributors and several thousand more customers.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1957 was $233,923, an increase of 15.2% on the previous year's $202,954. Earnings were equivalent to $5.85 per preferred share ($5.07 in 1956) and 48c per common share (46c).

For the first six months of the current fiscal year, net profit increased 82%, rising from $64,541 to $117,807. Earnings for Liquigas were included for only the last two months of the period. Since the company's most profitable months have been historically in the last half of its fiscal year, it was anticipated that the trend to increased earnings would be continued (at about 50% above the preceding year).

In October, company declared an initial dividend of 10c per share on the common stock. It was stated that an annual rate of 40c plus a year-end extra was intended.

Existing capitalization consists of 600,000 authorized, 369,240 issued, npv common shares and 40,000 authorized and issued $1.40 cumulative redeemable preferred shares, par $25.

A new series of 80,000 cumulative preferred shares, par $50, was authorized last July. Company has stated that initially it does not intend to issue more than $500,000 (10,000 shares) of the new series — and, currently, none has been issued.

Natural Gas Has 'Arrived'

(CONTINUED FROM P. 73)

difference between total export requirements of the two pipeline companies and available surplus.

The board stated that if the combined export bids were lowered to within the present surplus reserve it would be "prepared to issue a permit or permits, subject to suitable terms and conditions, to one or both of the applicants."

In both the above report proposals the **Alberta Gas Trunk Line** would be the gas carrier throughout Alberta.

Concern

But far more important than anything else at the moment and clouding even the brightening export outlook are the startling recommendations contained in the recent Borden Energy Commission report on gas.

It is difficult for industry officials to believe that the commission had in mind the rigid and extending control measures advocated in the report.

If the recommendations were fully implemented by parliament the government would rigidly regulate every important phase of the gas pipeline business — rates, profits, financing.

Although the commission report only covers interprovincial pipelines — the provinces already have regulatory powers over firms operating within their boundaries — it is certain that if fully implemented the controls would strongly affect rates and earnings of the provincial utility companies as well.

The most disturbing recommendation of all in the Borden report is the one that recommends that oil and gas pipeline charges be set on "a method which ensures a fair rate of return on shareholders' equity."

This is a sweeping new concept of rate-of-return and raises all kinds of questions.

Since most pipeline companies have been financed with a major portion of their capital structure in the form of funded debt—normal proportion is 75%-80% debt, remainder equity capital — it would mean a very small equity base on which to reckon rate of return.

A rate of return in the normal range of 6%-8% — usually accepted for gas utility companies — would be wholly inadequate on a pipeline company with say a 75%-80% debt structure. In most cases the return would have to be around 15%-20% on this type of company to be attractive for risk and investment funds.

Maybe the commission had something like this rate in mind for this type of company.

But until there is a clear definition of exactly how Ottawa is going to translate these recommendations into legislation, a heavy cloud of uncertainty will hang over interprovincial oil and gas companies and forward planning will be stalled.

The earliest that parliament will have a chance to consider the Borden recommendations will likely be well on in February, or maybe early March.

The subsequent debate and then appointment of a National Energy Board — which is pretty well expected now — will likely take up to April or May.

U. S. Midwest

In the meantime, however, important events have been taking place on the U. S. midwest market front; moves in line with recommendations pointedly laid down in the recent Federal Power Commission decision on gas supply into this area.

When FPC threw out three major competing pipeline plans to serve Minnesota, Wisconsin and upper Michigan — including Midwestern Transmission's proposal to pipe in Canadian gas purchased from Trans-Canada — it recommended in favor of some form of combined pipeline plan that would use imported Canadian gas.

The companies competing to serve this market took heed of FPC's remarks and are now working out a gas distribution plan to serve this area — a plan that depends for much of its gas supply on Alberta gas, transported to an international border point by Trans-Canada Pipe Lines.

Much of the present distribution system of **Northern Natural Gas,** Omaha, Neb., will be used. Substantial new trunk and distribution lines will have to be constructed.

In a letter to the FPC, Midwestern Transmission and its parent firm, **Tennessee Transmission Co.**, stated that they would have a new application to file within 60 days; that is before the end of December.

The new application would give details of the new plan worked out between the formerly competing pipeline companies and the gas supplier, Trans-Canada.

There are strong hopes that Trans-Canada will be able to (1) sign up the additionl supplies of Alberta gas to look after both its expanding eastern Canada and export markets; (2) gain Alberta and federal government export permits; (3) build the 40-mile southward link from the main line to a border point at Emerson, Man., at which point the U. S. purchasing company would transport the gas via a newly constructed system into the midwest market.

EXPERT FABRICATION

of Equipment and Materials including services for

- Gasoline plants
- Chemical plants
- Oil refineries
- Industrial plants

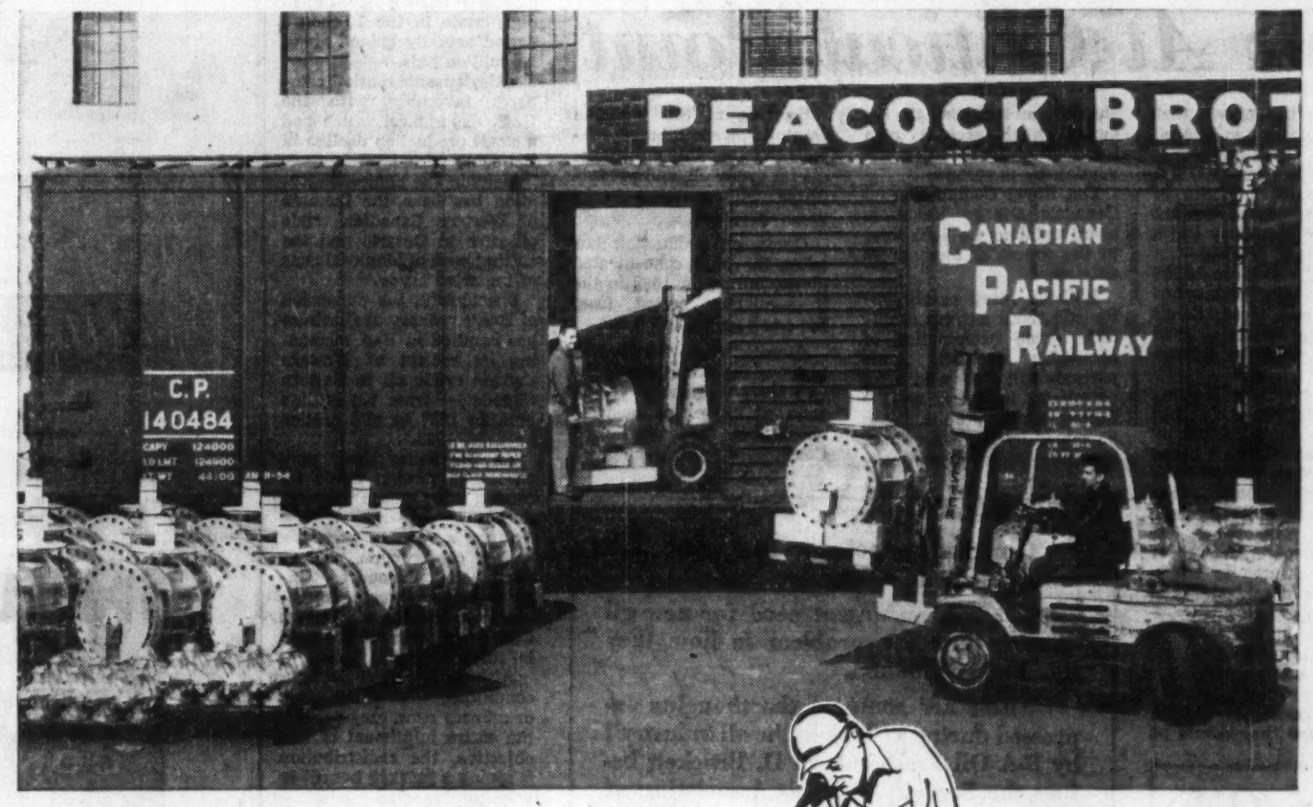
STORAGE TANKS AND HOPPERS—larger sizes erected in the field according to customer and A.P.I. specifications.

FABRICATED PIPING—top level workmanship and on schedule delivery.

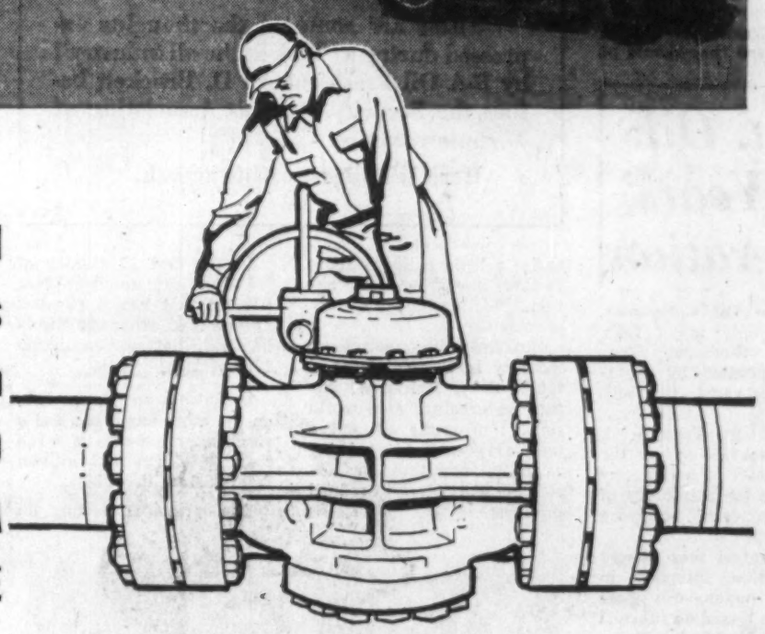
A complete service backed by the experience of over a quarter of a century.

CANADIAN BROWN STEEL TANK CO. LIMITED
BRANDON MANITOBA

Sales Office: 1315 St. James Street, Winnipeg, Man.
AGENTS: MacKay-Morton Limited (Saskatchewan), Regina, Saskatoon
Cumming Galbraith Ltd., Edmonton, Calgary, Alberta



ROCKWELL-NORDSTROM
lubricated plug valves
built in Canada
by PEACOCK BROTHERS LIMITED
for the **TRANS-CANADA**
PIPELINE

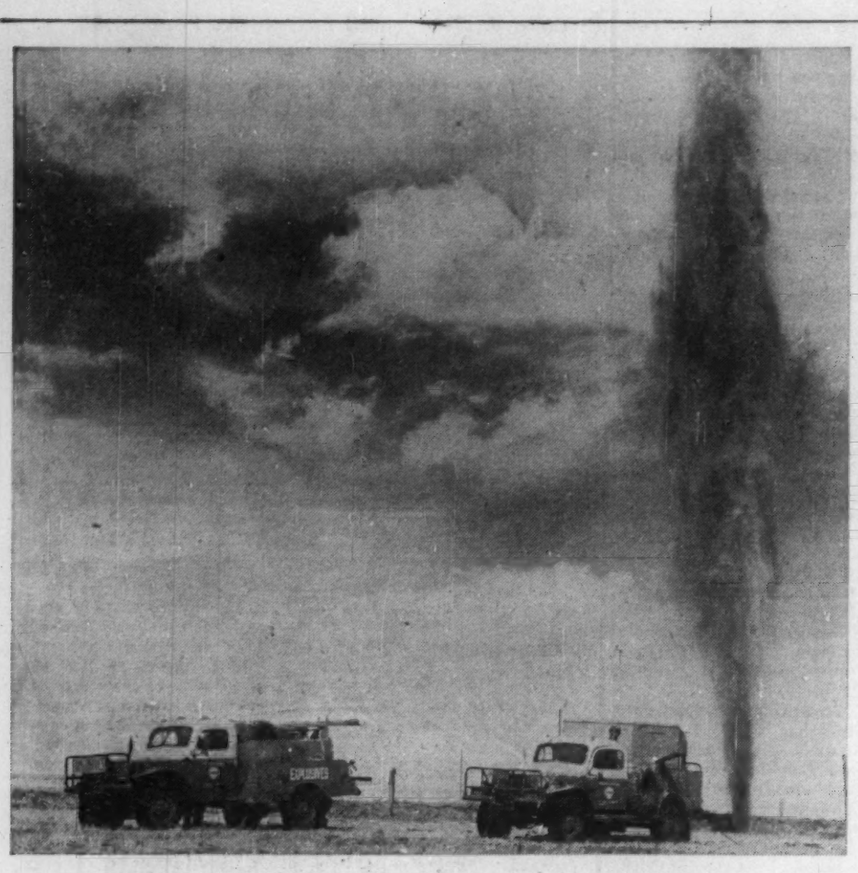


Rockwell-Nordstrom lubricated tapered-plug valves are warehoused across Canada in a wide range of types, sizes and pressure ratings. Dependability is proven by thousands of trouble-free Canadian installations in many industries from coast to coast. Rockwell-Nordstrom valves are ideal for oil, gas, water, slurries, corrosive and erosive fluids. They provide tight shut-off and quick, easy operation. When properly lubricated and adjusted, they positively will not leak or stick. Sizes to 34"; pressures to 15,000 lb. test.

Ask for Bulletin PNV-965, Peacock Brothers Limited,
P.O. Box 1040, Montreal 3, Que.

ROCKWELL-NORDSTROM VALVES
Manufactured and Stocked in Canada by
PEACOCK BROTHERS LIMITED

SYDNEY • MONTREAL • TORONTO • SUDBURY • WINNIPEG • EDMONTON • CALGARY • VANCOUVER



SHOCK WAVES from explosion set off by seismic survey rebound from rock structure under ground and are recorded on equipment in trucks.

Oil Industry

Now At Critical Point

Since the big growth that started 11 years ago, the oil industry in Canada has surmounted many hurdles, has had a phenomenal rate of growth, a remarkable amount of economic success — and a goodly amount of luck.

But now, caught up in the swirling currents of international oil movement, Canadian petroleum has reached a critical point in its development.

True, the industry is going through a difficult period, but alarm over commitments by some companies which based expansion plans on a continuation of the phenomenal rate of growth in the decade since Leduc has promoted a demand in some quarters for extreme measures to widen the markets for oil faster than economic prospects justify.

There is industry agreement on the urgent need for wider oil markets and for natural gas export markets.

The difference of opinion comes in how they should be obtained, and whether the industry should seek its own solutions or work for intervention by governments.

The Royal Commission on Canada's Energy Resources heard opinions on both sides in the course of many presentations.

Without being overly optimistic about current conditions, some examination of particular statistical comparisons will show a resilient petroleum industry, an industry whose problems can be solved by its own efforts, providing its components exercise a little patience about factors involving international relationships of a complex nature.

Currently the petroleum industry in Canada — as in the U. S.—is feeling the impact on earnings of a world surplus of crude oil and a temporary excess in refining capacity, resulting in unstable prices for refined products.

So long as this situation continues, we will have problems in expanding our markets for crude oil, and product prices will continue to be under pressure.

Crude oil production has taken the most concentrated blows, falling off 16% in the three-quarter period from the same period last year.

Alberta has borne the brunt of the slump due to the extremely vulnerable character of its export business with U. S. and the West Coast.

In the first 10 months of '58 Alberta crude oil production dropped 22½% (to 92.8 million bbls. from 120.1 million in the corresponding 1957 period).

Saskatchewan production, on the other hand, has had a spectacular increase of more than 24% (to 37.1 million from 29.8 million bbls).

The principal factors in the Saskatchewan record of growth are:

- Proximity of its oil to eastern and southern markets.
- The availability in large quantity of medium gravity crude currently in demand in the northern states.
- The absence of pro-rationing to market demand.

The real concern for Alberta has been the drop-out of oil markets on Puget Sound (an estimated 8 million bbls. from over 23.4 million in the 10-month period last year and accounting for over 50% of the decline in Alberta production).

This was caused almost entirely by economic conditions in petroleum supply on the West Coast.

Now refiners' acceptance of Alberta crude are at a rock-bottom level of 11,500 b/d on Puget Sound, and it is almost certain that the export market cannot sink any further.

A strong element for some time in the export market has been the outlet in the northern states.

While Alberta shipments to this region comprising Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, were estimated at a reduction of about two million bbls. in the first 10 months, Saskatchewan and Manitoba exports were up four million, so that there was a net gain for the industry of some two million bbls.

With co-ordinated statistics indicating that total exports were off 20.4 million bbls. while total production was down 19 million bbls., the domestic market for Canadian crude in the 10-month period actually gained about 1.5 million bbls.

This domestic market compares favorably with the U. S. experience, which had a small production decline in the same period.

Helping the domestic situation has been the increase of Western Canadian crude oil runs to Ontario and the cutting back of Montreal runs of imported crude.

Specifically, the expansion of B-A's refinery at Clarkson has resulted in B-A increasing its receipt of Western Canada crude oil in Eastern Canada — from 5.8 million bbls. in 1957 to 11.3 million bbls. in 1958.

At the same time, purchases of foreign crude oil coming into Ontario were reduced.

When a refinery presently under construction and a third being planned for Ontario come on stream, this increase in the use of Western Canada crude in the East will be further stepped up.

Although general business conditions, with their effect or refinery runs, may prevent the entire fulfillment of this objective, the redistribution is giving a marked benefit to Western Canadian crude.

Going into the fourth quarter, considered opinion is that the decline in oil production, compared with last year, will be almost entirely checked, because in that period of 1957 recessionary factors had already depressed current production materially.

Most recently, industry forecasts predict that Canada will end the year with oil production averaging just under 450,000 b/d, or about 10% less than last year's average of 496,000 b/d.

For 1959, the outlook is brighter. Even without any increase in export markets, total industry production in Western Canada is expected

(Continued on page 95)

Canadian petroleum has reached a critical point in its development.

There is an urgent need for new oil markets but the problem is how they should be obtained.

These are some of the thoughts expressed during a "look at the oil industry" by B-A Oil President, E. D. Brockett before the Security Analysis Association of Toronto recently.

Here is a digest of his speech.

Cdn. Oil: 50 Years' Operation

Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd., the only major fully integrated oil company owned and operated by Canadians, celebrated its 50th anniversary.

Founded in Toronto in 1908, it provides one of the few examples of a company starting as the subsidiary of a U. S. concern, becoming Canadian-owned.

Until control was bought by Canadian interests in 1938, the company was operated as the Canadian subsidiary of the **National Refining Co.,** of Cleveland, Ohio.

Now 93% of Canadian Oil's shareholders are Canadians.

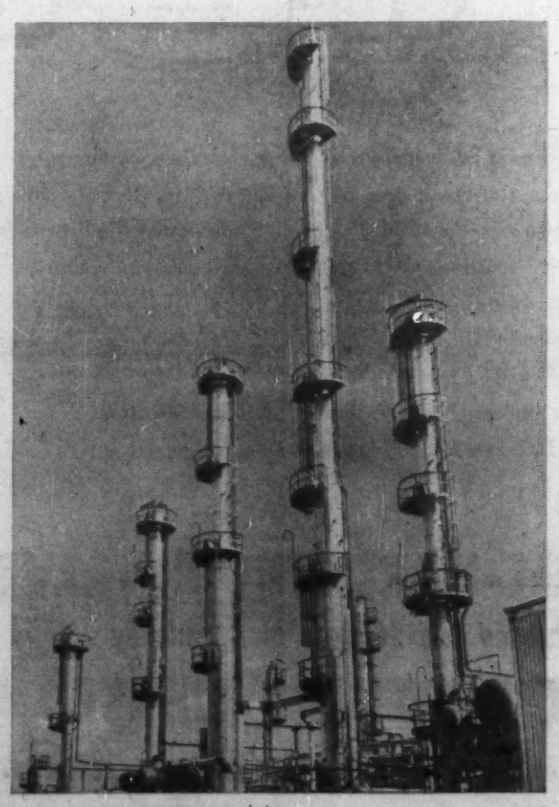
Since it gained its independence, the growth of the company — particularly in the last 10 years — has lifted it into the front rank of the Canadian oil industry.

From 1948 to 1957 assets rose from $20 million to $110 million and net profits have gone up from $887,000 to $4,010,000 during the same period.

Canadian Oil has one of Canada's most modern refineries at Sarnia, Ont., which processes exclusively crude oil from Western Canada at the rate of 30,000 bbls. a day.

This capacity is now being stepped up to 50,000 bbls. a day.

The company also has substantial interests in oil fields in Western Canada, interests in pipelines, a lubricating oil and grease manufacturing plant at Montreal, distribution centres across the country and a chain of marine storage terminals on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence.



FIVE FRACTIONATING columns of Cities Service Oil Co.'s new $28 million Trafalgar refinery, near Toronto.

First Oil To Edmonton

The first oil from the now famous Swan Hills area of Northern Alberta is on its way to Edmonton and the markets of Eastern and Western Canada, it was reported by Dr. W. C. Howells, vice-president, **McColl-Frontenac Oil Co.**

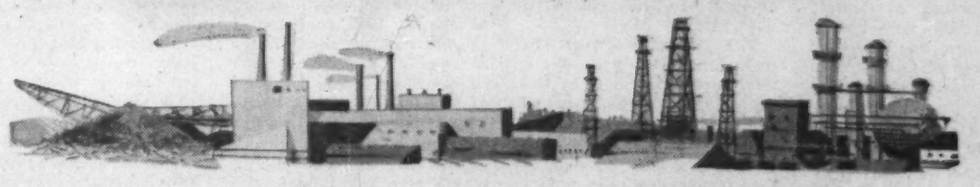
"Line fill" of the recently-completed 130-mile **Federated Pipe Lines** system began recently and the crude is expected to hit the market by Jan. 10.

The Swan Hills field is a development of **Regent Refining (Canada) Ltd.** (a subsidiary of McColl-Frontenac) and the **Home Oil Co.**

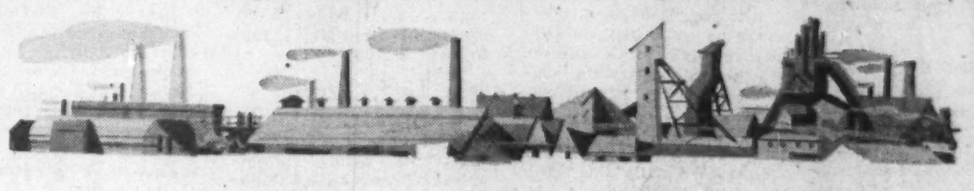
The elevation of the area is approximately 2,000 ft. higher than Edmonton which will provide a gravity assist for the line.

Provision has been made for the Federated line to connect at Edmonton with Trans-Mountain and Interprovincial Pipe Line facilities.

from Alchem ... a complete Chemical Engineering Service



To the pulp mills, the paper mills, the oil fields and refineries,



the steam plants, the steel mills, the mines and smelters, and

general industry, Alchem offers

an unique engineering service.

Specialized chemicals, qualified engineers and technicians, up-to-date laboratories and continuing research are all part of the complete chemical engineering service from Alchem.

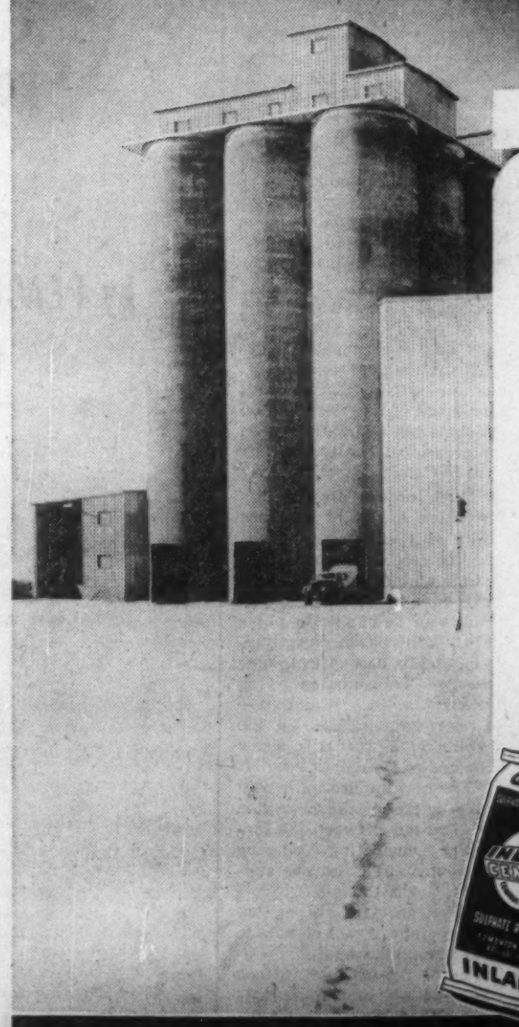
Alchem Limited
Burlington, Ontario

Offices from Coast to Coast

Treatment of Boiler Feed, Process and Cooling Waters • Corrosion and Fouling Control in Petroleum Production and Refining • Fuel Oil Stabilization • Process Antifoams, Coagulants and Settling Aids • Slime and Algae Control • Weed Control • Papermill Process Chemicals • Combustion Chemicals • Cationics • Ion Exchange • Consulting Engineering, Metallographic, Microbiological and other Specialized Services.

97-127

THREE HIGH QUALITY PRODUCTS DESIGNED FOR WESTERN CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION & OIL INDUSTRIES . . .



INLAND CEMENT
SERVICING WESTERN DEVELOPMENT

offers three high Quality Cements specifically developed to meet the needs of Western Canadian Oil and Construction Industry.

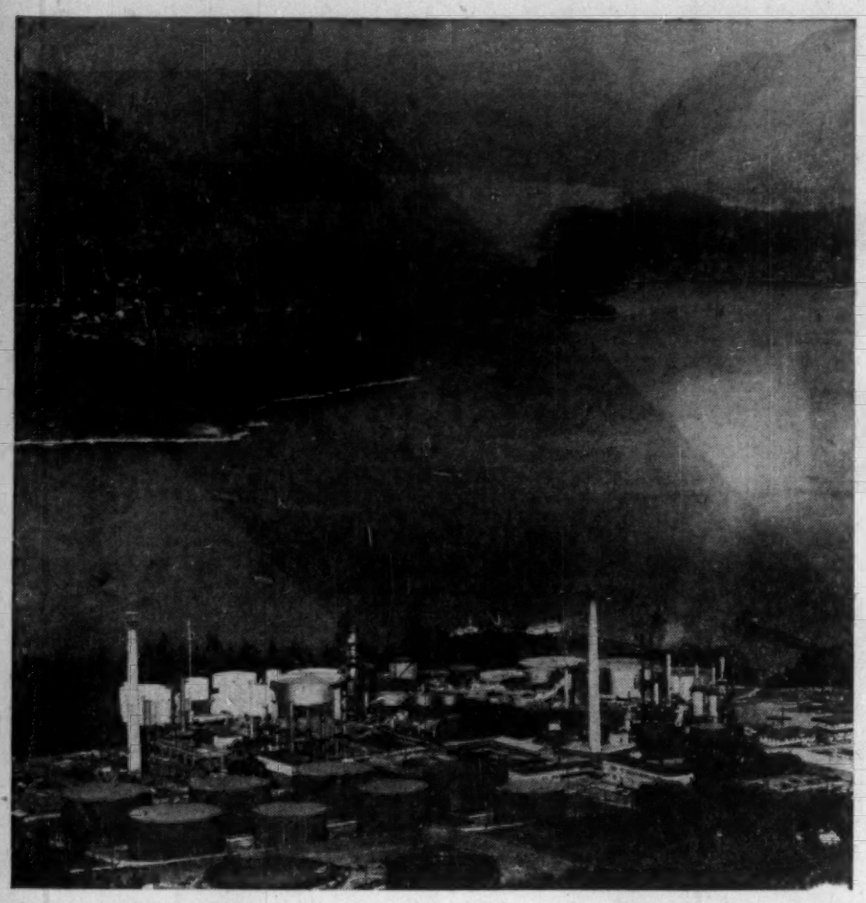
INLAND PORTLAND CEMENT
Top grade Portland Cement made to A.S.T.M.'s rigid specifications. The basic cement for all general construction.

INLAND-HALLIBURTON OIL WELL CEMENT
The only cement produced specifically to meet the requirements of Oil Well Cementing in Western Canada.

INLAND SULPHATE-RESISTANT CEMENT
Highly resistant to the destructive chemical action that alkali bearing soils and ground waters have on concrete made with normal cements. Recommended for use in all concrete structures where sulphate or alkali conditions occur.

WRITE FOR FREE TECHNICAL BROCHURES

INLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
P.O. BOX 2555, EDMONTON, ALBERTA
SERVING WESTERN CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT



AERIAL VIEW of Shellburn refinery of Shell Oil Co. of Canada. Refinery is located on south arm of Burrard Inlet, North Burnaby, B.C.

Oil Industry

Now At Critical Point

(CONTINUED FROM P. 94)

to recover a good portion of the ground lost in 1958.

This recovery will be largely reflected in increased production of Alberta crude oil.

With all the uncertainties involved in a complex economic structure, it is difficult to make forecasts.

But it does appear that for 1958 the total completions will be somewhere between 2,400 and 2,600 wells, for a reduction of about 15% below the 1957 figure of 2,962 completions.

Normal requirements should hold at above 2,500 wells for 1959.

Any increase will be dependent on the trend of oil markets and whatever action is taken in relation to the export of natural gas, the only phase in which large new bulk markets can be found.

The secondary phases of the petroleum industry have been remarkably strong in 1958.

A great deal of pipeline activity related to the natural gas industry has more than made up for a scarcity of major oil pipeline construction.

On an over-all basis for 1959, however, pipeline construction is likely to have a decline because of the recent completion of such large lines as the Westcoast and Trans-Canada, as well as the big Alberta and Saskatchewan gas grid systems.

There will be a great volume of small construction jobs for gas and local systems, especially in Ontario and Quebec.

The problems of the industry are mainly due to the violent contraction of the U. S. market for Canadian crude and this does not affect the production or profitability of the refining operations considered by themselves.

There has been a slight drop (less than 3½% in the first six months of 1958) in the over-all production of Canada's 44 refineries, measured by refinery crude oil receipts.

But this drop is not due so much to declining markets for refined products as it is to working-off excessive inventories accumulated late in 1957.

An encouraging note in refinery statistics is the use of Canadian crude in domestic refineries.

In the first six months this showed a slight gain — 63.6 million in 1958, compared with 63.5 million in '57. At the same time, imports of foreign crude declined by 7%.

Even this small amount was a welcome easing of the adverse balance of trade position, and gave evidence of a trend that will continue as Ontario refineries further push back the competitive margin of Quebec refineries using foreign crude.

Despite the bad first quarter, it is expected that total product sales of the Canadian petroleum industry in 1958 will break even with 1957 — 685,000 bbls per day.

Estimates are that product sales might reach one million bbls. per day in the early '60s.

The postwar rate of increase in demand for petroleum products—dround 10% per year (or three times the U. S. rate) — cannot be expected to continue, but demand will keep going up.

And, as it goes up, more refining capacity will be needed to produce more products.

There are good reasons for Canadian refining capacity to grow. Distribution patterns are changing, and several refining-deficit areas will have new or expanded capacity, which will be geared in large measure, to local needs.

The Canadian market for refined products, over-all, dropped by over 2% in the first half of 1958, as against the same period in 1957 — a very small decline, compared with a drop of about 9% in the nation's manufacturing production.

The year 1958 may end with a slight increase over 1957, but even this amount will set new all-time records for sale of Canadian refined products.

Any hopes for new records in profits, unfortunately, are quite another thing.

Oil company operations will probably continue for some time to be depressed by low prices — wholesale and retail — and by the shrunken U. S. market for crude.

B.C.E. Gas On Supply to LaFarge

B. C. Electric's largest single natural gas contract has been arranged with **LaFarge Cement of North America Ltd.**

The firm's vice-president, J. C. L'Officier, says that natural gas will be used in the production of cement at their Lulu Island factory beginning next spring.

Peak day requirement for this company is estimated by B. C. Electric to be in excess of three million cu. ft.

This compares with the amount of gas used by 11,500 home furnaces.

LaFarge, and another large new contract with B. C. Distilleries of New Westminster, bring the total of "interruptable" customers in the company's gas system to 27, 12 of which have been added this year.

The interruptable service is extended to users of huge quantities of natural gas at a comparatively cheap rate.

This low rate is provided because the supply can be cut off during peak demand days each winter when the rest of the system needs more gas.

Amount of gas used in the interruptable service this year is expected to reach over two billion cu. ft. Among the large interruptable customers are **B. C. Sugar Refinery, Hooker Chemical,** St. Pauls Hospital, Shaugnessy Hospital, **Nelson Laundry, Clayburn Tarbison Ltd., Sidney Roofing** and **Crown Zellerbach.**

By 1963, B.C.E. sales officials expect to have about 60 interruptable customers using over 7.5 billion cu. ft. per year.

By the end of this year the B.C.E. will have nearly twice as many large volume gas users as there were in 1957.

Large volume users who demand a firm supply, such as schools, factories, department stores, and hotels, are expected to total 71 by the end of the year.

At the end of 1957 there were 36 large volume customers.

New Building For Supertest

Cornerstone laying ceremonies recently took place at the site of a new headquarters for **Supertest Petroleum Corp.,** one of Canada's major marketers of petroleum products.

Scheduled for completion in April, 1959, the new four-story building will house all Supertest staff who at present are located in three separate buildings.

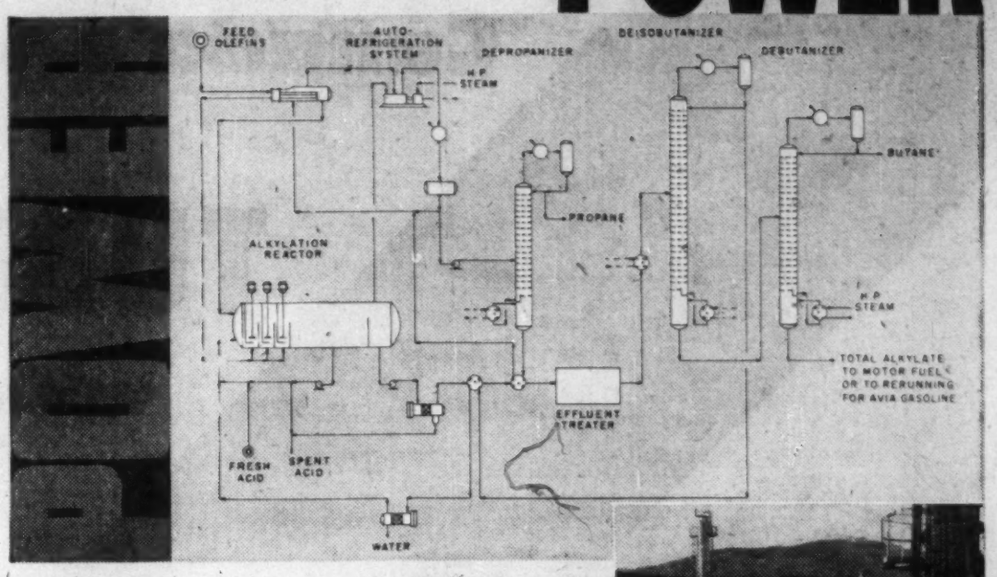
Construction is of pre-cast two-inch slab wall containing granite chips over a steel frame.

Located almost opposite the present headquarters on Pall Mall Street, the new building will have heat absorbing windows on the east and west.

A large overhang roof on the south will provide shade. The building — with 120 ft. frontage and 80 ft. in depth— will be completely air conditioned.

Incorporated in 1923, Supertest has been located in its present main building since 1925.

Alkylation points the way to **POWER**



Power to win the Octane Race

The pace-setters in the octane race are adding alkylate to their gasoline pools. Alkylate raises the octane number where it counts—on the road.

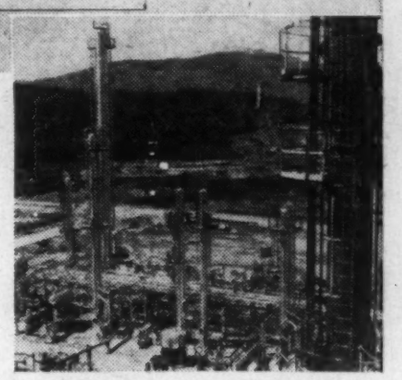
In the refinery, Kellogg's Sulfuric Acid Alkylation process has proved to yield a superior alkylate. Measured by every standard—by quality and quantity of yield . . . by initial investment . . . by operating costs—Kellogg's process gives optimum results.

Kellogg offers unequalled experience in this field. Present advanced designs, utilizing a unique multiple-stage cascade reactor and auto-refrigeration system, provide greater isobutane efficiency, low acid consumption, minimum investment in recycle and auxiliary equipment and lower power costs.

Canadian Kellogg welcomes the opportunity to discuss its alkylation process in detail . . . and to acquaint refiners with improvements its engineers are continually making.

TYPICAL YIELDS

Olefin Feed Type	Propylene	40%C3—60%C4—	Butylenes	Pentenes
Yield-Bbl. Alkylate per Bbl. Olefin	1.78	1.74	1.72	1.60
Isobutane Consumption Bbl. iC4 per Bbl. Olefin	1.275	1.174	1.106	0.965
Acid Consumption (Avg.): Lbs. 98% H_2SO_4 per Gal. Total Alkylate	2.5-0.84	1.5-0.6	0.84-0.33	1.0-0.4
338°F. End Point Alkylate Quality: F-1 Research Octane No., Clear	89-92	92-95	94-97	90-93
+3.0 ccTEL	101.5-103.0	103.5-105.0	104.2-106.3	103-103.6
F-2 ASTM Octane No., Clear	87-90	90-93	92-94	90-92
F-3 (1-C) Performance No., 4.6cc TEL	117-122	124-127	127-132	116-123
F-4 (3-C) Performance No., 4.6cc TEL	129-142	141.6-154	150-165	136-148

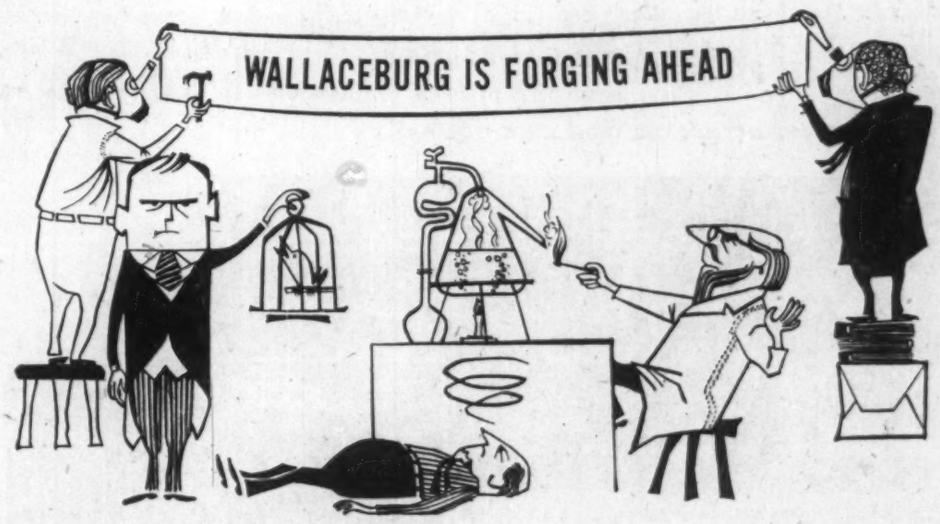


Latest Canadian Kellogg Alkylation Unit constructed at the British American Oil Company Limited refinery in Vancouver.

Our affiliates, T. I. W. Western, Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta, with their modernized and expanded plant facilities, are well qualified to look after your fabrication needs.

The Canadian Kellogg
COMPANY LIMITED—TORONTO, ONTARIO

CHEMICAL PLANTS
REFINERIES
POWER PIPING



at WALLACEBURG, we really know the gas business!

Yes, indeed—when it comes to producing fittings for the gas industry, Wallaceburg really has the know-how. We're forging ahead. Cored-forging, to be precise . . . gas valves in particular.

The Wallaceburg range of forged gas valves has many advantages over castings. They're twice as strong, and have an exceptionally smooth, handsome finish—inside as well as out for improved gas flow.

And valves are just one aspect of our operation. In association with a British company—the world's largest manufacturer of forgings—Wallaceburg produces a full line of gas fittings for appliance manufacturers, plumbing and heating contractors.

All are compactly designed, quality made and competitively priced by Wallaceburg—the people with 52 years' experience of the gas industry.

WALLACEBURG BRASS LIMITED
WALLACEBURG, ONTARIO
AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES
Wallaceburg-Singer Limited
Dominion Die Casting Limited

BRANCHES: QUEBEC • MONTREAL • TORONTO • LONDON • WINNIPEG • CALGARY • VANCOUVER

Canada's vital Pipe Lines

use

TUBE-TURN

welding fittings and flanges

OIL GAS

AT PUMPING AND COMPRESSOR STATIONS—

Canadians can well be proud of the men who have engineered and installed our vast system of oil and gas pipe lines extending across Canada.

Strategically located pumping and compressor stations act as the "pulse" of the pipe lines, keeping these modern fuels constantly moving and regulated. At these stations you will find TUBE-TURN* welding fittings and flanges on the pumping and compressor pipe lines.

TUBE-TURN products assure positive leakproof joints when used on any pipe line system.

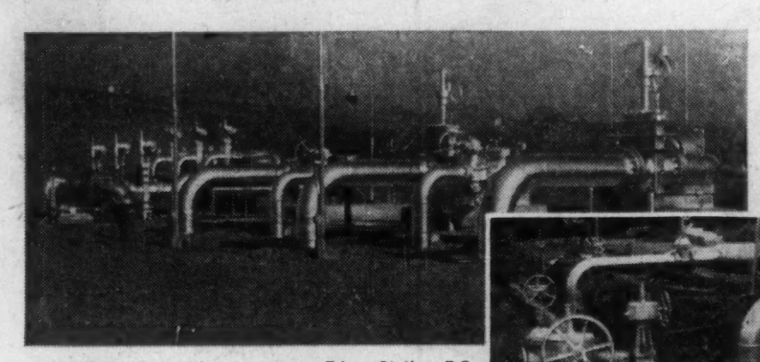
They are a QUALITY product of CANADIAN MANUFACTURE, made to EXACTING SPECIFICATIONS for uniformity of size, circularity and wall thickness; correctly engineered to meet all Canadian and American Standards and Safety Regulations; clearly marked for positive, quick identification on the job.

AVAILABLE IN SIZES from ½" to 42" diameter, in carbon and stainless steel, aluminum, and other metals and alloys.

One order to this one source can take care of ALL your welding fitting and flange requirements.

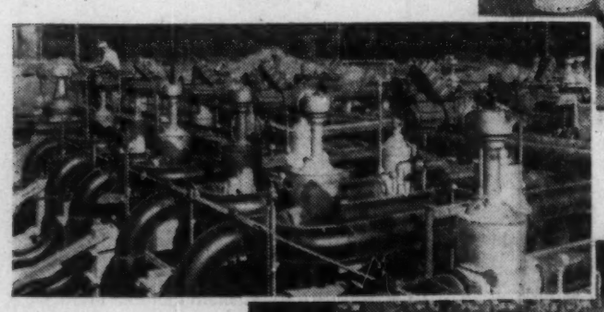
Specify TUBE-TURN products!

TRANS MOUNTAIN OIL PIPE LINE COMPANY



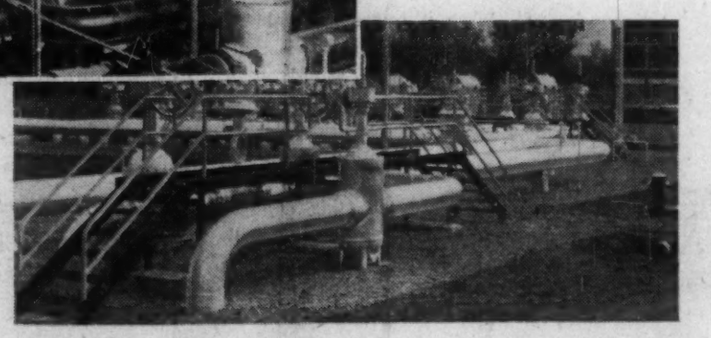
▲Manifold area and booster pumps, Edson Station, B.C.

Tie-in to existing by-pass—Kingsvale Pump Station, B.C. ▶

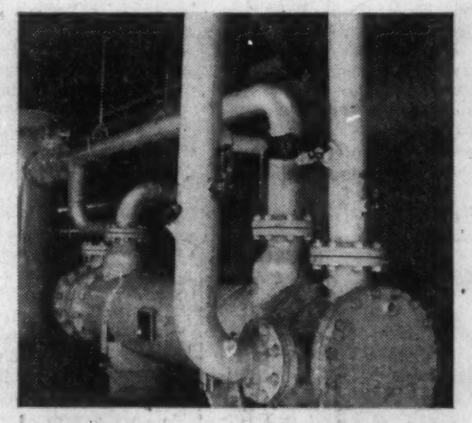


◀ Valve Manifold and Motor Operators — Sumas Station, B.C.

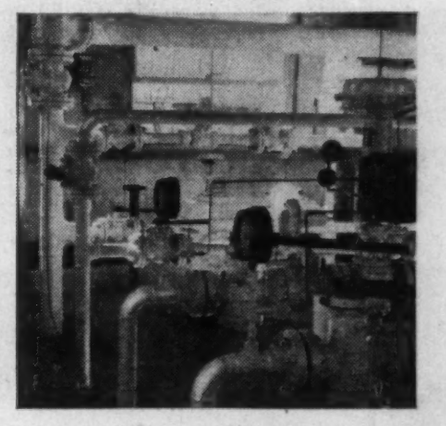
Sumas Pump Station, Sumas, B.C. ▶



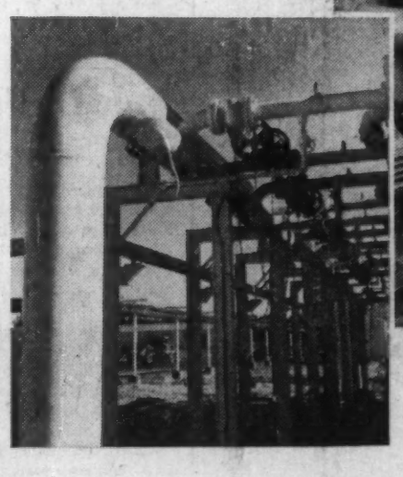
TRANS-CANADA PIPE LINES LIMITED

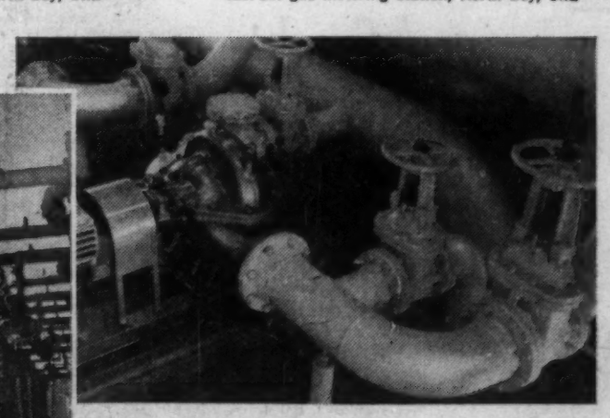


▲ Lube oil coolers and filters, North Bay, Ont.



▲Fuel gas metering station, North Bay, Ont.





▲ Cooling water piping, North Bay, Ont.

◀ Cooling water lines to water coolers, North Bay, Ont.

*"TUBE-TURN" and "tt" are Registered Trademarks

MANUFACTURING A COMPLETE LINE OF QUALITY WELDING FITTINGS AND FLANGES, AVAILABLE THROUGH DISTRIBUTOR STOCKS LOCATED ACROSS CANADA

tube turns of Canada Limited

tt

SUBSIDIARY OF CHEMETRON CORPORATION

Head Office and Plant: 21 YORK STREET, RIDGETOWN, ONT.

District Offices: EDMONTON • MONTREAL • TORONTO • VANCOUVER